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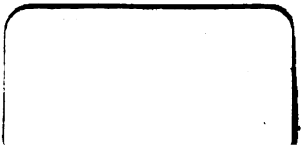

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
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CHAPTER LXIII.

OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND, EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA (EXCEPT SOUTHWESTERN), AND WEST VIRGINIA.

SUPPLEMENT

EMBRACING DOCUMENTS FOUND OR RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN VOLUMES 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, AND 46.

January 1, 1861–June 30, 1865.

PART I.*

[The number in brackets at the lower left hand of each document indicates the volume to which it properly belongs.]

APRIL 16, 1861.—Seizure of Forts Caswell and Johnston, N. C.

Report of Col. John L. Cantwell, Thirtieth North Carolina Militia.

FORT CASWELL,
Mouth of Cape Fear River, April 17, 1861.

SIR: For the information of the commander-in-chief I have the honor to report as follows: Early on the morning of the 16th instant (yesterday) I received an order by telegraph from Goldsborough, through the acting adjutant-general, directing me to proceed, with such of the force under my command as I might deem requisite for the purpose, to Forts Caswell and Johnston, and take possession of the same in the name of the State, with instructions that the measure was one of precaution; to observe strictly a peaceful policy, and act only on the defensive. Accordingly at 11 a. m. of the same day (orders having been issued to that effect) I took command of the battalion composed of detachments from the following companies: Wilmington

* Embraces the Union and Confederate reports and the Union correspondence, &c. Part II contains the Confederate correspondence, &c.

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Light Infantry, officered by Capt. William L. De Rosset, First Lieut. Robert B. MacRae, Third Lieut. Henry Savage—command comprising four sergeants and twenty-six rank and file; German Volunteers, Capt. C. Cornehlsen, Second Lieut. H. Vollers, Third Lieut. G. H. W. Runge—command comprising four sergeants and twenty-seven rank and file; Wilmington Rifle Guards, Capt. Oliver Pendleton Meares, Second Lieut. William T. Huggins, Third Lieut. Joshua T. James—command comprising four sergeants and twenty-three rank and file; Cape Fear Artillery, First Lieut. James M. Stevenson, commanding, Second Lieut. Dougald A. Lamont, Third Lieut. James D. Cumming—command comprising two sergeants and eighteen rank and file; and the following staff officers, detached from the regiment, accompanied the command: James D. Radcliffe, major of engineers; Capt. R. G. Rankin, quartermaster; Capt. John E. Lippitt, commissary; Sergt. William A. Lord, assistant quartermaster; Sergt. Anthony Dominie Cazaux, assistant commissary; James D. McPeake, regimental orderly.

Taking up the line of march, escorted by the Cape Fear Rifles (Capt. M. M. Hankins) held in reserve, I embarked the command on board the steamer W. W. Harllee, and with the transport schooner Dolphin in tow proceeded to Fort Johnston, where, arriving at 4 p. m., upon demand the fort was surrendered under protest by Ordnance Sergeant Reilly. At this post I detached Lieutenant Stevenson's company of artillery, and left that officer in command of the fort. The remainder of the command then proceeded to Fort Caswell, where, arriving at 6.20 p. m., upon demand, as before, the fortification property was surrendered by Fort Keeper Russell and Ordnance Sergeant Dardingkiller. In addition to the parties above named, I found Sergeant Walker, of the U. S. Army, residing at the fort, each with his family. Sergeant Walker, in consequence of the discovery of repeated attempts to communicate with his Government, was placed in close confinement to his quarters. Orders have been issued to remove these sergeants with their families to Smithville, and the quartermaster has been instructed to provide them with quarters for the present. Since I have taken possession of the forts, seven 6-pounder guns at Fort Jackson, found dismounted and stored, have, under the direction of Major Radcliffe, assisted by Captain De Rosset, been mounted and placed in battery at that post. I find this fortification (Fort Caswell) in a dismantled and almost totally defenseless condition, there being but two guns mounted (their carriages being unserviceable) and no other carriages to be had within the limits of the State, as far as I am informed. For particulars as to the condition of the fortification, I respectfully refer you to the annexed report of the engineer in charge.*

The acting adjutant-general, Edward Cantwell, arrived at this post this day on a tour of inspection with 2,000 sand-bags collected in Wilmington, which are highly acceptable and will be used immediately in the defense of this post. I acknowledge with pleasure the prompt attention of that officer. I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the prompt manner in which this command have responded to the orders of the commander-in-chief and the spirit of both officers and men. I have as yet found it unnecessary to appoint but one officer of engineers and have to request that he and the officers of my regimental staff receive their commissions at the earliest practicable moment. Their names and offices will be found embodied in my report. For convenience I append them, viz, James D. Radcliffe, major of engineers; R. G. Rankin, quartermaster; John E. Lippitt, commissary. Unless I

* Not found.

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am adequately re-enforced or am prohibited by orders from you, I shall cause the lights at the mouth of this river to be extinguished to-morrow night, the present garrison being totally inadequate to the defense of the post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. CANTWELL,
Colonel Thirtieth North Carolina Militia.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Raleigh.

[1.]

JUNE 10, 1861.—Engagement at Big Bethel, or Bethel Church, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter T. Washburn, First Vermont Infantry.

CAMP BUTLER, *Newport News, Va., June 11, 1861.*

SIR: Pursuant to your order, I left camp between 12 and 1 o'clock the morning of the 10th with five companies of the Vermont regiment, being the Second Company, Captain Pelton; the Fourth Company, Captain Andross; the Sixth Company, Captain Boynton; the Eighth Company, Captain Peck, and the Tenth Company, Captain Ripley; and five companies of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, being Company F, Captain Shepard; Company G, Captain Gordon; Company H, Captain Curtis; Company K, Captain Barnes, and Company M (rifles), Captain Clark.

The strength of the command was as follows: Vermont—Second Company, 50 men, 1 officer; Fourth Company, 52 men, 3 officers; Sixth Company, 48 men, 3 officers; Eighth Company, 52 men, 3 officers; Tenth Company, 60 men, 3 officers. Massachusetts—Company F, 47 men, 3 officers; Company G, 40 men, 3 officers; Company H, 33 men, 3 officers; Company K, 55 men, 3 officers; Company M, 73 men, 3 officers. Aggregate, 538. Colonel Bendix, with a detachment of the Seventh New York Volunteers, followed my detachment with two field pieces and eleven artillerists, under the command of Lieutenant Greble, of the Second [U. S.] Artillery. The march proceeded quietly and with great dispatch until we were within about half a mile of Little Bethel, our place of destination, Colonel Bendix having halted with his detachment and one field piece at the junction of the road from Newport News with the road from Hampton, and Lieutenant Greble having followed in the rear of my detachment with one gun. While continuing the march heavy firing of small-arms and artillery was heard in our rear in the direction of Colonel Bendix's detachment. When it had continued so long and sharply that it appeared to me that it was a serious attack, I countermarched my troops and returned to the place where Colonel Bendix was stationed, and found that he was opposed by a large body of troops coming from the direction of Hampton, a portion of whom I could then see upon a rise of land in front. I immediately formed my command in the order of battle, and then, fearing that they were our friends, I caused my whole line to shout "Boston," together, four times. Receiving no response I advanced my line and was fired upon from a howitzer, the fire doing us no injury. The enemy, as I then supposed them to be, then disappeared, and I went forward to a house near by, where I found a number of wounded men, who stated that they belonged to Colonel Townsend's New York regiment.

At this time Colonel Duryea, with his regiment, who had also heard the firing, and who had reached Little Bethel at about the same time that

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I should have reached that place if my march had not been interrupted, came to the same place, and General Peirce, who had been with Colonel Townsend's regiment, also came up. General Peirce then assumed command of all the troops, and by his order I moved my detachment on to Great Bethel.

The enemy were found there intrenched in force. Pursuant to the order of the general, I formed my troops in line of battle in rear of Colonel Townsend's regiment. Previous to this General Peirce had taken from my command one-half of Captain Shepard's company (F), of the Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, to guard certain stores at Little Bethel, taking three non-commissioned officers and twenty-one privates. After forming line of battle General Peirce directed that two of my companies be detached as skirmishers, to hold the woods upon our left and prevent a flank attack. The Eighth and Tenth Companies of the First Vermont Regiment were detailed for that service, and were thus entirely separated from my command. Immediately afterward Captain Clark's Rifles (Company M), of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and the residue of Captain Shepard's company were also detached by General Peirce and sent into the woods to act as skirmishers in connection with Colonel Duryea's regiment, and were thus separated from my command. I then received an order from General Peirce to move through the woods beyond the right of the Zouaves and attack the left flank of the enemy's battery. No other direction as to location was given, and no guide was sent with me.

I moved through the woods, which were very close and tangled, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in placing my men in the proper position and opened fire. The attack by my men was very spirited, and the firing from both sides very warm. Soon after I commenced the attack the firing ceased upon every other part of the work, and the enemy's fire appeared to be concentrated upon us. While making the attack I was joined by Colonel Bendix with a body of his men, probably about sixty in all. After the firing had continued about twenty minutes the enemy brought their artillery to bear upon us with grape-shot, and finding that I was not supported by any fire or attack elsewhere, except an occasional fire from Lieutenant Greble's guns, I ceased firing and withdrew my men in good order under cover of the woods. There the companies became separated, so that in forming line I found with me only Captain Pelton's company of the First Vermont Regiment, and Captains Barnes' and Curtis' companies, of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and a few men from the Fourth and Sixth Companies of the First Vermont Regiment. After remaining in line until all the men had come in from the point of attack, I returned with these men to the place where I had first formed. I then found that Colonel Duryea's regiment had retired and were then out of sight, and Colonel Townsend's regiment was also retreating. All of my detachment assembled quickly, and I formed line of battle again upon the ground I had first occupied, and reported to General Peirce for further orders, and was told by him that he had ordered a retreat, and was directed to retire with my command. I retired about fifty rods, and then halted until the wounded had been got ready for transportation and the two field pieces had been brought off. One I left with General Peirce and the other I moved off to the rear, when General Peirce informed me that the one left had been disabled, and directed me to leave the other for Colonel Allen's regiment, to cover the retreat, and I did so. Both were taken by General Peirce to Fort Monroe. I then assumed the return march, arriving in camp toward night.

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The expedition was a most exhausting one for all under my command. In eighteen hours the men marched some thirty-five miles, and were engaged in the battle with very slight rest, and no food except a little hard bread. Before commencing the battle they had been under arms nine hours without refreshment. The strength of the companies with which I made the assault upon the works was at that time as follows: Vermont—Second Company, 50 men, 1 officer; Fourth Company, 52 men, 3 officers; Sixth Company, 46 men, 1 officer. Massachusetts—Company G, 39 men, 3 officers; Company H, 33 men, 3 officers; Company K, 55 men, 3 officers. Aggregate, 289. The killed, wounded, and missing are as follows: Killed, 3; wounded, 3; missing, 1.* The officers and men who were left under my immediate command behaved with perfect coolness and kept perfect order, both in the advance through the woods and in their attack upon the works. Everyone went into the engagement and fought manfully and without flinching. When all behaved so well, I cannot particularize any of them, under my immediate eye. It would be invidious to do so. I particularly noticed the coolness and bravery of Major Whittemore, of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, who was my second in command; of Captains Pelton and Andross, and Lieutenant Webb, of the Vermont regiment, and of Captains Barnes, Curtis, and Gordon, of the Fourth Massachusetts. Captain Pelton was the first man who mounted the bank in face of the enemy, and he retained his exposed position during most of the attack. Captain Andross reports Privates A. H. Stover, George W. Flanders, Burnham Cowdrey, and A. J. Young, of the Fourth Company of the Vermont regiment, as entitled to commendation. The other captains report that all their men behaved with so much resolution and courage that they cannot particularize any. To Major Whittemore I was much indebted for the compact order and effective position upon the march in which the men were kept. In the attack he was in the foremost lines. I return herewith the reports† of Captains Ripley and Peck, of the Vermont regiment, and Captains Shepard and Clark, of the Fourth Massachusetts, who were taken from under my command by General Peirce, and who were not afterward with me until the action had closed. I regret to be compelled to report, also, the death of Lieutenant Greble. He occupied, with his guns, the most exposed position in the attack, and worked them with the most perfect coolness and bravery during the action. He was killed by the last discharge but one which was fired by the enemy. The men under his command are justly entitled to great credit. They fought bravely, brought off all their guns, and also the body of Lieutenant Greble. From information received by me I particularly mention Corporal Peeples and also Private Bisgood, of Company F, Third U. S. Artillery. From my personal observation I believe Major Winthrop, of Major-General Butler's staff, to have been killed during my attack. He came to me during the midst of the attack and rushed forward, and one of my men, describing his uniform, appearance, and arms accurately, states that he fell by his side.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Vermont Volunteers.

Col. J. W. PHELPS,
First Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[2.]

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 wounded and 1 missing of the First Vermont, and 3 killed of the Fourth Massachusetts.

†Not found.

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JUNE 27, 1861.—Attack on Mathias Point, Va.

Report of Col. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mathias Point, June 30, 1861.

SIR: I had the honor to transmit, on the night of the 27th instant, a field report of the conflict with the enemy during that day,* and now transmit one more in detail:

On the 25th instant I communicated in general terms information of the repeated attempts made by the enemy to land men under the fire of his ship's guns, in which he was in one or two instances in a measure momentarily successful. In the midst of this cannonade I came upon the field of action and found the condition of things so complicated that I deemed it expedient to direct the forces in person, with a view of contributing, so far as my experience might enable me to do so, to successful results. The bombardment closed about 1 o'clock, leaving on my mind an impression that the intention of the enemy was to accustom his men to land under the protection of his ship's guns, and that soon we should have a practical demonstration of such design. On Thursday morning, the 27th instant, the reappearance of the enemy's war steamer Freeborn, attended by two tugs, with three boats lowered and one large launch, indicated an intention not already realized. These steamers having anchored near Grimes' Point, about 1 p. m. commenced firing on our pickets, indicating an intention to land, which was soon effected by some fifty men, driving our pickets from the coast, contrary to our reasonable expectation. Re-enforcements were immediately sent under a field officer, Major Taliaferro, to meet the enemy, and a few moments afterward report was brought by a mounted scout that he was in the act of landing artillery on our coast. I then ordered the entire force under arms, and directed in person the movement of some four companies along Grimes' Point at an elevated coast range constituting the key to our position, commanding the point at which the enemy had landed, over which shot, shell, shrapnel, and stands of grape were thrown in profusion with a degree of skill and precision with which I have seldom met, sweeping our entire line of march. While advancing down the coast range I received information that the enemy had taken possession of the pine forest, on a point below the place of his landing, and that he was actually establishing a battery for his guns already on shore. As it was inexpedient to cross the low, open ground extending some 1,000 yards between Grimes' Point and the timber in question, especially under the then sweeping fire of the enemy's guns, involving the prospect of serious loss, I directed Col. J. M. Brockenbrough, Fortieth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was with me, to proceed to the forest on our right, leading to the point and direct the march of the two remaining battalions there held in readiness under Lieut. Col. R. A. Claybrook and Maj. R. M. Mayo, and drive the enemy from the forest toward the point to which we were then marching with the forces on the left. In advancing, I soon afterward encountered three of the enemy's scouts, who sought shelter in a small skirt of underbrush, and we abstained from firing on them, as it would have precipitated the retreat of the enemy from the forest before Colonel Brockenbrough's force could have engaged him there, by which means he would have effected his escape unpunished. About 6 p. m. Colonel Brockenbrough's

* See Vol. II, p. 136.

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force opened fire on the enemy apparently retreating to their boats, but in reality returning to the steamers to carry a howitzer battery on shore, and drove them in confusion into their boats and the river. A brief skirmish ensued, in which several of the enemy fell, and were supposed to have been killed and wounded. During the conflict the fire of our men was turned upon the steamer Freeborn as well as upon the boats, which were pushed off with precipitation and alarm. The attack was made by Maj. R. M. Mayo with Gouldin's company of Sparta Greys, under First Lieutenant Saunders, and Lee's legion of cavalry, under First Lieutenant Beale, belonging to his battalion, and terminated before the troops concentrating became generally engaged. There was every indication that the enemy suffered a severe loss, while on our part we met with none. We captured 4 shovels and 8 axes, and some 250 sand-bags, and a large coil of rope, and some arms and equipments. The enemy had actually commenced raising intrenchments with sand-bags, and by felling timber indicated an intention to occupy the position. I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the excellent conduct of the troops I have the honor to command. Maj. R. M. Mayo, First Lieut. W. M. Saunders, First Lieut. R. L. T. Beale, and Second Lieut. A. G. Dade are entitled to separate notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Colonel, Provisional Army, Commanding Forces.

First Lieut. H. H. WALKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

[2.]

JULY 4, 1861.—Skirmish at Harper's Ferry, Va.

Report of Col. John W. Stiles, Eighty-third New York Infantry (Ninth State Militia).

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA,
Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, July 4, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your order of to-day, I arrived here about 4.30 p. m. and found Major Atterbury with two companies retiring toward the village, having been engaged across the Potomac near the bridge with the rebels' pickets, and at a great disadvantage, the rebels being under cover of bridge piers, trestle-work, and firing from the windows with rifles, while the arms in the hands of our men were the ordinary percussion muskets, which could not carry across the river with any precision. I have the honor of inclosing a copy of Major Atterbury's report of the combat,* the result of which shows the necessity of changing the arms we have now in use for some long-reach arm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. STILES,
Colonel Ninth New York State Militia.

Colonel STONE,
Commanding Rockville Expedition.

[2.]

* See next, *post*.

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Report of Maj. William Atterbury, Eighty-third New York Infantry (Ninth State Militia).

HARPER'S FERRY, *July 4, 1861.*

DEAR SIR: About 4 o'clock this p. m. the picket guard, under the command of Lieutenant Galbraith, of Company E, was fired upon by the rebels on the opposite side of the river at this point, in consequence of the attempt on the part of two of the picket guard to prevent the crossing of a member of the Pennsylvania regiment who had succeeded in crossing part way over about half a mile above the picket, the firing continuing after the return of the sentries to the picket, being very galling, and fearing they would attempt to cross over, Lieutenant Galbraith desired that re-enforcements might be sent him. Feeling satisfied that if attacked in the village a large sacrifice of the lives of the citizens would be the result, I ordered the advance of the command, consisting of Company A, Captain Morrison; Company C, Captain Prescott, and a detail of sixteen men from Company G, to proceed with me at once to the bridge. On arrival, found the enemy posted about the trestle-work and behind the abutments of the bridge on the Virginia shore and in some of the buildings along the river. Opened fire on them, but ascertaining that the muskets of the command were not effective at that distance, and the enemy being armed with rifles or rifled muskets, ordered the command to retire, which was done with the following results: John Earle Banks, of Company G, shot through the breast, died while being removed from the field; Ernest Gedricke, of Company A, shot through the abdomen, supposed to be mortally wounded; Henry V. Williamson, of Company G, shot through the leg, severely wounded, but will probably recover; Fred. R. Warner, of Company C, shot through the leg, slightly wounded. The men behaved with great courage and retired with reluctance.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. ATTERBURY,
Major Ninth Regiment New York State Militia.

Col. J. W. STILES,
Ninth Regiment New York State Militia.

[2.]

JULY 11, 1861.—Engagement at Rich Mountain, W. Va.

Report of Col. Mahlon D. Manson, Tenth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Battle-Field, Rich Mountain, July 12, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers at the late battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, in obedience to your order:

I formed the regiment at 3 a. m. of the morning of the 11th of July, 1861, and marched under your orders in a direction flanking the enemy, and when we arrived within about one mile and three-quarters of the works of the enemy on the Beverly road, we filed off to the right and passed along the side of the mountain until we came to a blind road leading to Hart's house, on the Beverly road. I sent forward Company A under charge of Capt. Chris. Miller, as skirmishers, and formed the remainder of the regiment into columns, and took up the order of

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march in advance, in the direction of the enemy. When within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy's works I came upon their pickets, who fired upon us, mortally wounding Capt. Chris. Miller,* who fell at my side while gallantly pushing forward his company, and also instantly killing Sergt. James A. Taggart, and severely wounding Orderly Sergt. Chauncey H. Thompson, of Company A. I ordered Company A to fire, which they did, killing five of the enemy. Under your orders I immediately pushed forward the column (and threw out four companies as skirmishers), letting my left rest on the road and my right extend to the brow of the mountain overlooking the Beverly Valley. In this position I moved forward during a violent mountain rainstorm, which drenched the men to such an extent that I was astonished that they were able to keep the locks of their guns dry until we came to within 350 yards of the enemy's batteries and infantry, when we formed a line of battle and opened fire upon the enemy, which they returned with great spirit from their batteries and infantry, throwing from their batteries shrapnel, shot, ball, &c., with rapidity and force. I immediately gave the command for the men to lie down (being at that time far in advance toward the enemy), which in a great measure sheltered them from the enemy's fire, in which posture they remained, receiving the fire of the enemy entirely alone for full forty minutes, and returning a fire which had great effect for the time to silence the batteries and drive the infantry of the enemy from the road. During this fire the Eighth Indiana Regiment, under Colonel Benton, took position on the right, and three companies of the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, under Colonel Sullivan, on the left, when we received your order to form column by platoons and charge the battery and intrenchments of the enemy, which was done as promptly as the rugged nature of the ground would admit, being supported gallantly on the right by the Eighth Indiana and on the left by the Thirteenth Indiana Regiments.

On reaching the road in our charge down the mountain, the enemy was dispersed and fled in confusion up the side of the opposite mountain and down the road toward their fortifications, very hotly pursued in their flight, and quite a number of prisoners taken by us. When near the road I saw the enemy attempting to escape with one of their cannon. I gave the command to shoot the horses, which Sergeant Davis, of Company G, did, when a portion of Company E, under Corporal Lawrie, and of Company K, under Lieutenants Fahnestock and Beitzell, deployed down the road, overtook the cannon, and took possession of it. In making this capture, Private Brooks, of Company K, was severely and dangerously wounded. I immediately ordered the wounded horse to be unloosed and my men to haul the cannon to a high point on the Beverly road, which they did, when Captain Konkle, of Company K, Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, took charge of it, loaded and brought it to bear upon the road to rake any advance of the enemy if they attempted to return or be re-enforced from their fortifications. The cannon was taken from and brought to bear against the enemy within ten minutes' time after it was in their possession. I then threw out Company B, Captain Fleming, and Company G, under command of Lieut. E. H. Morgan, as skirmishers down the valley in direction of Camp Garnett, during which Private Ethington, of Company B, captured and returned five prisoners. With the other eight companies I formed the line of battle across the Beverly road, with the right extending well up the mountain, facing the direction of the enemy's approach

*Records show that Captain Miller was not dead at the date of the muster out of his company, August 6, 1861.

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from Camp Garnett, in which position we remained upon our arms all night. On the morning of the 12th of July, 1861, about daybreak, I sent, by your order, Capt. A. O. Miller, of Company C, with his company (being same formerly commanded by Brigade Major Blake), to take possession of Camp Garnett, which he did, Lieutenant Watkins, who was left in command of said camp, surrendering his sword and all the camp equipage and public and private property therein to him, and I am proud to say that not one dollar's worth of public or private property belonging to the enemy was appropriated by the company to their own use. I herewith inclose paper marked A containing a list of the killed and wounded of my regiment in the battle, showing thirty killed and wounded.* The officers and men under my command behaved with a great degree of coolness and courage during the entire engagement. I would call especial attention to Maj. William C. Wilson, who gallantly led forward the left wing, although severely wounded, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant, until he fell by the effect of concussion by the explosion of a shell; also Major McCrea, the surgeon of my regiment, and Captain Myers, assistant surgeon, for the prompt manner they attended the wounded on the field of battle; also to Adjutant Kise for the discharge of his duty; and I cannot close my report without mentioning the name of Private J. H. Boyle, of Company C, for great gallantry; and also D. B. Hurt, whom I had the pleasure to present to you the evening prior to the battle, and whose great knowledge of the mountains and efficiency as a guide I doubt not contributed largely to our success. I also file herewith the report† of the captains of part of my regiment, who acted in the charge up the mountain under your orders. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Colonel Tenth Indiana Regiment.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

[2.]

Report of Col. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry.

BEVERLY, VA., *July 15, 1861*

The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, together with the Eighth and Tenth Indiana, the Nineteenth Ohio, and Captain Burdsal's cavalry, were ordered on the morning of the 11th to turn the position of the rebels encamped on Rich Mountain, and attack them in rear. After a very tedious march, following a path which led us through thickets so dense and woods so filled with undergrowth that it was impossible to see fifty feet on either side, now following the bed of a mountain stream for our path and then using the compass for our only guide, we climbed and scrambled to the top of the mountain in their rear. Just as we reached the summit of the mountain we were overtaken by a terrific storm, which raged with great fury, making it seem as if our duty led us to encounter nature, the elements, and man. While marching along the ridge of the mountain, to take up a position which commanded the road leading to Beverly, we were fired on by the picket guard of the rebels. Driving them in, we continued our march down the side of the mountain into a valley which opened on the road. Between our forces and the road the ground was covered with a dense thicket of underbrush, from which and the hill on the opposite side the rebels

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 killed and 27 wounded.
†Not found.

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opened a heavy and continuous fire of rifles and musketry. Directly opposite on the road was a battery of two guns, brass 6-pounders, which were well served, firing shot and shell with great rapidity. In the rear of the guns was built a breast-work to protect the guns in case of a charge or an attempt to carry them off. One of these guns was soon silenced by the effective and heavy fire kept up by the regiments named above. The Thirteenth Regiment was divided, five companies being detached under Lieutenant-Colonel Heffren to guard the flank of our position, while five companies under my own command moved forward toward the position of the rebels. Driving the enemy before us as we advanced, my command was again divided. One portion under my lead, composed of Company A, Captain Dobbs; Company B, Captain Wilson; Company H, Captain Clinton, charged up the hill, while two companies under command of Major Foster—Company E, Captain Kirkpatrick, and Company G, Captain Sayles—charged down the road to turn their flank. While charging down the road they met a re-enforcement for the rebels under command of Captain Skipwith and Lieutenant Dorset, numbering some fifty men, with a brass 6-pounder. After a very sharp fight of some minutes the rebels fled, leaving their captain and several men dead on the field and Lieutenant Dorset and the gun in our possession. The companies under my command were during this time engaged in a hand-to-hand fight in the woods, routing the rebels, who fled, leaving 32 dead and numbers wounded, my loss amounting to 6 killed and 8 wounded (whose names you have in paper inclosed).*

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the men engaged in the fight. The number of the dead and wounded bears testimony of the determined foe they encountered, while their being victorious is sufficient evidence that they did their duty. I would notice specially the conduct of the officers, every one of them fighting at the head of their companies. To my adjutant, C. H. Ross, I am indebted for valuable assistance, and I would also notice that he was with Major Foster's command when the cannon under Captain Skipwith was captured. I would also call your attention to Private Benjamin Smith, Company H, who killed a rebel while in the act of firing upon you as you charged with my command upon their position. That portion of the regiment left to guard the flank was the principal mark of the rebels' cannon, several round shot and shell falling directly among them, fortunately doing no injury.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

[Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.]

[2.]

Reports of Lieut. Orlando M. Poe, U. S. Topographical Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1861.*

SIR: In accordance with your directions I have the honor to submit the following report upon the operations of the Topographical Department in front of the enemy's position at Rich Mountain and in explanation of the sketch forwarded to the Bureau of Topographical Engineers under date of August 6, 1861:

The fight at Rich Mountain took place at the crest, where the Parkersburg and Staunton turnpike crosses, at which point the enemy had

* Omitted.

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erected a breast-work of the most elementary character, consisting only of logs laid one on top of the other, and supported in their position by struts, as used in building wharves. There was no ditch nor any earthen parapet, the work evidently having been constructed in the most hurried manner. This breast-work was about one mile and a half in rear of the main work, which completely commanded the road, at a point seven miles and a half west of Beverly, the county seat of Randolph County, Va. The Federal forces, under Major-General McClellan, U. S. Army, left their camp, on the Middle Fork of Buckhannon River, on the morning of Wednesday, July 10, 1861. After marching about six miles, I left my position near the commanding general and rode to the front, taking my position in the advanced guard. As we debouched from the woods about half a mile west of the Roaring Run bridge we saw, a few hundred yards in front of us, a cavalry vedette, which exchanged shots with us and then fled, pursued by a detachment of our cavalry, but without catching them, the enemy having destroyed the bridge, a fact not known to us until our cavalry were upon its site and found it gone, while the enemy had crossed by a ford a few hundred yards below the bridge, and were already beyond our reach. From a knoll just in front of the woods alluded to the enemy could be plainly seen in his intrenchments some two miles to the eastward and on the line of the road. I at once rode back and informed General McClellan of the condition of affairs and the necessity for rebuilding the bridge over Roaring Run before we could cross it with our artillery and baggage. He rode forward himself to examine it, and, concurring in my opinion, ordered a halt, and afterward that tents be pitched. The next morning (it being too late to do so the evening before) he directed me to make a reconnaissance in force. For this purpose the brigade then under command of Col. R. L. McCook was detailed. This brigade consisted of the Ninth Ohio and Fourth Ohio Regiments, commanded by Colonels McCook and Lorin Andrews, and the Coldwater (Michigan) Artillery, Captain Loomis. All were three years' volunteers and formed the advanced guard of the army. Upon reaching the ground where the brigade was to form I found the two regiments mentioned and four field pieces without caissons; also Colonels Lander (now brigadier-general) and Key, both of the general's staff, who accompanied me as volunteers. We moved forward at once until we reached our outer picket, when we halted and threw out our flankers, composed of six companies of the Ninth Ohio Regiment. And here I must allude to the admirable manner in which these troops performed their duty. I was totally without experience, yet it seemed to me that these men, under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Sondershoff and Major Willich, of the Ninth, did their duty in the most perfect manner. The accompanying sketch will show the manner in which the flankers were disposed. In a few minutes we came upon the enemy's pickets and were fired upon, the field pieces in the intrenchments throwing canister and spherical case-shot to dislodge us from the woods, but our march never faltered until we reached a position some 200 yards in front of the enemy's works, where the troops were halted and remained quietly under cover of the woods while I obtained such information as was deemed necessary.

The works of the enemy were plainly seen, together with the obstructions in front (we were at the outer edge of them) and the whole disposition for defense. The troops were then recalled, and we returned to camp with a loss of 1 man killed and 2 wounded. We captured two

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prisoners of the picket guard, which (as afterward stated to me by Colonel Heck) numbered in all 120 men. These prisoners were disaffected toward the rebel service and gave us valuable information. From the reconnaissance I saw that we could probably carry the work by storm, but it would be with heavy loss, as the enemy's position was naturally a strong one. There appeared to be no other road leading to it but the turnpike, which it completely commanded. I, however, noticed a low ridge bordering a small brook which crossed the road a short distance (within canister range) of the works, and which appeared to run parallel with the direction of the enemy's lines and to increase in altitude as it extended from the road. Its front toward the enemy was a bold escarpment, and I was of the opinion that it preserved this character for some distance. The next morning, some hours after the departure of General Rosecrans with his brigade, intended to turn the enemy's flank and attack the redoubt of which information had been given by the prisoners alluded to, I was directed to move forward, under escort of eight companies of the Third and all of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Colonels Marrow and Lorin Andrews, until the ridge spoken of above was reached, and then to move up this ridge, to ascertain whether a position could be found from which the works could be either enfiladed or taken in reverse by a battery of 6-pounders to be placed there; this reconnaissance to be made provided it could be done without alarming the enemy. I found, upon reaching the head of the escort, that through some misunderstanding upon the part of brigade commanders, our pickets had been withdrawn from the advanced positions we had reached the day before, and that we had all the ground to go over again. However, our flanking dispositions were made and we moved forward. We had gone but a short distance when a patrol of the enemy was seen in the road some 250 yards beyond us. They perceived us, and, of course, rendered it impossible to advance without giving the alarm. Under these circumstances I ordered a halt and sent to General McClellan, by the hands of Colonel Key (again a volunteer), the following dispatch: "The enemy's patrol in sight. Probably cannot occupy the position indicated without driving in his pickets. Shall we do so?" After an absence of an hour, during which we stood exposed to a pelting rain, Colonel Key returned with an affirmative answer, when we at once advanced, expecting momentarily to encounter their pickets, but for some reason not known they never fired upon us, but fell back to their works and we quietly occupied the desired position. I then placed the Fourth Regiment in reserve, put four companies of the Third in ambush by the side of the brook, and moved up the crest of the ridge with two companies deployed as skirmishers along the crest, one company deployed at right angles to the crest, and connecting with head of the other line, and one company inside of the angle thus formed, which was intended to act as a support to either line, if attacked. We advanced with the greatest care, knowing that we might be attacked at any moment, but the enemy made no demonstration whatever, and after some three hours of severe labor in crawling through laurel and over rocks we reached what seemed to me to be the proper site for a battery to accomplish the desired purpose.

I sent a man to the top of a tree, and his report fully confirmed me in my opinion. I then returned to the main road as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile General Rosecrans had gained the enemy's rear, and after a sharp fight carried the redoubt already described, and when I reached the road I found General McClellan with his available force drawn up

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there, ready to make the attack in front as soon as General Rosecrans performed his part of the programme and attacked the main work in the rear. I at once reported to General McClellan that I had succeeded in finding such a position as he desired, and had blazed a practicable road to it, and with 400 men I thought I could make the road before dark, it then being about 5 p. m. The working party was detailed from the Fourth Regiment, the men who had accompanied me up the hill being too much exhausted to do work. I very soon found that with my fresh men the work could be completed before the time I had specified, the route being much better than I had at first thought it was. After the work was more than half done I left the whole in charge of Colonel McCook, who had joined me with twenty pioneers of the Ninth Regiment, and reported to General McClellan that if he ordered the battery forward I could put it in position the same evening. While the road was being made the enemy, hearing the chopping, fired several rounds of canister amongst the working party, but soon ceased firing, as they could not tell what effect their shots had. It showed us two things, however—that they knew we were cutting a road by which to establish a battery upon their left flank, and that our position was well chosen. Its site is fixed upon the sketch, and a dotted line leading to it from the main road showing the general direction of the road we made. The enemy during the latter part of the afternoon had been very jubilant, to judge from the cheers which proceeded from their lines, as well as the speech making which we distinctly heard, which, together with the failure of General Rosecrans to attack the rear, as had been arranged, led us to believe that he had been repulsed. Under these circumstances I was directed to finish the road and to leave at the site of the battery a sufficient number of men to hold it, and to lead Captain Howe's battery (Company G, Fourth Artillery) to the spot at an early hour in the morning. The Ninth Regiment, under Colonel McCook, bivouacked upon the ground, a drenching rain pouring upon them all night. In the morning, while I was waiting for Captain Howe to get ready to move with his battery, a dragoon rode into camp and up to headquarters. I recognized him as a member of the mounted company that had accompanied General Rosecrans. He informed me that he had ridden through the enemy's works, which had been evacuated during the night. I informed General McClellan, who directed me to ride forward and ascertain the truth of the statement. I did so, and found the position already occupied by General Rosecrans. I rode to the highest point of the works and saw that the battery site was only about 500 yards from there, and commanded it by at least sixty feet. A single glance was sufficient to show the cause of their hurried retreat. The battery, as the sketch will show, would have had an oblique fire upon one face, a reverse fire upon another, and would have completely enfiladed their longest line. With one battery in position (they supposed it was) their works were untenable. The sketch was reduced from one of their own, captured in the tent of their engineer, and some additions were made by myself after their retreat. Their position, naturally a strong one, was weakened by constructing lines of near one-third of a mile in length when they had only 1,800 men to defend them with, as well as their total neglect of the commanding point of which I have been speaking. For 150 yards in width they had cut the heavy timber in front of their line. The limbs were allowed to remain, and with their dense foliage, yet green, would have made an excellent cover for an attacking party. Indeed, I think that instead of strengthening their defenses, they weakened them, as no difficulty would have

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been found in gaining a lodgment in this entanglement, and thence, while completely hidden, picking off the enemy one by one. The space in front covered by these entanglements is, on the sketch, not filled up by the conventional signs for timber or forest.

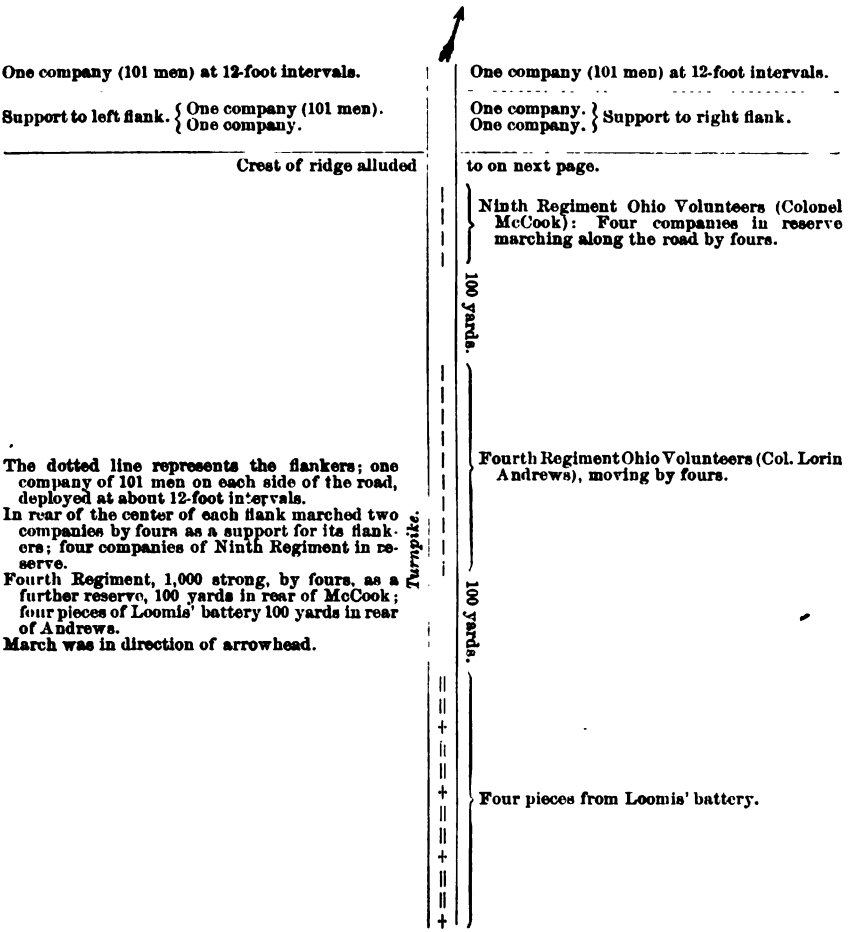
All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

ORLANDO M. POE,
First Lieutenant, Topographical Engineers.

Lieut. Col. HARTMAN BACHE,
Commanding Topographical Engineers.

[2.]

Order of march of reconnoitering force under direction of Lieut. O. M. Poe, Topographical Engineers, July 11, 1861.



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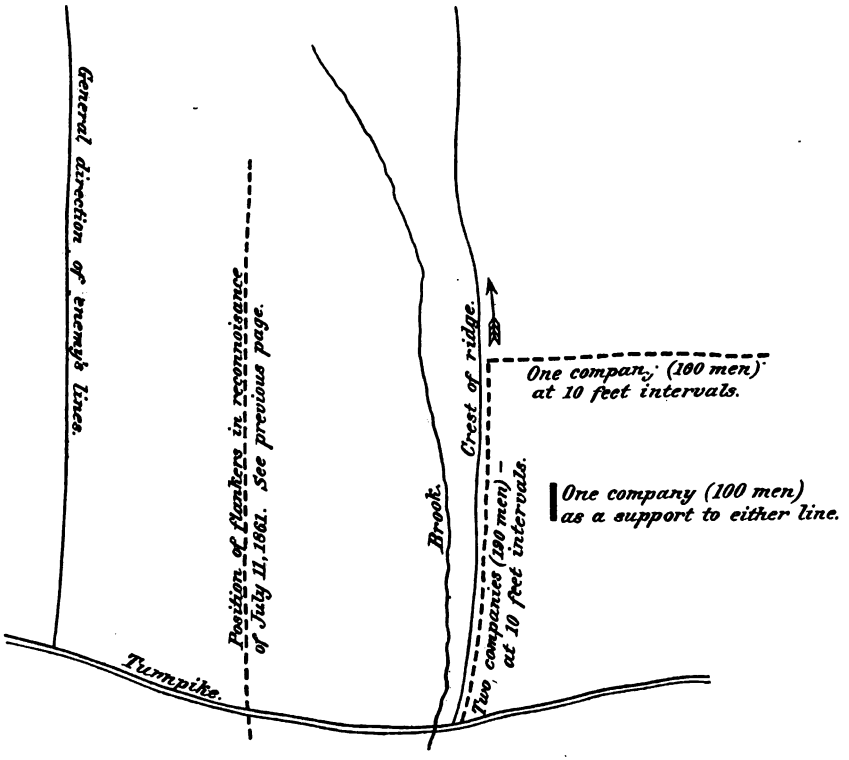
Order of march of reconnoitering force under command of Lieut. O. M. Poe, Topographical Engineers, July 12, 1861.



The movement was along the crest, in the direction of the arrowhead, the reconnoitering officer occupying the angle, and from thence directing the whole movement. No words of command were given, simply motions of the hand, conveyed along the line from one man to another.

[2.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1861.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the "Sketch of the fight at Rich Mountain," which you had placed in my hands for completion.* I have added as much topography as I feel justified in doing, in fact, all of which I have much knowledge. Between the two works my reconnaissance was confined absolutely to the turnpike and what I could see from it. Our march on the morning we gained possession of the main work was a rapid one to a point on the Laurel Hill road one mile north of Beverly and nine miles from Rich Mountain. Personally, I was with the advance, and could only attend to the duties incumbent upon an officer in that position and look about me to a distance which, owing to the density of the underbrush which is characteristic of that region, was quite limited. The drawing of the main work was reduced from one made by the enemy and captured by us,

*See Plate 2, Map 5, of the Atlas.

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and was verified upon the ground by myself. Otherwise we would have been without any sketch claiming to be accurate, for there was no time in which to make a survey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLANDO M. POE,
First Lieutenant, Topographical Engineers.

Col. H. BACHE,
Commanding Topographical Engineers.

[2.]

JULY 16–22, 1861.—The Bull Run, or Manassas, Campaign, Va.

*Return of casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.**

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA.							
Brig. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DANIEL TYLER.							
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
First Brigade.							
Col. ERASMUS D. KEYES.							
1st Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	8	1	8	17
2d Connecticut	.....	2	1	4	1	8	16
3d Connecticut	.....	4	1	12	.....	18	35
2d Maine	.....	13	2	22	3	115	155
Total First Brigade	.....	19	4	46	5	149	223
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK.							
2d New York (State Militia)	.....	16	.....	15	5	24	60
1st Ohio	.....	1	.....	4	1	6	12
2d Ohio	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	11
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E	.....	3	.....	4	.....	8	15
Total Second Brigade	.....	21	.....	25	6	46	98
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.							
13th New York	.....	11	.....	27	.....	20	58
69th New York (State Militia)	1	36	1	59	3	92	192
79th New York	2	30	7	44	8	107	198
2d Wisconsin	.....	23	7	58	2	61	151
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery E	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Total Third Brigade	3	104	15	190	13	280	605
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total First Division	4	144	21	261	24	475	929

* This statement supersedes the tables printed in Vol. II, pp. 327, 351, 387, 405, 426.

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Return of casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
(1) Col. DAVID HUNTER.* (2) Col. ANDREW PORTER.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
First Brigade.							
Col. ANDREW PORTER.							
8th New York (State Militia)	.....	8	.....	17	4	9	38
14th New York (State Militia)	2	23	4	44	4	65	142
27th New York	1	25	2	42	.....	60	130
Battalion U. S. Cavalry†	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5	18
Battalion U. S. Infantry‡	.....	13	3	17	.....	30	63
Battalion U. S. Marines	1	8	2	17	.....	16	44
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery D	.....	5	1	15	.....	8	29
Total First Brigade	4	82	12	165	8	193	464
Second Brigade.							
Col. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.							
2d New Hampshire	.....	9	1	34	.....	63	107
71st New York (State Militia)	.....	10	3	37	1	11	62
1st Rhode Island	1	12	.....	39	2	28	82
2d Rhode Island	4	19	3	46	.....	26	98
Rhode Island Battery	.....	3	.....	8	.....	3	14
Total Second Brigade	5	53	7	164	3	131	363
Total Second Division	9	135	20	329	12	324	829
THIRD DIVISION.							
Col. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.*							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.							
5th Massachusetts	.....	5	3	29	.....	22	59
11th Massachusetts	.....	7	3	38	2	38	88
1st Minnesota	1	45	7	102	2	28	185
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery I	1	11	1	14	.....	.....	27
Total First Brigade	2	68	14	183	4	88	359
Second Brigade.							
Col. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.§							
1st Michigan	.....	15	8	33	1	60	117
11th New York	1	32	1	75	2	66	177
38th New York	.....	15	6	49	2	56	128
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	10
Total Second Brigade	1	64	15	162	5	185	432
Third Brigade.							
Col. OLIVER O. HOWARD.							
3d Maine	.....	5	.....	11	.....	13	29
4th Maine	.....	16	2	34	3	33	88
5th Maine	.....	3	2	8	1	23	37
2d Vermont	.....	3	1	42	1	24	71
Total Third Brigade	.....	27	5	95	5	93	225
Total Third Division	3	159	34	440	14	366	1,016

* Wounded.
† Companies A and E, First Cavalry; B, E, G, and I, Second Cavalry, and K, Second Dragoons.
‡ Companies C and G Second; B, D, G, H, and K, Third, and G, Eighth Infantry.
§ Wounded and captured.

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Return of casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.							
FIFTH DIVISION.							
Col. DIXON S. MILES.							
First Brigade.							
Col. LOUIS BLENKER.							
8th New York	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	11
29th New York	.....	2	1	8	.....	35	46
39th New York	.....	2	.....	5	.....	54	61
Total First Brigade	.....	6	1	15	.....	96	118
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS A. DAVIES.							
16th New York	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
31st New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Total Fifth Division	.....	6	2	16	.....	97	121
Grand total	16	444	78	1,046	50	1,262	2,896

Officers killed.—Capt. Lewis McKune, First Minnesota; Lieut. Daniel Divver, Eleventh New York; Lieuts. Theodore R. Salter and Clayton Scholes, Fourteenth New York State Militia; Lieut. Asa Park, Twenty-seventh New York; Lieut. Col. James Haggerty, Sixty-ninth New York; Col. James Cameron and Capt. David Brown, Seventy-ninth New York; Lieut. Henry A. Prescott, First Rhode Island; Col. John S. Slocum, Maj. Sullivan Ballou, and Capts. Levi Tower and Samuel J. Smith, Second Rhode Island; Lieut. Douglas Ramsay, First U. S. Artillery; Lieut. Presley O. Craig, Second U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. Robert E. Hitchcock, U. S. Marine Corps.

Officers mortally wounded.—Capt. Elisha N. Jones and Lieut. Lyman E. Richardson, Second Maine; Lieut. Thomas G. Bowdin, Eleventh Massachusetts; Capt. Ebenezer Butterworth and Lieuts. John M. Casey and Bernhard Mauch, First Michigan; Lieut. Col. Noah L. Farnham, Eleventh New York, and Capt. O. H. Tillinghast, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army.

[2.]

Report of Col. Thomas A. Davies, Sixteenth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Division, of skirmish at Fairfax Court-House, July 17.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
July 17, 1861.

Agreeably to General Orders, No. 9, the Second Brigade, commanded by me, consisting of the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Regiments, and Company G, Second Artillery (Greene's light battery), took the advance of the Fifth Division, moving on Fairfax Court-House by way of the old Braddock road south of the turnpike road. I found the road very difficult for heavy artillery and barricaded by trees felled across the road as often as once in a quarter of a mile, requiring the constant use of the pioneer corps. After passing very many of these barricades we came to a blind barricade directly across the road and evidently intended for artillery. After making reconnaissance we found a small picket posted behind it, when my advanced pickets were ordered to charge and fire upon them, which they did, dispersing it under a running fire. No one on our side was injured, and we never turned aside to ascertain whether any of the enemy were killed

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or not; the pickets reported, however, seeing several men fall. This running fire and reconnaissance was continued to within one mile of the Fairfax Court-House, the enemy continuing retreating and firing upon our advancing pickets at every convenient opportunity. After the exchange of fires a reconnaissance was made, discovering many abandoned masked batteries, and at last quite an extensive temporary fortification about one mile and a half from Fairfax Court-House, out of which we drove the enemy, who left their camp equipage, clothing, swords, and the like. We then pressed on to the encampment of the Fifth Alabama Regiment, which fled before us, leaving many valuable articles, guns, camp equipage, tents, corn, stores, and their hospital sick, taking the road, as we understood, to Centerville and Manassas Junction. At this point, having received information that General McDowell had taken possession of Fairfax Court-House, the Fifth Division encamped, partly on the ground of the Fifth Alabama and the balance in the vicinity of the cross-roads. I have to report to you that we had three men wounded—one in the leg, one in the side, and one through the hand. We did not stop to examine the effect of shots which we made, but it is reported to me that as many as fifteen to twenty were seen to fall in the woods. I have to report to you further the energetic manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Young, of the Eighteenth Regiment, in charge of the advance guard, performed his duty, and further that not a single man of any regiment fell back for an instant, but, on the contrary, the most determined bravery was displayed by every man who came in contact with the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DAVIES,

Colonel, Comdg. 2d Brig., 5th Div., Troops Northeastern Virginia.

Colonel MILES,

Commanding Fifth Division.

[2.]

Report of Col. Willis A. Gorman, First Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT,

Washington, July 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate, as colonel of the First Minnesota Regiment of Volunteers, the events connected with the movements of my command, comprising a part of your brigade:

On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, in obedience to your order, we took up the line of march, and on the evening of Thursday arrived at Centerville and bivouacked until Sunday morning, the 21st instant, at 2.30 o'clock, when we again took up our line of march, in obedience to your orders, to meet the enemy, then known to be in large force between Bull Run and Manassas Station, Va. Our march from Centerville to Bull Run was not marked by any extraordinary event, my regiment leading the advance of your brigade. On arriving at Bull Run the battle began to rage with great warmth with the advance column of infantry and artillery of another division, both being hotly engaged. Here Captain Wright, of the military engineers, serving as an aide upon the staff of Colonel Heintzelman, commanding our division, informed me that my regiment was needed to flank the enemy upon the extreme left; whereupon I moved forward at "quick" and "double-quick" time, until we arrived at an open field looking out upon the enemy's lines. After

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holding this position a short time, Captain Wright, by your direction, ordered me through the woods, to take position near the front and center of the enemy's line, in an open field, where we came under the direct fire of the enemy's batteries, formed in "column by division." After remaining in this position for some ten minutes I received orders from both your aides and those of Colonel Heintzelman to pass the whole front of the enemy's line, in support of Ricketts' battery, and proceed to the extreme right of our line and the left of the enemy, a distance of about a mile or more. The movement was effected at "quick" and "double-quick" time, both by the infantry and artillery, during which march the men threw from their shoulders their haversacks, blankets, and most of their canteens, to facilitate their eagerness to engage the enemy. On arriving at the point indicated, being the extreme left of the enemy, and the extreme right of our line, and in advance of all other of our troops, and where I was informed officially that two other regiments had declined to charge, we formed a line of battle, our right resting within a few feet of the woods and the left at and around Ricketts' battery and upon the crest of the hill, within fifty or sixty feet of the enemy's line of infantry, with whom we could have conversed in an ordinary tone of voice. Immediately upon Ricketts' battery coming into position, and we in "line of battle," Colonel Heintzelman rode up between our lines and that of the enemy, within pistol shot of each, which circumstance staggered my judgment whether those in front were friends or enemies, it being equally manifest that the enemy were in the same dilemma as to our identity. But a few seconds, however, undeceived both, they displaying the rebel and we the Union flag. Instantly a blaze of fire was poured into the faces of the combatants, each producing terrible destruction owing to the close proximity of the forces, which was followed by volley after volley, in regular and irregular order as to time, until Ricketts' battery was disabled and cut to pieces and a large portion of its officers and men had fallen, and until Companies H, I, K, C, G, and those immediately surrounding my regimental flag were so desperately cut to pieces as to make it more of a slaughter than an equal combat, the enemy manifestly numbering five guns to our one, besides being intrenched in the woods and behind ditches and pits, plainly perceptible, and with batteries on the enemy's right enfilading my left flank and within 350 yards direct range. After an effort to obtain aid from the Fire Zouaves, then immediately upon our left, two or three different orders came to retire, as it was manifest that the contest was too deadly and unequal to be longer justifiably maintained. Whereupon I gave the command to retire, seeing that the whole of our forces were seemingly in retreat. Every inch of ground, however, was strongly contested by skirmishers through the woods, by the fences, and over the undulating ground until we had retired some 400 yards in reasonably good order, to a point where the men could procure water, and then took up a regular and orderly retreat to such point as some general officer might indicate thereafter.

I feel it due to my regiment to say that before leaving the extreme right of our line the enemy attempted to make a charge with a body of perhaps 500 cavalry, who were met by my command and a part of the Fire Zouaves and repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy but without any to us. I am more than gratified to say that I kept the large body of my regiment together and marched from the field in order and on the march, and near an open space where Colonel Heintzelman's

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column left the Centerville and Manassas road in the morning and passed to the right we, in conjunction with others, repulsed the enemy's cavalry, who attempted to charge. Before leaving the field a portion of the right wing, owing to the configuration of the ground and the intervening woods, became detached, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, whose gallantry was conspicuous throughout the entire battle and who contested every inch of the ground with his forces thrown out as skirmishers in the woods and succeeded in occupying the original ground on the right after the repulse of a body of cavalry. I deem it worthy of remark that during a part of the engagement my regiment and that of the enemy at some points became so intermingled as scarcely to be able to distinguish friends from foes and my forces made several prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Boone, of Mississippi, who is now in Washington and fully recognizes his captors. I regard it as an event of rare occurrence in the annals of history that a regiment of volunteers not over three months in the service marched up without flinching to the mouth of batteries of cannon supported by thousands of infantry and opened and maintained a fire until one-fifth of the whole regiment was killed, wounded, or made prisoners before retiring, except for purposes of advantage of position. My heart is full of gratitude to my officers and men for their gallant bearing throughout the whole of this desperate engagement, and to distinguish the merits of one from another would be invidious and injustice might be done. Major Dike and my adjutant bore themselves with coolness throughout. My chaplain, Rev. E. D. Neill, was on the field the whole time and in the midst of danger, giving aid and comfort to the wounded. Doctor Stewart, while on the field, was ordered to the hospital by a medical officer of the army. Doctor Le Boutillier continued with the regiment and actually engaged in the fight, neither of whom have been heard from since. That I have not unfairly or unjustly to the truth of history stated the facts in regard to the gallant conduct of my regiment is fully proved by the appended list of killed and wounded, showing 49 killed, 107 wounded, and 34 missing. The names and companies to which they belong, in detail, will more fully appear in the accompanying list and abstracts.* Among the incidents of the engagement my command took several prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Boone, of the Mississippi regiment, taken personally by Mr. Irvine, of my regiment, and since said prisoner's confinement in the Capitol at Washington City Mr. Irvine, in company with Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, visited him, when he promptly recognized Mr. Irvine as his captor and thanked him very cordially for his humane treatment and kindness to him as a prisoner. I deem it but just that this fact should be officially known, as Lieutenant-Colonel Boone was an officer of the highest rank taken in the battle.

The humble part which I have performed as an officer commanding one of the regiments of your brigade, individually and otherwise, is now left to you and those commanding the division.

Respectfully,

W. A. GORMAN,
Colonel First Regiment of Minnesota.

Colonel FRANKLIN,
Comdg. First Brigade Colonel Heintzelman's Div.,
Northeastern Virginia.

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*Omitted.

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Supplement to the official report of Colonel Gorman, of the First Regiment of Minnesota.

CAMP MINNESOTA, *July 26, 1861.*

The regimental flag borne by my color-bearer has through its folds one cannon ball, two grape-shot, and sixteen bullets, and one in the staff. The color guard were all wounded but the color-bearer, one mortally. The company flag of Company I was pierced with five balls and one on the spear head. Please attach this to my report.

Very respectfully,

W. A. GORMAN,
Colonel First Regiment of Minnesota.

[2.]

Report of Col. Henry P. Martin, Seventy-first New York Militia, of the battle of Bull Run.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GUARD,
71ST REGT. LIGHT INFTY., NEW YORK STATE TROOPS,
New York, August 1, 1861.

In accordance with orders, I herewith submit a report of the action of the Seventy-first Regiment New York State Militia in the engagement at Bull Run on the 21st of July:

We were ordered to commence the march, with the First and Second Rhode Island and the Second New Hampshire Regiments leading, and the Seventy-first Regiment bringing up the rear of the brigade, toward the battle-field a little after 2 a. m., and having marched steadily almost without a halt for eight hours we arrived upon the position assigned for our division. On our arrival the two Rhode Island and the New Hampshire regiments were drawn up in line, and the Seventy-first was ordered to pass in front of these regiments to a position in advance and to the right of the brigade, and also in front of two pieces of artillery, which I suppose belonged to Griffin's battery. No sooner had we formed line than the right piece came dashing forward at full speed through our right wing, without any previous intimation being given. The men broke away and allowed the piece to pass, and immediately after its passage dropped back into their positions in line. Shortly after this the left piece executed the same maneuver, and with the same results. After remaining in this position about a quarter of an hour, exposed to the cannonading of the enemy, which they were directing toward us, we were ordered with our brigade to an adjoining field to engage a portion of the enemy that had debouched from their works, and fully equal in number to our own brigade, and after a severe contest, in which many valuable lives were lost and many of our best officers wounded, among whom were Captain Ellis, Company F; Captain Hart, Company A, and Lieutenant Embler, Company H, we succeeded in repulsing them and compelling them to retreat. In this conflict we were greatly assisted by two of Captain Dahlgren's 12-pounder howitzers, in charge of Captain Ellis, Company I, of this regiment. After the retreat, General McDowell, with his staff, rode around the field in rear of our brigade, waving his glove in token of victory, and we all considered the day was ours. We were then ordered to retire to the edge of the wood, still in view of the enemy's works and in reach of their cannon, and there to rest, as we had done all the duty that would be required of us, and would not be called into action

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again. After about an hour's rest we were told the enemy was getting the best of us, and were ordered to retire to the field we had at first occupied and take the most advanced position on that field. Here we stood in line of battle waiting the approach of the enormous column of re-enforcements of the enemy from Richmond and Manassas. The head of this column was directed in front of the center of our regiment, and when it was within 500 yards of us we received the order to retire, which we did in line of battle in common time, not one man running. The brigade remained together on the retreat and arrived at our old bivouac, about one mile and a half from Centerville, all in good order. Here we again received orders to continue the retreat to Washington, and marched over the Long Bridge as a brigade. Hereunto appended is a return of our losses.* In closing my report I cannot but say that all praise is due to you, sir, for your coolness and daring during the engagement, and to your brave Rhode Island regiments, to whom we feel indebted for many acts of kindness, and to Governor Sprague, of your State, for his great courage and gallant conduct on the field.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY P. MARTIN,
Colonel Seventy-first Regiment New York State Militia.

Col. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Acting Brigadier-General, Second Brigade, U. S. Army.

[2.]

Report of Col. Philip St. George Cocke, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of the battle of Bull Run.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE,
Camp near Suspension Bridge, [August 1, 1861.]

GENERAL: The battle of 21st of July having been fought wholly within the position which had been assigned to and occupied by and which on the day of the battle was held by my brigade and the troops temporarily attached thereto, it becomes important that I should succinctly describe that position, the disposition made of the troops under my command for defending and holding that position, and the subsequent part which my command took in the great battle in which so large a part of your army participated, coming up as it did during the day from other positions. The position of this command, that of Stone Bridge (Avon) and Lewis' farm (Portici), was the extreme left position of the Army of the Potomac along the line of Bull Run. The position of the army on Bull Run was the result of strategic movements which commenced with the recall of our more advanced forces, and which finally ended in the great battle of the 21st of July. By your general order of the 8th of July it was directed that "if attacked by a superior force of the enemy the three brigades of the Army of the Potomac serving in Fairfax will retire in the following manner and order: The whole of the Fifth Brigade on the Bull Run Stone Bridge, and the adjacent fords, making a stand if practicable at the Suspension Bridge across Cub Run." Accordingly I issued brigade orders on the 12th instant, and on the 17th I recalled, united, and withdrew my entire command to the position assigned to it in perfect order and without any loss or accident whatsoever, the enemy moving the same day to occupy Fairfax Court-House in great strength.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows a total of sixty-two killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing. See table, p. 18.

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Tonographical description of the position of my command and of the battle-field.

Beginning near our left at Stone Bridge, over which passes the turnpike road from Alexandria to Warrenton, a flat of some 400 or 500 yards wide extends west of the bridge on either side of the turnpike back to the hills, which rise with some abruptness from the flat to the height of thirty to sixty feet. A dense forest of oaks at one time masked the bridge from view looking from these hills, but the trees had been felled to open the view for firing upon the enemy as he should approach the bridge, and the felled timber served to obstruct his passage over the flat except by the defile of the bridge and road, which last had been only partially obstructed near the foot of the hill. Westward of the crest overlooking the bridge, and in the direction of our left, rear, and right about the Stone Bridge, the country is broken into hill and valley, and this uneven surface covered by bodies of original forest, copses of pine, interspersed with hedges and fences, offering a field of uneven and diversified surface, all of which was availed of to the utmost by the skill and bravery of our officers and men who met and fought the enemy on that field. From a short distance below the Stone Bridge toward the right of my position, and throughout the entire extent of Lewis' farm (Portici), the hills of Bull Run recede from the stream, of which the banks are generally low, and a long, open plain slopes from the run up to Lewis' house, and to the right and left throughout my entire position in that direction. At Lewis' Ford a road crosses Bull Run leading from the turnpike about half a mile in advance of Stone Bridge, diagonally toward and immediately in front of Lewis' house, through a dense thicket of old-field pines extending nearly to the ford, and from that ford to the house half a mile distant over a gentle, open, or unwooded slope from the creek, rising almost uniformly to the house, which stands upon an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country, the open inclined plane of the farm itself, the course of Bull Run, of the fords crossing the same, of the position of Stone Bridge, as also many of the enemy's approaches through the woods on the opposite side of the creek. On our extreme right of Lewis' farm, three-quarters of a mile below Lewis' Ford, is Ball's Ford, where the old public road passing from Alexandria to Warrenton crosses Bull Run, a trace of which road is still distinct and the road quite passable, although disused for public purposes since the construction of the turnpike passing over the Stone Bridge. To our right of this old road on the western side of Bull Run a heavy forest of oak extends from the creek backward nearly to the crest of the hill southward of Lewis' house. The bank of the creek along Lewis' farm is generally low and easy to be passed, and bordering as it does the extensive open inclined plane above described, rendered this part of the position one without military strength and everywhere open to the attack of an enterprising enemy except at or near Lewis' Ford, where for a few hundred yards on either side a precipitous bank of some twenty feet rises from the water of the creek and commands the flat or level on the opposite side of the creek. At Ball's Ford the creek bank on our side is flat and wholly untenable for about 500 yards above in the direction of Lewis' Ford, whilst a wooded eminence rising to an elevation of from sixty to seventy feet on the eastern or enemy's side of the creek and stretching from opposite that ford the whole length of Lewis' farm in the direction of Stone Bridge, thus giving the enemy, if in possession of those heights with his artillery, the absolute command of the entire plain of Lewis' farm in every direction as far back as the crest of the hill upon which the house is situated,

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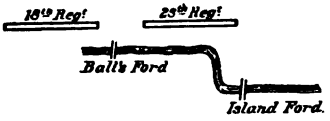
and rendering untenable by our troops under such circumstances of any position upon that plain in front of the enemy's batteries so commandingly established. On the eastern or enemy's side of Bull Run a narrow belt of low ground of irregular width, ranging from 50 to 100, and in some places 150 to 200 yards, stretched along the banks of the creek throughout the extent of the Portici (Lewis') farm, from Ball's Ford on our right to Stone Bridge on our left, and from the edge of the meadow at the foot of the hill a dense skirting of second-growth or old-field pine covers the slope of the hill toward its summit, succeeded by a large growth of oak or original forest, clothing a part of the slope and the entire top of the ridge, and continuing on that side of the creek from opposite Ball's Ford to the turnpike road on our left.

Perceiving the impracticability of holding Ball's Ford by troops placed on its flat and uncovered bank in front of a forest and eminence such as those just described, if once allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy, it became necessary to place the troops intended for the defense of that pass upon the eminence and in the forest on the eastern side of Bull Run and on either side of the old road crossing at that ford. Accordingly Withers' regiment, Eighteenth Virginia, was ordered to occupy the wood to our left of the road, and Preston's regiment, Twenty-eighth Virginia, the forest on our right of the road, and to oppose the enemy in whatever force he might advance by guerrilla fight from every position, from every corner, from every tree, and if still overpowered by numbers and forced to yield ground, to continue the fight through the forest flanking our right of Lewis' farm toward the crest of the hill south of Lewis' house, or until they could be supported by other troops coming to their relief. Preston's regiment (Twenty-eighth) also covered the approaches to the Island Ford, and one other ford below the Island Ford on my extreme right, and this was practicable in consequence of a bend of the creek to the rear of the right of that regiment (see map).



Position of the troops of the command.

In placing the troops, dispersed, as they necessarily were, and at positions most of them so disadvantageous for defense and but partially aided by intrenchments, it was deemed highly expedient to conceal as much as possible from the enemy a knowledge both of our numbers and strength, and even of the positions of the troops and batteries, until they were actually brought into action; and to effect these highly important objects it was decided that the troops should give up their tents, send back their wagon trains and baggage a few miles in rear toward Manassas, and bivouac in their positions. To the exposure and hardships of the bivouac the men and officers yielded without a murmur and they remained uncovered from the time of taking position on the 17th of July until after the battle, which took place on Sunday, July 21. Having indicated the position of the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, covering the approaches to Ball's Ford, on my right, the Nineteenth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, was placed on the high bank on either side of Lewis' Ford to oppose the passage of the enemy at that point. This regiment intrenched itself throughout

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its entire front, which intrenchment, by direction of Captain Harris, of the Engineers, was rendered quite effective. Between the two left companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Strange's regiment one piece of Latham's battery, placed in position by Captain Harris, of the Engineers, commanded the road leading to the ford through the meadow and pines in front of the ford. Next beyond the flank of the Nineteenth Regiment, along the high bank of Bull Run, was placed in position selected by Captain Harris, concealed from the enemy by a copse or undergrowth, one other gun of Latham's battery. To the left of this second gun of Latham's battery was placed Captain Schaeffer's command, two companies on this side of the creek and part of one company on the opposite side of Bull Run, availing themselves of the natural formation of the bank as a breast-work from behind which to fire upon the enemy. To the left of a gorge penetrating Captain Schaeffer's position, a section of Rogers' battery was stationed on an eminence to command the approaches to this gorge and the gorge formed by Young's Branch running in from our side. These guns were also placed in position by Captain Harris, of the Engineers, the bluff bank of the creek terminating at Young's Branch near the position or gorge just above Rogers' guns, and giving place to low banks above that point, with a growth of large trees along the bank. Just here a portion of Col. William Smith's three companies was posted, commanded by him in person, to dispute the passage of the enemy at the gorge on Young's Branch, which intersected our line as above described. The other part of Colonel Smith's three companies was held in reserve (in a sheltered position), to be used as occasion might require, and ordered to charge the enemy if he succeeded in crossing Bull Run. This pass of Young's Branch being deemed one of the most inviting for the enemy, it was thought necessary to hold in still further reserve to dispute his passage the entire regiment of Col. Eppa Hunton, which was therefore placed near by in a covered position, with orders to support Colonel Smith's battalion in case of need. One section of Rogers' battery, commanded by himself, and three troops of cavalry were held in reserve and placed under cover in the hollow or depression beyond the crest and to the north of Lewis' house. From Young's Branch toward Stone Bridge and beyond the position was covered by the troops attached to my brigade, under the immediate command of Major Evans. Two pieces of Latham's battery, under Lieutenant Davidson, commanded from the hill the approach to Stone Bridge and the road through the felled timber described in the first part of this report. To the left of the Stone Bridge were the troops under the command of Major Evans, whilst his sharpshooters skirted the two edges of the forest bordering upon the felled timber on our side of the bridge. The cavalry of Evans' command were engaged—some in scouting in the direction of Sudley's Mill to give notice of the enemy's approaches in that direction and others held in reserve.

Sudley's Mill is on the branch of Bull Run called Catharpin, near its mouth, three miles northwest of Stone Bridge. At Sudley's Mill a branch road crosses from the direction of Leesburg, passing directly toward Manassas, intersecting the turnpike at right angles at a stone house one mile and a quarter west, or in our rear of the Stone Bridge. It was this road of which the enemy availed himself to turn our left and to get on our flank and rear at Stone Bridge in his boasted march for Manassas. His plans were well arranged and skillfully conducted, for whilst he threatened our entire front from Stone Bridge to below Lewis' Ford by a force estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and kept

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a large portion of my brigade engaged by this force in their front of treble their number, backed by batteries of artillery at several points opposite our front, and by skirmishers advanced in front of our lines, he meanwhile marched his main column of 25,000 or 30,000 men by Sudley's Mill to take the whole position in flank and rear. I shall endeavor briefly to show in what manner he was met by my command both in our first position and subsequent movements.

The battle.

The enemy having taken up his position in our front early in the morning, fired his first gun about 5.30 a. m. This seemed to be a signal gun, as it was answered from Mitchell's Ford, four miles below, and where also on that day he made an attack, and this gun might also have been a signal to the column marching by Sudley's Mill on our left. The batteries in our front along Bull Run continued firing on Stone Bridge, on Lewis' house, and on our position at Lewis' Ford until a late hour in the day. The battery in front of Lewis' Ford was responded to with marked effect by Captain Latham's first section, aided by the section of Rogers' battery, commanded by Lieutenant Heaton, skirmishers occasionally making their appearance, emerging from the dense growth of pines covering the main body of the enemy. Whilst this was going on in our front the enemy, having arrived to threaten Major Evans' left flank, with overwhelming numbers of his main column marched by Sudley's Mill. The major promptly and heroically turned to meet him with his entire force, having necessarily to abandon the former front of his position at Stone Bridge. Never perhaps in the history of modern warfare was there so unequal a contest as now ensued. With his small but heroic numbers Major Evans advanced to fight the head of a column of 25,000 men, amongst which were some of the best regiments of the Federal army, strengthened by numerous batteries of well-appointed artillery of the most modern improved kind. For more than an hour this contest was maintained without assistance, the other troops of my command being held to their positions by the strong demonstrations in their front, which positions, if they had been abandoned at this stage of the battle, would have opened the way to an advance of the enemy also on this side, and thus inevitably have caused us the loss of the day. As soon, however, as I perceived the first movement of Major Evans I dispatched the reserved section of Rogers' battery at full speed to cover the approaches to the Stone Bridge. This section got into position in good time to fire into a column of the enemy attempting to pass the Stone Bridge and drove it back.

In the meanwhile General Bee and Colonel Bartow, the first to come up to our support, the general reporting to me on Lewis' hill, were informed by me of the progress of the battle on Major Evans' left, and those gallant commanders, without halting their commands, marched directly to the scene of action and soon commenced their glorious part in the battle. Colonel Hampton with his legion came next. To him, too, I indicated the progress of events, and he promptly marched with his command to the battle. General Jackson followed next with his brigade, and from time to time other brigades pushed on as they arrived to the deadly conflict. About this time, the contest having become very close and warm and the enemy appearing to gain ground forward and also on our flank, and a stream of wounded men pouring through the gorge of Young's Branch near the command of Col. William Smith (as subsequently reported by Captain Harris, of the Engineers, then

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and there present), upon suggestion of Captain Harris, the section of Rogers' battery under command of Lieutenant Heaton, stationed at that point, and Colonel Smith's command, were ordered to change front in order to meet an advance of the enemy, which it was thought might be made in that direction. General Beauregard, perceiving this movement, sent an order to these troops to advance, which they promptly did, Captain Harris proceeding with them, and subsequently placing the section of Rogers' battery in effective position near Captain Imboden's battery, from whence the section fired with effect upon the enemy until the ammunition was exhausted. Colonel Smith from this position soon took part in the battle, having many of his officers and men killed or wounded and his own horse wounded. (For further particulars see his report.*)

The removal of these troops from their position on Young's Branch uncovered a portion of my front line, and thus left that line exposed, to be penetrated by the enemy; but I am satisfied that the movement of our troops was unperceived by him, as the position was covered by a thicket of willows and other trees skirting the edge of Bull Run at this point. Closely observing from my own central and elevated position on the hill north of Lewis' house (a position, nevertheless, over which a cross fire of most of the enemy's batteries continued to throw shot and shell for hours, in the midst of which I necessarily stood observing)—I say from this position the various movements of our own troops I anxiously watched for the moment when I might withdraw the greater portion of the brigade not then actually engaged from the front line, without inviting disaster in that quarter, in order to throw it forward to the support of our men so hotly pressed on our left. General J. E. Johnston appearing near my position about this time, I called his attention to the state of my command on the front and right of Lewis' farm, and referred for his decision the expediency of risking the abandonment of that front, and of immediately ordering forward the whole of the balance of my command to take part in the battle now raging and becoming critical as to its issue on our left. It was decided to make the movement, and I immediately dispatched my aides to order up at double-quick the regiments of Withers, Preston, and Strange, and the battery of Latham, and proceeding myself to meet those regiments, I advanced with them rapidly to the most active scene of the conflict. Hunton's regiment, being in advanced position, was first in the battle, but as I led on the other regiments to other positions it was separated from me, and for the part which it took in the battle I must refer to Colonel Hunton's report, hereafter to be made. Colonel Hunton since the battle having been ordered to Leesburg with his regiment, I have neither seen him nor been able to obtain any report.†

Withers' Eighteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers was the next in order taking part in the battle. Colonel Withers' report is full, and clearly shows the gallant and distinguished part which it enacted in achieving the great victory of the day.‡ Latham's battery followed Withers' regiment. This battery being now full, the four pieces having come together and replenished their ammunition chest, was, under the guidance of Captain Harris, of the Engineers, advanced to a position to the left of the road leading from Lewis' house toward Stone Bridge, from which position it fired with effect upon the head of a column advancing from toward the turnpike, and together with the fire of another battery succeeded in driving back the column. (For further particulars

* Vol. II, p. 551. † But see Vol. II, p. 545. ‡ See Vol. II, p. 546.

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see Captain Latham's report.*) Whilst Latham's battery was taking position I was advancing with Preston's regiment toward our then left flank, which the enemy was pressing and threatening to turn. About 500 yards beyond the left of Latham's battery, as placed in position and near the fence extending toward our left in a thicket of pines, and whilst I was immediately upon the flank of the regiment, it was fired upon by the enemy advancing in the thick forest. The fire was returned, and the enemy giving way, this regiment advanced still farther toward the left. Whilst thus advancing Colonel Preston came upon and captured with his own hands Colonel Willcox, of the Federal army, whilst a captain and other prisoners were taken at the same place. The report of Colonel Preston, to which I beg leave to refer, will show the further important part he took in the battle.†

In the meantime, continuing to advance with Strange's regiment, Nineteenth Virginia Volunteers, and guided by the firing, I endeavored to turn the extreme right of the enemy. Coming athwart an intense fire, and not being able to see friend or foe through the pines, the regiment was caused to lie down whilst Colonel Strange and myself sought a view of the enemy. Entering the Sudley road on the left, I ordered the regiment to be marched by flank in that direction, and proceeded diagonally forward and left through the wood skirting our left of the road following a firing heard in that direction. Emerging from the wood into the open field, the regiment was led by a path toward Chinn's house, near to which a battery was firing upon the enemy. By the time it got up the enemy was retreating, and on the hill beyond Chinn's house (overlooking the turnpike), falling in with some of the regiments of Colonel Early, the Nineteenth Regiment continued the pursuit of the enemy. Crossing the meadow toward the turnpike and proceeding by Dogan's house, followed the track of the retreating column toward Bull Run below Sudley's Mill and crossed the run below and in sight of the mill. The enemy now being out of sight and pursued by the cavalry in advance of us, and night coming on I determined to recross Bull Run at Sudley's Mill, and ordered the regiment to march back to Lewis' farm. Finding numbers of prisoners and wounded at the church near the mill, one company was left in charge of the prisoners and wounded, the balance of the regiment continuing its march to Lewis' farm. It would thus appear, general, that in consequence of the disposition made of the troops, the firm and gallant manner in which they acted along my whole front line of three miles in extent (which front, although threatened throughout the day, was nevertheless held in the face of greatly superior numbers, several assaults repelled, and the enemy effectually prevented from passing that line at any point, which if he had done would have been disastrous to our cause), this command forced the enemy to rely for victory solely upon his great column which turned the left of our entire position by the way of Sudley's Mill; that the skillful and heroic struggle of Evans on my left, after he had been turned and taken in flank by overwhelming numbers, with his Spartan band led by himself, and by that true and tried soldier Major Wheat, and the brave Colonel Sloan, and backed by men who showed themselves not only insensible to fear, but actually inspired with superhuman daring and power, carried death and dismay into the ranks of the enemy, the fight thus continuing for more than an hour unsupported, and until the re-enforcements of Generals Bee and Bartow and others came to the relief; and finally, when

* See Vol. II, p. 553. † See Vol. II, p. 549.

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the critical moment had arrived and the imminent result seemed trembling in the balance, it was promptly determined to abandon my entire front line along Bull Run and to throw forward the troops which had so gallantly defended it, to add their entire numbers and their valorous deeds to those of other corps struggling in the hottest fight, all of which contributed to turning the scale of victory in our favor, and in not only defeating the enemy, but in ultimately routing, disorganizing, and demoralizing him to a degree unprecedented in the history of modern warfare.

Of the greater part of these events and scenes you yourself, general, were an eyewitness. Many of the troops of my command fought by your side and in several instances received orders directly from you whilst acting as they necessarily did in detached bodies and in various parts of the wide field of conflict. Highly appreciating, general, the marked confidence reposed in me ever since I joined your army, as manifested by the extensive command and the responsible strategic positions assigned to me, I feel conscious of having acted with a mind and purpose single and a devotion absolute and unreserved in the righteous and patriotic cause in which we are all engaged; and in this spirit I trust my command have so far shown that they, too, have acted. Where so many have acted well their parts it would appear almost invidious to mention the names of any. Nevertheless, I deem it proper to state that the conduct of Majors Evans and Wheat is above all praise. That Capt. David B. Harris, of the Corps of Engineers, has rendered the most valuable services during the whole time he has served with my command. His science and skill, his cool and calm presence of mind in the midst of danger, his untiring efforts under the most trying circumstances, all prove him to be an officer worthy of filling a higher rank in that highest corps of the army to which he belongs.

Colonel Withers has the honor of having captured with his regiment (the Eighteenth Virginia Volunteers) a battery of eight guns, and of holding the same, a battery which had been twice previously during the day captured and recovered by the enemy. Col. Robert T. Preston and his Twenty-eighth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers rendered distinguished services. Col. William Smith with his command was in the hottest of the fight and had several officers and men wounded and killed and his own horse wounded. The Nineteenth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, having been longest held to its intrenched position at Lewis' Ford, which it bravely defended in presence of the enemy's batteries and infantry in great strength, was thus brought last into the more active field of battle. But it came up in time to produce by its presence an effect upon the then wavering enemy and to take part in the pursuit of his retreating columns which soon ensued. Captains Latham and Rogers, of the artillery, and Lieutenants Davidson and Heaton acted with distinguished bravery and skill. Surgeon Chancellor and Assistant Surgeons Braxton and Powell, of the Nineteenth Regiment, rendered very prompt and valuable relief to the wounded men, both to our own men and those of the enemy. To Lieut. John B. Cocke, acting assistant adjutant-general of the Fifth Brigade, and to T. J. Randolph, both acting as my aides-de-camp during the battle, and who were both with me or bearing orders, often through the hottest fire, I owe my acknowledgments for the prompt and efficient manner in which they both discharged their duties. I would take this occasion to express my thanks to the whole command, to the brave and patriotic men and officers composing it, for the soldier-like manner in which they have submitted

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to necessary discipline, undergone hardships, and otherwise co-operated in fulfilling the responsibility of the command.

And finally, trusting that this command has fulfilled its duties and that impartial history will do justice to the important part taken by it in achieving the late glorious victory,

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Brigade, Army of Potomac.

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

NOTE.—The Fifth Brigade proper consisted of the Nineteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Virginia Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, Colonels Withers and R. T. Preston commanding; Latham's battery of artillery, four brass 6-pounder guns, and Captains Terry's and Langhorne's troops of cavalry. Whilst at Centerville, prior to the battle of the 21st of July, Major Wheat's Louisiana First Special Battalion was added to my command and stationed at or near Frying Pan Church, and Captain Alexander's troop of cavalry also added to Terry's at the same place. Subsequently Major Evans was ordered from Leesburg with Sloan's Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers to Frying Pan Church, with orders to report to me and act as a part of my command stationed at that place. With this force I marched under general orders on the 17th of July to take position at or near the Stone Bridge. Between the 17th and 19th Col. Eppa Hunton with his command arrived at Lewis' farm (Portici), with orders to report for duty with my command, bringing with him his regiment of Virginia volunteers, Captain Rogers' battery of 4-pounder brass cannon, and three troops of cavalry. To this command was also added three companies under Captain Schaeffer, which had previously been stationed at the Stone Bridge, and three companies of Fauquier volunteers, part of Col. William Smith's Forty-ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Brigade.

[2.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Jones, Fifth North Carolina Infantry, of the battle of Bull Run.

BLACKBURN'S FORD, *Bull Run, July 22, 1861.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In obedience to orders yesterday morning to cross the creek and take position on the right of the ravine in front of the enemy preparatory to making a charge upon a battery, then being used against your command, I dispatched two companies in advance as skirmishers, and proceeded at once to occupy the hill within a few hundred yards of the battery. Upon reaching that point I found the two companies sent out as skirmishers. We were fired upon with grape and canister, killing one man and wounding three. The whole battalion stood firm until an order was received to retire to the ravine and remain until further orders, which was done in good order. Supposing, then, my men to be safe, and being told by your staff officer that you were but a very short distance from me, I committed the indiscretion of going to where you were to ask some special instructions. While absent four companies of my battalion, without any proper cause, retreated about 100 yards. I

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succeeded in rallying all of them except two officers (Captain Goddin and First Lieutenant Taylor). Captains Sinclair, Company A; Garrett, Company F; Reeves, Company E, and First Lieutenant Doughtie, Company H, did not retreat, but behaved well throughout the whole day's duty. Captain Brookfield's company (D) started to retreat, but were immediately rallied by him. The disgraceful conduct of those who retreated I cannot account for. There was no cause for it. I attribute the blame to the officers concerned in it, and not the men. I received an order to send out four companies as skirmishers, and with the others to hold myself in readiness to charge the enemy's battery, with an order to announce to you when ready, and await further orders. I replied that I was ready, but received afterward an order to recross the creek to my position in the morning. I returned to that position and my men were fired upon by the enemy's scouting parties. Their fire was returned, resulting in the killing of four or five of their men. The names of the killed and wounded of my battalion in the morning were: Private James Manning, Company C, killed; Private Wiley Garner, Company C, wounded slightly; Private Richardson, Company C, wounded slightly; Corporal Wiggins, Company G, wounded slightly. It may be proper for me to add that I had but little assistance in controlling the movement of my battalion, which has had no drilling, I being the only field officer present for duty, and the adjutant being absent. I beg leave to call your attention to the services of Rev. James Sinclair, the chaplain of the regiment, who acted as a field officer and rendered me all the assistance in his power.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. P. JONES,

Lieut. Col. Fifth Infty. North Carolina State Troops,
Commanding Regiment for July 21, 1861.

Brigadier-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding Fourth Brigade.

[2.]

Report of Col. Montgomery D. Corse, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, of action at Blackburn's Ford, July 18.

BULL RUN, *July 19, 1861.*

GENERAL: I beg leave respectfully to report the operations of the Seventeenth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers on the 18th of July:

In pursuance of your orders the rifle companies (B and H), commanded by Captains Simpson and Herbert, were deployed as skirmishers along the right bank of Bull Run above Blackburn's Ford, whilst Companies A and G, commanded by Captains Marye and Towson, were posted at the ford. Companies E and K, under Captains Devaughn and Shackelford, were detached and posted low down the run on the right of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. About 1 p. m. the enemy appeared in considerable force on the opposite bank and opened a severe and continuous fire upon the First and Seventeenth Regiments. At this moment the remaining companies of the regiment were marched to the run, and responded lively and gallantly to the enemy's fire. Company A, Captain Marye, was then ordered to cross the run and deploy as skirmishers on the opposite bank. Company C, Captain Head, and Company F, Captain Hamilton, were subsequently ordered to cross also and sustain this movement. The three

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companies promptly executed these orders, and after bravely driving the enemy through the woods back to their main body retired, bringing their own wounded and seven prisoners. Some fifteen or more of the enemy were killed, and many wounded. It affords me much gratification to remark upon the coolness and bravery manifested by both officers and men under my command. Particularly I must speak of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Munford, Major Brent, Adjutant Humphreys, Captain Marye, and Captain Head, who were actively and fearlessly employed during the engagement at the points where the fire was hottest. I must also mention Surgeon Lewis and Assistant Surgeon Snowden, who were untiring in their efforts to relieve the wounded, regardless of their personal safety. I regret to add that Captains Dulany and Presstman were severely wounded whilst at the head of their companies. Captain Shackelford, commanding Company K, and Lieutenant Javins, of Company E, were slightly wounded. Private Thomas R. Sangster, Company A, was killed, and four privates severely and six slightly wounded. I herewith return a full list of casualties.*

Your obedient servant, M. D. CORSE,
Colonel, Comdg. Seventeenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

Brigadier-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, C. S. Army.

[2.]

Reports of Col. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, commanding artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.

NEAR MANASSAS, *July 23, 1861.*

GENERAL: As directed I report concerning the batteries under my command—those of Captain Alburtis, Captain Stanard, and the Rockbridge Artillery—that they arrived from Winchester at Manassas Junction about 2 o'clock on Saturday, 20th instant, and were assigned position for rest under shelter of some woods near the center of the line of defenses; that early on the morning of Sunday, 21st, Captain Stanard's battery, having a rifled gun, was assigned for immediate service to General Jackson's brigade, and advanced under my guidance with a portion of the Washington Artillery from New Orleans, under Major Walton, and with one of the guns of the Rockbridge Artillery by General Jackson's special request, toward the scene of action then beginning on our left. While thus advancing my own course was changed by an order from the adjutant-general directing me to take the batteries under my command from the forward and exposed situation where they had rested to a better place farther back, and to await orders in readiness to move on notice into action. I accordingly conducted by a route indicated the remaining guns of the Rockbridge Artillery and Captain Alburtis' battery to a point between army headquarters and the field, and there halting reported in person for orders. Again directed to await in readiness, I did so until yourself rapidly passing gave the word, and by your order we hastened to the scene and arrived in proper place about 12 m. In the midst of action—raging with great severity—our position was skillfully adjusted by General Jackson. Being promptly arranged, these batteries all opened upon the enemy a well-directed and most effective fire. By this timely and telling attack, continued perhaps an hour or more, the batteries of the

* Shows 1 man killed, 4 officers and 10 men wounded.

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enemy were greatly crippled and their advance effectually checked. Under cover, however, of some brushwood, and because when seen they could not for a considerable time be distinguished from our own troops, a body of the enemy's infantry succeeded in gaining a point near the batteries on the left. They were promptly met by a charge from the infantry that had, under General Jackson, for our protection, held place in our rear. From the mêlée thus occasioned almost in our midst it became necessary at once to remove our guns to another point. They were accordingly limbered immediately and withdrawn to a second position to the right and rather farther back. But the work done was sufficient; the enemy, crippled by our cannon and driven by the fire and bayonets of our brave infantry, gave up the day and began to retreat, and we could only hasten that retreat by a fire well aimed from the guns of longest range. I rejoice to testify to the admirable conduct of all the officers and men under my command and observation. Without exception they behaved with exemplary coolness, skill, and persevering determination, and I am thankful indeed to be able to state that under the shield of a guardian Providence we were nearly all mercifully preserved.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Colonel, Artillery, &c.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding.

[2.]

MANASSAS JUNCTION, *July 23, 1861.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the conduct and condition of the Rockbridge Artillery in connection with the battle of the 21st instant, as attached to your noble brigade and under my immediate command:

By command of the adjutant-general, this battery, with that of Captain Alburtis, was detained near our resting position on the night of the 20th under my command, awaiting orders to move at any moment, Captain Stanard's battery and that of Major Walton having been sent on to your support. While we thus waited the action began to rage far to the left, and after some time General Johnston passed with his staff and directed me to advance with one of the batteries, leaving the other to follow with some infantry that were to come on. With this battery I accordingly hastened on, leaving that of Captain Alburtis to follow as directed. On the way I was met by a courier from General Beauregard urging up all the artillery. Increasing if possible our already rapid advance, in consequence of sending a messenger to bring on Captain Alburtis at once, I proceeded with the Rockbridge Artillery to the scene. Near the field we came up with the battery of Major Walton and part of Captain Stanard's, awaiting orders. Here on inquiry of General Johnston I learned the general course we were to take, and being urged to press forward all that could advance, I carried on this battery, with the two guns of Captain Stanard, word being left for Captain Alburtis to join us immediately. Pressing along the narrow and difficult road through the pine thicket we reached the point where you were standing as suitable for our position. Here the pieces were all as speedily as possible brought into action and continued their skillfully-directed and well-sustained fire for perhaps some three hours, doing immense damage to the enemy and contributing an important share to the glorious victory of the day. The batteries of the enemy having, under the powerful fire directed against them,

become greatly crippled, an advance was attempted by them to carry our batteries. Under cover of the brushwood on our left, and because they could not be distinguished from our own men, so that our fire was for a time withheld from them, they succeeded in getting very near us on the left. At this moment the infantry in the rear, acting as our support, rushed forward with charged bayonets and a close contest ensued almost in our midst of ball and bayonet. From this mêlée it became necessary for us promptly to withdraw. The pieces were therefore limbered and removed, a movement which was accomplished in perfect order, the last piece of the Rockbridge Artillery continuing to fire upon the advancing enemy until all the rest had been limbered and were in motion. By the time we had reached the second position, to the right and farther back, the enemy, crippled by our cannon and driven by our gallant infantry, were in full retreat, and the only additional service left for us was to expedite that retreat by sending after our routed invaders a few balls from the guns of longest range. The officers and men of this battery, like all the rest under my observation, behaved with exemplary courage, constancy, and skill. All performed their parts with fidelity and precision, and are entitled to a just measure of honor for their good conduct. Lieutenant Brockenbrough received a slight wound in the face, Corporal Jordan experienced a severe bruise on and temporarily disabling the foot, and Private Singleton was shot by a musket-ball in the arm, the wound being painful and serious, but it is hoped not dangerous. A slight contusion on the hip by a spent ball from the left and a slight graze on the lower tip of the right ear were the only approaches to a wound experienced by myself. We had no piece injured and no horse killed in the entire fight. One or two horses were slightly injured (among them my own) by a flesh shot in the leg, and one or two that had been allowed to infantry officers for use in the action were killed, but there are no other casualties.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Colonel, Provisional Army, Confederate States, and Acting Captain Rockbridge Artillery.

General T. J. JACKSON,
Commanding First Brigade.

[2.]

AUGUST 20, 1861.—Skirmish at Hawk's Nest, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. St. George Croghan, First Cavalry, Wise Legion.

PICKETTS', *August 20, 1861—9 a. m.*

SIR: I have just had a skirmish with the enemy; have taken two prisoners and killed one, as far as positively known. I have learned every particular in relation to the enemy, and know exactly the numbers and position. Will you permit me to request that with all possible speed you will send me four or five companies of infantry, armed with Harper's Ferry rifles and bayonet muskets. Cavalry are of no use to me, and infantry cannot reach me in time to take advantage of my information unless you will permit your cavalry to be dismounted and mount infantry upon their horses to reach me at this place with speed.

If you will do so I will, if I get them in time, march to their rear, and deliver over to you 700 prisoners on your arrival. Every hour is of the greatest moment. If not taken at their present encampment they will retire on your approach and fall back to Gauley, and thus

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re-enforce the command there. There are no troops but the seven companies mentioned this side of Gauley, and there are no earth-works thrown up, as represented, this side of the river. On the other bank they are building enbankments the whole length of the road. They have three regiments, the First and Second Ohio, and Twelfth Ohio Regiment, at Gauley. Each regiment has two field pieces, and one of each rifled. There is no artillery with the troops at Likens' Mill, as represented; it was a mistake of Lieutenant Gordon, of the cavalry, which led me to inform you that a cannon was placed to rake the road. If you cannot send me re-enforcements in the manner I have suggested or by wagons, I can place my command in the enemy's rear and wait for you to come on, but I think the former plan the safest and surest. Dispatch to me as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

ST. GEO. CROGHAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. J. B. FLOYD.

You may rely entirely upon the accuracy of this information. The enemy have twenty-five cavalry armed with carbines and sabers.

[5.]

AUGUST 27-28, 1861.—Skirmishes near Bailey's Cross-Roads, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST CORPS,
August 28, 1861.

COLONEL: I send herewith the report of Col. J. E. B. Stuart of the affair of yesterday, and send a list of killed and wounded.* The prisoners (eight) were forwarded under guard about two hours ago. The left of our position at Munson's and Upton's is not properly guarded, nor have I the means of watching it properly. My cavalry force after taking couriers for the headquarters, and supplying General Jones with his twenty men, gives me from fourteen to twenty; just enough for an escort for the field officer of the day. General Bonham writes me that he has three or four vedettes at Vienna. I think that he has no more out in any important direction. If he could establish a picket at Lewinsville it would make the watch from all points perfect and relieve my force at Falls Church of a great deal of anxiety. This would be entirely safe from anything like a surprise. Some commanding point south of that, where the troops could retreat upon Falls Church, would answer the same purpose, if he has not force enough to keep up the lookout at Lewinsville. If it is established, the party in position should be particularly cautioned to give notice at Falls Church of any advance against us. I find some inconvenience in getting our supplies of rations. We can only get four or five days' rations at a time. This keeps me constantly on the watch and is exceedingly annoying. My staff officers are all fresh, and I am obliged to look to every little item.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. T. JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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* See next, *post*.

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Report of Col. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Munson's Hill, August 28, 1861.

GENERAL: I inclose a list of killed and wounded.* I have no time for a detailed report of the affair of yesterday, but I acquainted Rev. D. Ball, chaplain to my regiment, as well as Major Skinner, with all the particulars, and requested them to inform you last night, which I hope will answer for the present. As soon as it was fair light this morning I had a piece of rifled cannon, Washington Battery [Artillery], brought clandestinely in position to bear on Bailey's Cross-Roads and fired four shots, distance being by the shots 1,350 yards. The shots took effect admirably, dispersing the entire force at that point, and developed what it was my object to ascertain—that they had no artillery there. Munson's Hill is a fine place for a battery, and is more capable of defense than Mason's Hill. The fire of artillery dispersed also a long line of skirmishers, who ran precipitately without being in the slightest danger from its shots. The First Regiment is at Falls Church, and I have directed its commander to hold himself in readiness to move up to my support, or act to the left, as circumstances indicate. Two companies of that regiment are ordered to occupy the ridge along Upton's. I sent back Beckham's section of artillery, as the men were pretty well used up from fatigue and hunger, and I am now going to send back to Mason's Hill Major Johnson's command (two companies), and relieve those companies of your command here, who have been out so long, and send them back to Falls Church. I believe this a fine line of defense; I mean the line passing through this and Mason's Hill. Every inch of the road is visible from here to Bailey's Cross-Roads. The force now here and at Falls Church I consider sufficient for the present, and the best school of practice possible for our troops. I consider the enemy's design not to meet us outside their trenches in force pretty well developed. Please send this to General Johnston for me.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Colonel, Commanding.

[J. LONGSTREET,
Brigadier-General.]

P. S.—The scattered fragments of the force at Bailey's Cross-Roads reassembled, and I have the piece in position to stir them up again whenever they group in sufficient force to warrant the expenditure of our ammunition.

J. E. B. S.

[Indorsement.]

The list of prisoners forwarded about two hours ago should be added to this report.

J. LONGSTREET,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

* Shows 1 killed and 6 wounded.

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SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.—Skirmish at Great Falls, Md.

Report of Lieut. Charles W. Squires, First Company, Battalion Washington (La.) Light Artillery.

BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Camp Orleans, September 9, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your verbal order requiring a report of the service in which my battery was engaged from the 3d to the 6th of September, I have the honor to submit the following:

In accordance with special orders, the First Company—say, 2 commissioned officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 47 privates, with one 3-inch rifled cannon, two 12-pounder howitzers, 1 provision wagon, and 36 horses, left Camp Orleans at 4.30 p. m. the 3d instant, and after an agreeable and easy march of two hours, arrived at Germantown, where according to your orders I reported to Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones. By order of the latter the horses were well fed, and we rested until 11 p. m., when, in accordance with instructions, I proceeded with my battery, guided by troopers, to Hunter's Mills, where I reported to Colonel Jenkins for duty. My battery was ordered to follow the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, which was immediately put in motion, together with one squadron of cavalry. The whole command proceeded over a hilly country, and although late at night, and we could scarcely see the heads of our horses, no serious accident happened to our heavy carriages. During the march the whole command was several times halted, caused by a few of the miserable animals furnished the battery for light artillery horses, which, for want of sufficient food, appeared totally unfit for any service; and allow me here to state, if this evil is not remedied by an additional pair of horses to each carriage, or by attaching sound, strong, and well-fed horses to the command, we shall some day be compelled to abandon a portion of our artillery.

About 7.30 a. m. on the 4th instant we arrived on the right bank of the Potomac River near Great Falls and placed in position the rifled cannon on a high hill thickly wooded, bearing upon a group of houses on the Maryland side of the river and distant about 1,500 yards. The howitzers, commanded by Lieutenant Richardson, were placed to the left of the rifled cannon and nearly opposite the above-named houses. At 8 o'clock a. m. we opened fire, throwing shell filled with an incendiary composition, which, with a few exceptions, exploded inside or on the roofs of the houses, causing the occupants to rush out and leave at a double-quick. The firing was kept up briskly for ten or fifteen minutes, when a yellow flag was seen to emerge from the top of one of the houses on the extreme left. Colonel Jenkins, seeing the flag, ordered me to change my fire to an encampment directly in front of the hill on which the rifle cannon was situated, which I can safely say resulted to our advantage. Lieutenant Richardson, observing the hospital flag, directed the howitzers to the extreme left of the houses and some distance from the house on which the flag appeared. While firing upon the encampment, we observed several pieces of artillery which we expected would open upon us, as their position was changed several times, but they were finally moved and taken from view. We fired several rounds of solid shot upon the canal on the opposite side, which I have been informed dislodged several stones. I was ordered to cease

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firing and limber up at a quarter to 9, when the whole command was put in motion, and after a tiresome march of twenty miles we arrived at Germantown about dark, where the horses were well fed and the men rested until the 6th instant, at 11.30 a. m., when we were ordered by General Jones to return to this camp. In this service we fired 111 shots, as follows: Rifle cannon (Sergt. Edward Owen, Lance Corpl. E. I. Kursheedt), twenty-three solid shot, twelve shell; howitzers (Lieutenant Richardson commanding, Sergeants Galbraith and Brown, Corporals Payne and Aby), fifty-three spherical case and twenty-three shell. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Lieutenant Richardson, the non-commissioned officers and men attached to this command—the veterans of Bull Run and Manassas. They showed the same coolness and determination that so characterized your whole command during those eventful engagements.

With much respect, major, I am, your obedient servant,

C. W. SQUIRES,

1st Lieut., Comdg. 1st Company Washington Arty., of New Orleans.

Maj. J. B. WALTON,

Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

[5.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.—Engagement at Carnifix Ferry, Gauley River, W. Va.

*Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd, C. S. Army.**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE KANAWHA,
Camp on the Road, September 12, 1861.

SIR: The enemy, said to be under the command of General Rosecrans, numbering ten regiments, appeared before my intrenched camp on the 10th at 2 p. m., and commenced an attack with all arms, which continued until dark. Our force, numbering less than 2,000 men engaged, resisted the assault with firmness and determination. The enemy was repulsed five successive times. Finding ourselves unable to resist successfully the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, I determined to recross the river. This we did without the loss of a man or any accident worthy of mention. The enemy was so crippled in the fight that they were unable to pursue us, and we passed the river without molestation. They are very strong, and superadding the 8,000 or 9,000 men brought down in the column to the 5,000 of General Cox at Gauley Bridge, which has been within a few days re-enforced by 2,000 more, it constitutes an exceedingly formidable array, one which it is entirely impossible to resist with the forces at my command. Sickness has almost deprived this command of half its number. The whole effective force to-day amounts to 4,200 men only. The design of the enemy, beyond all doubt, is to advance upon Lewisburg and the railroads in the interior of the State. The column from Summersville is already busily engaged in attempting to cross the river, to be joined, no doubt, by such forces as can be spared by General Cox. We are only able with our present numbers to harass them on their advance. You will see from this statement the great necessity of sending without delay sufficient re-enforcements to resist the advance. I think the idea of penetrating the interior of the State by the line which you occupy is

* See also Vol. V, p. 146.

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abandoned, and instead of it the plan of invasion by this line has been adopted. Our losses at Camp Gauley amounted to less than twenty wounded; that of the enemy was exceedingly heavy, as reported [to] us by prisoners and others. I was much gratified to find from your note of the 8th, received by me this morning, that a recrossing of the Gauley River under the circumstances was regarded as proper by you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Kanawha.

Maj. Gen. R. E. LEE.

[5.]

Report of Col. Alexander W. Reynolds, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
FLOYD'S BRIGADE, C. S. ARMY,
Camp on Sewell, September 15, 1861.

SIR: On the morning of the 10th instant, in obedience to the orders of Brigadier-General Floyd, I moved my regiment from our temporary camp, which was about one mile in advance of the main camp at Gauley, and took post in the center of the line of log breast-works and on the left of the earth-works and battery of four guns. The regiment formed into line behind the breast-works at 2.30 p. m. Within a few minutes after I was informed of the rapid approach of the enemy. At 3 p. m. a heavy column moved to attack us, which was gallantly repulsed by the right wing after a sharp exchange of fire lasting about twenty-five minutes, the enemy then taking shelter behind some houses and haystacks beyond the range of our fire, from which position they continued to fire upon us with their Enfield rifles. At 3.30 p. m. the enemy, having placed their artillery in position, opened upon my line a terrific fire of shells, grape, shrapnel, round shot, and with rifle cannon, which was continued with but little intermission until 7 p. m. At about 5 p. m. a heavy column (supposed to be an entire brigade) advanced to assault our center. Our fire was reserved until the enemy approached to within 100 yards, when a well-directed fire from our whole line checked their advance. After a contest of forty-five minutes the enemy (notwithstanding the efforts of some of their officers to rally them) broke and ran. About 6 p. m. a third attempt was made to force our center, which met with the same result as the preceding, our regiment awaiting their approach coolly and routing them completely. In the early part of the battle the fire of the enemy's artillery was high. They attempted to enfilade my line, which they failed to do in consequence of one of their guns having been disabled by the fire from the battery in the earth-work. At 7.10 p. m. the firing ceased and the enemy retired from the field. During the entire engagement the officers and men of the regiment exhibited the greatest coolness and determination, and though but few had ever heard the sound of cannon, they evinced a spirit which would have done credit to veterans. I must beg leave to bring to the favorable notice of the general commanding in chief the gallantry and coolness of Maj. C. E. Thorburn, of this regiment (whose name was favorably mentioned in my report of the battle of Cross Lanes). From the commencement to the end of the action he was engaged in various parts of the line encouraging the men and instructing them as to the best mode of making their fire effective. I recommend also to his notice the good conduct of John L. Cowardin, adjutant

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of the regiment, who was energetic in conveying orders. I also recommend to his favorable attention Capt. L. H. N. Salyer, of Company H, who, under the supervision of Major Thorburn, rendered with a portion of his company most effective service against the sharpshooters of the enemy. Corporal Lyon, of Company I, exhibited bravery and great skill in picking off several of the enemy who were posted behind trees after the main body had fallen back. All the officers of the regiment behaved with gallantry and coolness throughout the action. Our loss was 3 privates wounded; 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, and 11 privates missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. REYNOLDS,

Colonel Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, Floyd's Brigade, C. S. Army.

Capt. W. E. PETERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Floyd's Brigade.

[5.]

SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.—Reconnaissance from Chain Bridge to Lewinsville, Va., and action.

Report of Capt. Thomas L. Rosser, C. S. Army, commanding Second Battery, Battalion Washington (La.) Light Artillery.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTERY, WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Munson's Hill, Va., September 14, 1861.

MAJOR: In obedience to an order received from Col. J. E. B. Stuart, on the 11th instant, about 12 o'clock, I immediately proceeded with one section of my battery (one 3-inch rifled gun and one 12-pounder howitzer) in rear of the regiment of infantry which I found at Taylor's Cross-Roads, in the direction of Lewinsville, until we reached the vicinity of the enemy, and considerably in his rear—a narrow lane, where the column halted. I then rode forward to observe the position of the enemy. I ascertained that his right had discovered our approach and was moving rapidly to his rear and left to join the main body of his forces. But before the alarm had been communicated to the left I moved my section of artillery forward, and surprised, by a shot from the rifle, a large body of infantry which was occupying an inclosure and house about 600 yards off. This evidently was their first notification of our presence, and threw them into great confusion. This shot was followed quickly by a spherical case from the howitzer, whose effect was to scatter the enemy and put him in retreat. The road over which the enemy retreated is, in this locality, nearly parallel to the lane in which my pieces were planted, and from the rapidity of my fire and the confusion of the enemy consequent upon every discharge, I can but believe that he suffered terribly. After he had been driven from the field I rode over this ground and found 2 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and captured 1 prisoner. The road here was plowed by my projectiles and thick with fragments of shell, and strewn with canteens, haversacks, and a few muskets of the enemy. Upon a slight eminence near a house a few paces from the road and to the right of my position two field pieces, a rifle and a howitzer, were placed, which returned our fire warmly until their retreating column had passed; then, re-enforced by six more pieces, kept up the fire for a short time from this position, then fired retiring, evidently supposing themselves pursued, for as I rode along in their rear I observed their projectiles falling far in advance of me, and fully a mile in advance of my battery.

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It affords me great pleasure to say that the conduct of my men was admirable. Though in position where the enemy's greatly superior force could be clearly seen, and opposed by great superiority of numbers of cannon, every man performed his whole duty coolly and cheerfully. My attention was particularly called to Lieutenant Slocomb, for whose gallant service I am truly grateful. He was engaged all the time assisting the cannoneers in pointing and ranging the pieces by pointing out the enemy and observing the effect of each shot. One of the gunners being sick, I assigned Private John D. Britton to the important post of gunner of the howitzer, and the accuracy of his fire, his coolness and energy, entitles him to the greatest praise. The inefficiency of the case and shell projectiles furnished me a few days since for the service of the rifled guns was again exemplified in this engage ment; not one of them (owing to the want of sufficient windage for the time fuse) exploded. The Bormann fuse, with which the spherical case and shell for the howitzer were served, showed in their manufacture great deficiency. There was no uniformity whatsoever in their burning. Some cut at five seconds did not burn in many cases; two others cut at two burned as long as four or five seconds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. ROSSER,
C. S. Army, Captain Second Battery, Washington Artillery.

Maj. J. B. WALTON,
Commanding Washington Artillery.

NOTE.—In this engagement sixty-six rifle and forty-one spherical case were fired. At the earliest possible moment I will replenish my store.

T. L. R.

[5.]

OCTOBER 3, 1861.—Engagement at Greenbrier River, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander G. Taliaferro, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry.

SIR: The Twenty-third Regiment, under my command, occupied the trenches in front of the position. The officers and men bore themselves admirably. They were perfectly steady, cool, and deliberate, and impatient for the conflict, and this amid showers of shot and shell, which fell upon and around them for upward of four hours. The casualties were two men severely and probably mortally wounded, whose names are given below.[a] Companies A and I, of this regiment, gallantly volunteered under a heavy fire to cross the river and attack the enemy in the open field, and after reporting to Colonel Johnson, who was to command the attacking party, but who afterward concluded, in the face of the immense force of the enemy now visible, to change his plans, were ordered to re-enforce the command detailed to hold the river-bank, and on the left flank, which position they maintained during the action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. G. TALIAFERRO,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Acting General of Brigade, Headquarters Greenbrier River.

[5.]

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[a] Wounded: Private Reinhardt, Company H; Private Fleming, Company K.

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Report of Capt. John C. Higginbotham, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS.,
Camp Bartow, W. Va., October 4, 1861.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order issued me upon the morning of the 3d instant my regiment was formed calmly and marched immediately to the trench assigned and marked as my destination and post in the then coming engagement. We were not there long until ordered to leave our arms and return to quarters to obtain breakfast for the command, but were soon seen to retrace our steps back as the roll beat to arms. The enemy were then in full view of the left of our lines, but did not advance sufficiently near to open the conflict until, I think, 8.05 a. m., when we were kept under a heavy fire from their artillery, increasing gradually as an advance was made upon us, and new batteries being located, with which they seemed fortunate enough almost, in two or three instances, to get the range of our ditches. Your order was promptly complied with by sending a re-enforcement of twenty men under Lieutenant Fitchett, of the Upshur Greys, to the aid of Colonel Scott, whilst they were exposed to a good and tolerably well-directed fire from the enemy's guns. My command was not brought into action at any time during the engagement, but I can with pleasure state I never saw more caution, good, soldier-like behavior, and true eagerness for the fray than was exhibited upon the part of the men and officers yesterday.

With the highest respect, I am, yours in obedience,

JNO. C. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

Actg. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Comdg. Fifth Brigade of Virginia Vols., at Greenbrier River.

[5.]

Report of Col. William C. Scott, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 4, 1861.

The undersigned, colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, being directed by Col. W. B. Taliaferro to report to him the movements of the enemy, so far as they come within his observation, together with the action and behavior of his regiment in the battle of yesterday, begs leave to submit the following report:

The Forty-fourth Regiment occupying that part of the intrenchments nearest the enemy, and immediately between their batteries and those attached to the brigade which you command, whilst it exposed that regiment and their camp greatly to the effect of the enemy's shot, it the better enabled the undersigned to watch and ascertain their movements. The battle commenced about — a. m. and lasted till — p. m., during the whole of which time an active cannonading took place, with scarcely any intermission, but although the Forty-fourth Regiment was comparatively greatly exposed from the cause above mentioned, and one who served our artillery was killed and several others wounded in a few feet of our line, yet the undersigned is pleased to state that not one of our regiment was killed and but two stunned and knocked down by a cannon ball, and two or three others slightly wounded from the effects of shells. The enemy being near the river for some time after

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the battle commenced, of their attempt to cross it for the purpose of attacking on our left flank, the undersigned knows nothing. But this the undersigned does know, that a large force of the enemy did proceed under cover of a wood within about 600 yards of our intrenchments, evidently with the intention of emerging from the wood in line of battle parallel to our intrenchments, and of attacking us in front, but after getting into the wood parallel to our intrenchments, or nearly so, they were fired on by ——— Battery, and although the privates were urged by every kind of language by their officers to attack us, they could not be prevailed on to do so, and at last retired the same way they came in evident trepidation and confusion. While this force was forming immediately in our front, another large force of the enemy emerged from the valley and entered the wood, evidently for the purpose of acting as a reserve to the first in the attack on our front. On the retirement of these two forces the battle ceased and the whole force of the enemy retired. After the first-mentioned force entered the wood, the undersigned explained to his regiment their object in doing so; that being nearer to them and immediately opposite to them, and the declivity of the hill in our front being less than in almost any other part of the intrenchments, there could be no doubt their first attack would be upon us, and he particularly cautioned his men not to fire until he gave the word of command to do so. And during the whole period of the cannonading and the above-mentioned movements, the undersigned watched the countenances and bearing of his men and he is pleased to say that without exception officers and privates appeared cheerful and indeed anxious for the enemy to make the contemplated attack, and many of them expressed their wishes to that effect. In the early part of the action Maj. A. C. Jones, with Company A and a portion of Company B, was sent on detached service by your order.

W. C. SCOTT,
Colonel Forty-fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

Col. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Commanding Fifth Brigade.

[5.]

OCTOBER 20, 1861.—Reconnaissance from Dranesville to Herndon Station and Thornton's Mills, Va.

Report of Capt. John G. Parke, U. S. Topographical Engineers.

DRANESVILLE, *October 21, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sketch* of reconnaissance made during a part of yesterday by a small party under my charge:

Our general direction was to the south of the junction of the two pikes at Dranesville, and route extended to within sight of the railroad in the vicinity of the two stations, Herndon and Thornton's Mills. The roads are good, generally smooth, nearly level to the pike, and thence gentle descents toward the railroad. The road is timbered throughout to within a short distance of the railroad. Just to the west of the stream near Herndon smooth, open fields extend on both sides of the road and off to the railroad on the south. Nearing Thornton's Mills the road appears to be less traveled than the one to Herndon, although it has been lately used in the transportation of hay and fodder by the enemy to the southward. There are several bridle paths and wood roads

* Omitted.

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crossing and diverging from the main road. The bridge on the first stream nearing Herndon is broken up. It is made of poles and easily repaired, and there is no difficulty in crossing the stream. The second stream is also bridged, but probably not sufficiently strong for artillery. The stream is fordable and no trouble need be anticipated. On nearing the railroad at both stations we discovered the enemy's pickets mounted. At Thornton's Mills they fired upon us, and the fire was returned. Having only a party of ten men, I did not deem it prudent to expose ourselves to an ambuscade, and having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance I returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Captain, Topographical Engineers.

Major-General MCCALL,
Commanding Division.

[5.]

OCTOBER 21, 1861.—Engagement at Ball's Bluff, Va.

Report of Lieut. Walter M. Bramhall, New York Light Artillery.

AT THOMAS OXLEY'S HOUSE,
Near Conrad's Ferry, Md., October 24, 1861.

SIR: I beg to submit to you the following report of my participation in an engagement which took place on the Virginia shore of the Potomac opposite Harrison's Island on the 21st instant:

During the afternoon of the 20th Captain Vaughn, of the Third Rhode Island Battery, came down to my camp with one section of his battery, when the command of the artillery there, consisting of his one section and mine, devolved upon him. The night was passed without any alarm, and in the morning Captain Vaughn left to go to his camp at Poolesville, to attend to matters concerning his battery. During his absence, about 1 p. m., a courier arrived from General Baker, bidding us report with all dispatch to him upon the Maryland side of the Potomac, opposite Harrison's Island. Being the senior artillery officer present, I took command and arrived at the point designated, with the four pieces, in less than half an hour. Here we were joined by Captain Vaughn, who soon left us, temporarily, to discover some point from whence to shell the enemy from our side with effect. At the time of our arrival but little firing was heard upon the opposite shore, and that only desultory. At about 2.30 p. m., however, the firing of musketry suddenly became very brisk, accompanied by occasional discharges of artillery. At this time General Baker, who had been actively engaged in superintending the dispatch of re-enforcements, crossed himself, accompanied by but one officer, who, I am informed, was Major Young, of his command, leaving word to forward the artillery with all dispatch. The means provided for this purpose consisted of two scows, manned with poles, and which, owing to the swiftness of the current, consumed a great deal of time in the trip from the mainland to the island. Captain Vaughn not having yet returned, I took command and ordered the immediate embarkation of the pieces. I crossed with the first piece (which happened to be a Rhode Island piece) accompanied by Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment, arriving upon the island after a half hour's hard labor to keep the boat from floating down the stream. We ascended the steep bank, made soft and sloppy by the passage of the troops, and at a rapid gait crossed

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the island to the second crossing. At this point we found only a scow, on which we did not dare to cross the piece and the horses together, and thus lost further time by being obliged to make two crossings. Upon arriving on the Virginia shore we were compelled to dismount the piece and carriage and haul the former up by the prolonge, the infantry assisting in carrying the parts of the latter to a point about thirty feet up a precipitous ascent, rendered almost impassable with soft mud, where we remounted the piece, and hitching up the horses dragged it through a perfect thicket up to the open ground above where the fighting was going on.

During all this time the firing had continued with great briskness, and that the enemy's fire was very effectual was evident from the large number of wounded and dead who were being borne to the boats. But a few moments previous to coming into position the firing had ceased, and when I arrived I found that our men were resting, many with arms stacked in front of them. The ground upon which was such of the fight as I engaged in was an open space, forming a parallelogram, inclosed entirely in woods. Our men were disposed in a semicircle, the right and left termini of which rested upon the woods, with, as near as I could discern, skirmishers thrown out upon each flank, with the convexity of our lines skirting the cliff overhanging the river. The width of the opening I estimated at about 450 feet; its length as many yards. The ground sloped from a point about forty yards from the cliff sufficiently to afford a very tolerable cover for our men. Upon order of General Baker I moved my piece forward into position in the center, equidistant from two howitzers posted respectively upon the right and left of our lines. I had hardly got into position when the enemy, who occupied the woods in front at the other extremity of the opening and a portion of the distance down the right and left, opened upon us a severe fire, wounding two of my cannoneers. I immediately responded, and continued a rapid fire until all but two of my cannoneers were wounded and left me. Among these, most unfortunately, was No. 4, who took with him the tube pouch and lanyard. Finding no other lanyard nor any primers in the limber chest, I obtained the assistance of some infantry soldiers and hauled the piece down to the rear. After a few moments the missing tube pouch was found and brought to me, the blood which covered it showing plainly the cause of its disappearance. At this time there was but one cannoneer (Carmichael) by the piece. The piece was brought into position by the aid of General Baker, Colonel Cogswell, Colonel Lee (I think that is his name), and Captain Stewart, of General Stone's staff. Assisted by these gentlemen the firing was resumed and maintained until they were obliged to leave and go to their several commands. I then called for volunteers, whom I soon obtained from the infantry. I would be glad to have been able to distinguish who they were that came to my aid, for they worked with great zeal and coolness, but the similarity of uniforms prevented. I would beg, however, to call attention to one young fellow whose name I obtained. He is a private (Booth) of Company L, California regiment, who rendered me great assistance, at times being the only one with me at the piece. I do not know how long a time the piece was engaged, but I judge it to have been (allowing for all intervals) about half an hour. The number of rounds I estimated at from eighteen to twenty, none of which, I think, failed to do good execution. The longest range necessary to obtain was not in any case over 450 yards, and at three separate times I reserved the fire until I could plainly discern the enemy advancing up the slope at 100 to 150 feet distance. The expediency of this was demonstrated in the hasty and disordered

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retiring of the enemy's center. The last round which I fired was when the enemy had flanked us on the left and were pouring in a deadly fire from that quarter as well as from the front at about the moment when General Baker fell at the head of his men.

Finding that the battle was lost to us, and with but one man left to aid me (Booth, of the California regiment, whom I have already mentioned), and growing weak and stiff from my wounds, of which I received three, none dangerous, I caused the piece to be drawn down to the edge of the cliff, whence it was afterward thrown down, lodging in the rocks and logs with which the descent was cumbered, and, assisted by two privates of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, made my way to the boat and over to the island. Here I found my own section and the other piece belonging to the Rhode Island section, one of which I had had, and leaving directions to command the ford at the upper end of the island with two pieces and to hold the other in reserve to act where circumstances might aid to cover the retreat of our own infantry, I crossed to the mainland. I had first dispatched a messenger for Lieutenant Clark, of our battery, who soon after arrived and took command. The only projectile with which the ammunition chest was provided was the James shell. I have been told by those from the right and left, who could correctly observe their effect, that they burst and with great effect. The short range at which they were fired would, of course, hardly admit of any very appreciable deviation from a direct course, such as has been remarked of this projectile. I cannot speak too well of the conduct of the brave fellows who belonged to the piece, who, with one exception, remained at their posts until wounded and driven away. I beg especially to mention Sergeant Tucker, Privates Carmichael, Madisons (two brothers), together with the drivers and all others whose names I do not know. I had in use one of the battery horses as my saddle-horse (my own being unfit for use) upon that day, which was killed by a ball through the left lung. The piece, I have since learned, was taken by the enemy; with it there were but eight or ten rounds of shell and about twenty blanks. I do not think it was possible to have saved the piece from capture, for it would have required a full half hour to have gotten it down to the river, when, if it were shipped upon the boat, it would have been necessarily to the exclusion of the wounded who were being conveyed to the opposite shore. Indeed, I very much doubt if it could have crossed at all, for the scow sunk with its weight of men the next trip after I returned in it. The horses belonging to the piece were all shot, and I learn from Captain Vaughn, who has since been over to bury the dead, that five of them lay dead in one heap. I regretted that the canister which was to be sent over to us did not reach us, as with it I might at least have kept the enemy sufficiently in check to have given time to many of the wounded who were left on the Virginia side to have escaped. Our own men worked with energy and zeal in getting the pieces across and in assisting the passage of both re-enforcements and the returning wounded, which merit the highest commendation. Their only regret was in being unable to reach the scene of conflict themselves. My wounds are only flesh wounds and not in any way dangerous, and a respite of a short time will, I trust, render me capable of resuming my duties.

I am, captain, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

WALTER M. BRAMHALL,

Lieutenant, Commanding Right Section Battery K.

Capt. T. B. BUNTING,

Comdg. Light Batty. K (detached), 9th Regt. New York State Militia.

[5.]

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DECEMBER 4, 1861.—Skirmish near Burke's Station, Va.

Report of Col. George W. Taylor, Third New Jersey Infantry.

FORT WORTH, *December 5, 1861.*

GENERAL: I have just returned with the little scouting party of fifty that I took yesterday to intercept the enemy's cavalry patrols. Last night about 1 o'clock I encountered them about two miles this side of Burke's Station, on the old Braddock road. The result was that at the first discharge of our pieces, loaded each with fifteen large buckshot, nine or ten saddles were emptied, as about that number of horses were seen to go off riderless and plunge into the swamp near the road. Four or five of our men being wounded in the mêlée, our attention was turned exclusively to them, and the night being dark with a dense wood surrounding, we did not wait to look up the enemy's wounded, though there were heard groanings in the swamp when we left. We brought in Orderly Sergt. T. H. Dunham, of Captain Waring's Georgia Hussars. I send his orderly book. His regiment is the Sixth [Virginia], Colonel Field's. Adjutant Dunham and Lieutenant Knight and Sergeant Lambson were with me, and I take pleasure in commending their good conduct. Being much fatigued, the party having all performed the trip on foot, I beg to be excused for particulars until this afternoon, when the names of the wounded will be given. Captain Campbell reported to me with two companies by your order, at Edsall's Hill, at a little before daybreak, and was ordered back to camp, not requiring them.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Colonel Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

Brigadier-General KEARNY,
Headquarters.

P. S.—I send the orderly sergeant's papers, some of which you will find interesting, especially a private letter.

[5.]

Report of Capt. J. Fred. Waring, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP LETCHER, *December 7, 1861.*

SIR: On the night of the 4th of December I left the picket-lines with a detachment of two officers and twenty-one men on a scouting expedition. When about four miles from our lines, on the Braddock road, the advance guard, consisting of two men, found a wire stretched across the road. Owing to that portion of the road being a bog, the main body had caught up to the men in advance. As soon as the latter encountered the obstacles they turned their horses and communicated the fact to me. The words were not out of their mouths before a fire was opened upon us from the front and right, and then taken up by the left. The men, although taken completely by surprise, returned the fire promptly. The fire then opened on both flanks and then in the rear. Seeing the detachment completely surrounded, I gave the order to charge. With a cheer the men dashed forward, and the enemy broke and fled. Halting about fifty yards beyond the line of fire, the wounded and dismounted were picked up. Eight men were missing; out of the sixteen remaining three were wounded, and I saw that it

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was madness to return. At the first fire four horses went down and were left for dead by their riders. Five other men were dismounted by their horses tumbling over fallen horses. The casualties are: Private Thomas G. Heidt, wounded severely by five buckshot below the knee; Private John McC. McIntosh, wounded slightly in the shoulder by three buckshot; Private L. H. Clemens, wounded slightly in the back; Orderly Sergt. Thomas H. Dunham, wounded severely and taken prisoner; Captain Waring, wounded slightly in the face. The dismounted were all more or less bruised by their horses falling on them; four horses are missing. The loss of the enemy was 3 killed, 2 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner the next morning by General Stuart's escort. From the prisoner it was ascertained that Colonel Taylor, of the Third New Jersey Regiment, had prepared the trap by stretching two telegraph wires across the road, and had selected ten men from each company in his regiment to slaughter his unsuspecting foe. That he was not successful was owing to the wild firing of his men. I cannot close this communication without testifying to the gallantry of Orderly Sergt. Thomas H. Dunham, who was shot from his saddle while in the act of charging the enemy, and to the good conduct of the men under the trying emergency of a surprise at midnight by a force of picked men five times their number and under the immediate eye of their colonel.

Respectfully,

J. F. WARING,
Captain, Commanding Georgia Hussars, Company E,
Sixth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Field's.

Lieut. JOHN ALLAN,
Adjutant Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY,
Camp Letcher, December 8, 1861.

This expedition was made without my knowledge. I disapprove of it, but the result under the circumstances is so creditable to our arms that I think its effect upon my men has been good.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. FIELD,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp Qui Vive, December 8, 1861.

Captain Waring's conduct in leaving his post with his reserve to scout beyond our lines at night, without authority and for no object of importance, thereby exposing his command to danger of an ambuscade, without the power to repel except at great disadvantage, is so inexcusable as not to be counterbalanced by the extraordinary escape of his command. The field for enterprise and personal daring is wide enough in the legitimate sphere of duty, and I trust that this lesson will curb the thirst of adventure so as not to presume too far upon the irresolution and want of enterprise of the enemy. The gallant conduct of this noble little band shows what we may expect of them on the field; and while I commend their bravery and presence of mind, I cannot approve their tempting Providence in such a manner.

J. E. B. STUART,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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DECEMBER 13, 1861.—Engagement at Camp Alleghany, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CHEAT MOUNTAIN DIVISION,
Huttonsville, Va., December —, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with duty, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of some troops under my command against the rebel camp at Alleghany Summit on the 13th instant:

My command consisted of the following detachments: 700 of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, under Colonel Moody; 400 of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, under Colonel Jones; 250 of the Second Virginia, under Major Owens; 300 of the Thirteenth Indiana, under Major Dobbs; 130 of the Thirty-second Ohio, under Captain Hamilton, 30 of Captain Bracken's cavalry, under command of Captain Bracken, and 75 of Captain Rigby's artillery, who went along without arms, expecting to take possession of the enemy's guns when captured. Scouting parties of the enemy had been seen frequently of late at and in vicinity of their old camp, Bartow, at Greenbrier, and skirmishes had taken place repeatedly between them and scouting parties sent out from the Ninth Indiana Regiment, stationed at Cheat Mountain summit. Two companies of the Ninth Indiana Regiment were sent out on the morning of the 12th instant to go on to Camp Bartow, with orders to hold it till our forces arrived there in the evening; but when within about two miles of Bartow their advanced guard, consisting of fourteen men, was fired on by a party of about sixty rebels in ambush, and two of the advance guard, Jonah G. Porter, of Company G, and Charles Rhoades, of the regimental band, were killed and ——— wounded, ——— but the rebels fled rapidly over the mountain on the approach of the companies. The whole of the force left Cheat Mountain summit on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and arrived at Camp Bartow soon after dark, and stopped there a few hours for rest and refreshment. The intention was to take the enemy's camp by surprise by attacking them simultaneously at daybreak on their left flank, where their artillery was stationed, and on their right and rear. For this purpose I divided my forces at Camp Bartow into two bodies, and sent the detachments of the Ninth Indiana and Second Virginia, under Colonel Moody, around by the Greenbank road, nearly twelve miles, to the point of attack on the enemy's left, while the detachments from the Twenty-fifth Ohio, Thirteenth Indiana, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, and Bracken's cavalry went up under my immediate command along the Staunton pike to the place of attack on the right and rear. When about two miles from the enemy's camp my advanced guard was fired upon by the pickets of the enemy, by which Corpl. Levi S. Stewart, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, Company E, was killed.

We posted on to a point one mile from the enemy's camp, when my column debouched to the left from the pike to attain the intended position on the right and rear of the enemy, which had to be reached by passing up a steep mountain side and over the top. I ordered Colonel Jones to take command of the whole forces here (except the reserves, composed of Bracken's cavalry and a company of the Thirteenth Indiana) and to advance to the required position, and there await, without making any attack, till he heard the attack on the other side of the mountain camp, to be made by Colonel Moody; but upon coming to the mountain, Company A, of the Thirteenth Indiana, being in advance, and the direction of it at this point being taken by Lieut. L. B. McDonald, aide-de-camp to General Reynolds, they soon came

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upon a rebel picket, a portion of which was captured. The balance retreated, and were pursued at double-quick by the whole column, in order to get into position before the alarm was given, but upon arriving at the edge of the woods which overlooked the enemy's camp the rebels were discovered advancing in line of battle, some 1,000 or 1,500 strong. Lieutenant McDonald immediately deployed the leading company into line by filing to the right. Colonel Jones ordered the main column to deploy forward into line on the left of the leading company, in doing which the whole of the enemy's line opened fire upon them, which was promptly returned, with great effect, and the enemy's line broke in confusion and retreated back among their houses and tents and over their trenches, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded; but they were soon rallied, and returned in greater numbers. Here signs of wavering were shown along our line, and a large number, mostly of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and a few of the Thirteenth Indiana and Thirty-second Ohio, broke to the rear in confusion, but Colonel Jones, Captains Charlesworth and Crowell, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Captains Myers and Newland, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Captain Hamilton, of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, with a number of lieutenants, by the most vigorous efforts succeeded in bringing a portion of them back, and restored the line in time to receive the rebels in fine style. The fire for a few minutes was very vigorous on both sides, but the rebels again gave way, and the order being now given to charge our boys dashed gallantly forward and drove them at the point of the bayonet over their trench among their houses and tents. Here the struggle became desperate. Again and again the enemy rallied and were repulsed with great slaughter, but being greatly superior in numbers were still enabled to rally behind their houses, tents, and trenches, and our ranks becoming thinned by the continued skulking away of the timorous, and not hearing anything of the attack on the other side of the camp by our troops under Colonel Moody, as was expected, they at last gave way and fell back to the woods, where they were again rallied in considerable force by their officers and kept up a fire on the rebel camp. The enemy now attempted to outflank us on our right, and threw out a strong column to come up a ravine and out on the top of the ridge on around our right flank, but I ordered up Major Dobbs with the reserve of about fifty men, who came very opportunely and suddenly upon their left flank, and poured in such a deadly and destructive fire upon them and raised such a shout that their column was thrown into confusion and fled precipitately back to their quarters; but recovering from their panic, and seeing the smallness of our force which had pursued them, they soon rallied and returned, and the reserve came near being surrounded by them, but they cut their way through, bringing some twenty prisoners with them. The rebels still kept up their fire in front and advanced again to dislodge us, but recoiled several times before the galling fire of our soldiers, who fought like veterans. The rebels next attempted, with a strong force, to turn our left flank and get in our rear, but Colonel Jones promptly ordered the detachments of the Thirteenth Indiana and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers to attack and charge on them, which they did with such vigor and effect that they were driven back again among their cabins with considerable loss, but soon rallied again and renewed the fire along our whole front, and also opened upon us with two pieces of artillery, but without doing any hurt.

Our forces were now becoming very much disheartened by continuing the unequal fight without hearing the expected thunder of the

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Ninth Indiana and Second Virginia on the other side. Many of them, too, had by this time exhausted their ammunition, and had to supply themselves the best way they could from the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded of both sides, and our ranks were still becoming more and more thinned by frequent desertions to the rear, notwithstanding every exertion of the officers to prevent it. Being in great doubt and uncertainty about our friends whose fire we had been momentarily expecting to hear, but in which we were agonizingly disappointed, it was finally determined to make a last determined rally and drive the rebels back and bring away our dead and wounded. By great and active exertions this was effected. The rebels were for the last time driven back to the cover of their cabins, many of our boys firing their last cartridge after them. Our remaining wounded were gathered up and our small remaining forces withdrew in good order. It was not till after our forces had come down off the mountain and to the pike that the firing of our forces on the other side under Colonel Moody was heard. The force then remaining had dwindled down to a rear guard of not over 150 men, and there was no way to get across to Colonel Moody except through the rebel camp, which appeared rather a hard road to travel, and the nearest practicable route around to him was by Camp Bartow, a distance of seventeen miles. I started with a few of Bracken's cavalry and rode rapidly around to where Colonel Moody was, and reached him about 5 p. m., and found that he had just got his forces down off the mountain (on which the enemy's camp was situated) with his wounded, after having buried his dead with their bayonets and swords. Colonel Moody's report* of the attack by the troops under his command is herewith transmitted and adopted as a part of this report. The whole number killed of our forces in the affair, including the two killed the day before, is ———. The whole number wounded, including those wounded the day before, is ———.† A large portion of the wounded are slight.

There is not a doubt but had Colonel Moody reached his point of attack at the time appointed, and the attack on each side been simultaneous, as intended, it would have been a complete success; but he was unavoidably [delayed]—as he shows—by unforeseen circumstances until the enemy with the whole of their forces had repulsed our first attack, and were thereby enabled to use the whole of their force in repelling our second attack. I cannot speak too highly of the officers who acted under my immediate command. Colonel Jones especially proved himself to be a cool man and accomplished officer. Major Dobbs and Captains Myers, Newland, Johnson, Clinton, Kirkpatrick, and Harrington, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Captains Charlesworth, Crowell, Johnson, and Askew, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Captain Hamilton, of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, all acted nobly, as did Lieutenants Durbin and Shields, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Lieutenants Dirlam, Merryman, Wood, Haughton, and Bowlus, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Lieutenant Brandt, of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers. I owe the warmest thanks to Lieut. Isaiah B. McDonald, of your staff, for the able and efficient assistance which he rendered me on the march and in the action. He was very useful, by his activity, coolness, and bravery, in leading and rallying troops. Lieut. John O. Cravens, of my staff, by his activity, bravery, and energy, was also very useful to me. Captain Bracken, with his effective squad of cavalry, was on hand, but the ground was wholly unfit for the use of cavalry. Too much praise cannot be given to the brave soldiers

* Not found. † See return of casualties, Vol. V, p. 457.

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who, in obedience to their officers, remained on the battle-field to the last. They fought with the steady coolness of veterans, and with bravery worthy of their glorious cause; and on the other hand, too much execration cannot be poured upon the many base cowards who deserted the battle-field and left their brave companions, in violation of orders. They should be remembered in eternal infamy. Had they all remained and fought as gallantly as did their companions, the ground could have been held till the attack was made on the other side by Colonel Moody, when success would have been certain. We found that instead of a surprise, the enemy was fully apprised and prepared to meet us at all points, and we have since learned from pris oners that they were fully apprised not only of our coming, but of the plan of attack, two days before, by a deserter from our camp, and that they had been making the most active preparations to receive us. The enemy's force in the action, as nearly as we could learn, was about 2,500, of which about 300 were killed, among whom, as we learned from our prisoners, was General Johnson and two field officers. Inclosed find list of our killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Brigade, Cheat Mountain Division.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS.

[5.]

DECEMBER 16-21, 1861.—Expedition to Meadow Bluff, W. Va.

Report of Maj. Ebenezer B. Andrews, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

SUMMERSVILLE, VA., *December 22, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor of presenting the following report:

In obedience to your order of the 15th instant to conduct an expedition to Meadow Bluff to ascertain the condition of affairs in that region and to obtain if possible horses and stock that might be of value to the army, I started on Monday, the 16th, at 10 a. m., with a force of 150 men, nearly equally taken from Companies B, E, and H. The commissioned officers were Captain Adney, of Company B, First Lieutenant Ford and Second Lieutenant Patton, of Company E, and Captain Wilson and Second Lieutenant Dunlap, of Company H, and Acting Adjutant Second Lieutenant Lindner. Three days' rations were carried in haversacks and four days' taken in a wagon. We crossed the Gauley River at Hughes' Ferry on the new flat-boat. The time occupied was one hour and ten minutes. Ascending a steep hill beyond the river, we reached the top of the ridge on which the Wilderness or Nicholas road runs for twenty-five miles. It is the "divide" between the Meadow River and the Harmony Creek. At night we halted near the house of a Mr. Nutter (now a rebel prisoner at Columbus, Ohio), having marched about twelve miles. Here we built fires, took hot coffee, and laid down and slept till 10 o'clock, when we resumed the march by the bright moonlight. Having marched about five miles we found the road obstructed. Detailing a force to remove the obstruction, the rest built fires and slept till morning. At daylight on the morning of the 17th we resumed the march, and proceeding cautiously reached the McFarlane farm, five or six miles this side of Meadow Bluff, having marched

*See Vol. V, p. 457.

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during the day about twenty miles. Here, after carefully posting sentinels, we built fires and slept. A little after midnight Second Lieutenant Patton, with a small party guided by Riley Ramsey, made a successful excursion for the capture of two notorious guerrillas, Levi Amick and Noah W. Props. They were brought into camp. Early on the morning of the 18th, leaving Captain Wilson with his company and First Lieutenant Ford, of Company E, with a part of his company to gather up in the neighborhood such stock as I deemed a lawful prize for the army, I started with Captain Adney with his company and Second Lieutenant Patton with part of his company for Meadow Bluff. We saw no enemy and heard of none, although it was reported that messengers had been sent to Lewisburg to obtain a force to come and attack us. We burned the barracks, 110 newly built log cabins. They were all very well constructed, many of them with puncheon floors. We also found stored away a lot of old tents and a small quantity of various quartermaster's and commissary stores, with a few wagons, all of which we burned. We also found a Confederate mail, which we brought away. No intrenchments or rifle-pits were discovered. I was told that there were intrenchments across the turnpike not far from the foot of Little Sewell Mountain. The position is indicated on the accompanying map.* In the p. m. we returned to the McFarlane farm.

At daylight the next morning, the 19th, we started homeward. At night we camped near the house of Grigsby McClung, having marched about fourteen miles. This was the best we could do, as we were delayed by the captured stock. At daylight the next morning, the 20th, we resumed our march, and had marched four or five miles when we were fired into by a body of men concealed on a high point about 120 yards distant. The fire was directed toward Captain Wilson's company, which was marching in advance. Those of the company who caught a glimpse of the rebels returned the fire, and all moved promptly up the hill to the skirmish, but no enemy could be found. All had taken to their horses and disappeared. From the number of articles dropped in their hurried escape I infer they did not stand upon the order of their going. I was informed that the party consisted of Captain McGruder's Henrico Cavalry, from White Sulphur (lately stationed at the junction of the Wilderness road and the Lewisburg turnpike, near Meadow Bluff), and a part of Captain Moorman's Lewisburg Cavalry. It was reported that 125 mounted men left Lewisburg. From the sound of the volley I cannot believe that more than one-third of that number of men fired on us. I have no doubt that there were many more in the vicinity than fired upon us. Only two of our men were wounded, one slightly in the thigh, and the other seriously in the elbow. Both men belonged to Company H. After following the tracks of the fugitive cavalry for a considerable distance, and finding the pursuit with infantry hopeless, we resumed our march. We camped at night near the house of Andrew McClung, about six miles from Hughes' Ferry. Here we slept by fires. Anticipating considerable delay in getting our stock over the ferry, we started the next morning, the 21st, at 3 o'clock. The time consumed at the ferry was, however, only about two hours, and we reached Summersville about 11 a. m. We were absent from Summersville six days. Our captures were as follows: Two notorious rebel guerrillas, 17 horses, 4 mules, 5 oxen, 90 fat cattle, 112 fat sheep, 23 rifles and guns, and one heavy wagon, suitable for oxen. I may add that the Wilderness road, which keeps one continuous ridge for twenty-five miles, from Gauley River to Meadow Creek, is very poorly watered,

* Omitted.

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and for that distance would be an undesirable army road. So far as I could learn, the whole of General Floyd's army has been ordered away, and whatever troops there may be at Lewisburg or White Sulphur Springs are only remnants temporarily left behind. I was credibly informed that General Floyd has been ordered with his army to Richmond. The people of Greenbrier County seemed generally disposed to admit their helplessness as secessionists, and showed a disposition to make friends with the Federal authorities as the stronger power. The expedition, small as it was, will, I think, have a good influence, and will tend to place the people of that region on their good behavior. In conclusion, I would express my great satisfaction with the officers and men who accompanied me. They carried out all my wishes with remarkable promptness and in good order. To the efficient aid of Acting Adjutant Lindner I was much indebted. I inclose herewith a rude map* of my route and also a rough sketch* of the topography of Meadow Bluff.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. ANDREWS,
Major Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

Col. GEORGE CROOK,
Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, U. S. Army,
Commanding Post at Summersville.

[5.]

JANUARY 17, 1862.—Scout to vicinity of Springfield and Burke's Stations, Va.

Report of Lieut. James E. Larkin, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry.

EDSALL'S HILL, *January 17, 1862.*

SIR: In accordance with orders from you to scout in the direction of the enemy, I started with eleven men at 8 a. m., following the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; passed our picket about half a mile when I left the railroad, keeping in the fields until I again struck the railroad about half a mile beyond Springfield Station; kept on the railroad nearly to Burke's Station, when I again left it, bearing to the left. I followed a road (which some teams and footmen had passed since the last snow) about two miles when I came to a farm-house occupied by a man by the name of Ashford. He said we were fifteen miles from Alexandria. Some twenty-five rebel cavalry, he said, passed there a few days previous, and we tracked one horseman to his place, whom he said was a rebel cavalryman. There were two horses, some cows, and several head of young cattle on the farm. There were also several loads of corn (in the ear). On our return we kept to the right of the railroad some three miles; did not encounter any rebel scouts or pickets; think there is none between here and Burke's; not much forage on the route I took; arrived in camp about 6 p. m.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES E. LARKIN,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Company A, Fifth New Hampshire Vols.

Col. S. G. LANGLEY.

[5.]

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* Omitted.

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FEBRUARY 8, 1862.—Battle of Roanoke Island, N. C.

Report of Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, Company B, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry (Union Coast Guard).

CROATAN SOUND, OPPOSITE ROANOKE ISLAND,
U. S. S. Southfield, February 10, 1862.

SIR: I take this the first opportunity to report the condition of Company B. My company is in good spirits and conducted themselves nobly under fire. We were in the most exposed position, and suffered considerably. My loss is John McCoy and John Doyle, instantly killed; John Sadler wounded in both thighs, supposed mortally; Matthew Stanford wounded in right arm, William Jackson in the back, David Lloyd in the forehead, and Daniel Van Auken in the right hand. Several of my men lost their arms, but all but four replaced them with rebel rifles of the Enfield pattern. I am proud of my company, and I am sure you will be. Lieutenant Hughes conducted himself nobly, as did every man in the company. I will give you a description of the engagement as well as I can in my poor way:

On the morn of the 7th our fleet of gun-boats got under way and attacked the batteries on Roanoke Island; the enemy returned our fire from the batteries and eight gun-boats with spirit and energy. At 12 o'clock the troops prepared to land, and we ran in with the launches to cover their landing. My company manned five of them, and I commanded the three forming the left wing; we cleared the beach with grape and shell; then landed our howitzers and protected the landing of the troops; we advanced the artillery about a mile the first night, and stood picket supported by the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. The fleet kept up a continuous fire all day and drove the steamers from their positions twice, and they returned. The channel was filled up so that our boats could not close with them, yet we hurt them badly; also silenced all the guns in the battery, except two, the first day. It was a nasty, rainy night. At daybreak on the 8th we advanced upon the enemy, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts the advance guard. The artillery followed, supported by 12,000 in the rear. The rebels fell back to their intrenchments, when they made a stand. The Twenty-fifth deployed. Our artillery took a position in the center on a line with the skirmishers, and kept it. Here I had my division on the right, while the left was partly under cover of trees. The enemy had a strong position, commanding the road, flanked on both sides of the swamp. Our army came and deployed right and left through the swamps, where they cut their way inch by inch. The fire was incessant on both sides from 9 a. m. until half-past 12, when the three companies of the Fifty-first New York and the Twenty-first Massachusetts charged on the left, and the Ninth New York in front. We followed close in on the Ninth with our artillery. The rebels then ran in every direction, followed close by us. They tried to rally and make a stand, but our troops made a charge again, and caused a perfect rout. We followed them to Weir's Point Battery, where they surrendered unconditionally the whole island. Lieutenant Hughes' was the first gun in the battery. We took 3,000 prisoners. There were about 8,000 rebels on the island, but they escaped in steamers and schooners. We also captured thirty-one guns in five batteries. Our gun-boats have gone over to Elizabeth City, and the army will follow in a day or two. Do not be surprised if Company B win laurels for themselves, and become an ornament to the regiment. It surely will, sir, if I can make it so. I am in hopes to join

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my regiment by the way of Norfolk in a short time. Please give my respects to all the officers. I hope to be with them again soon.

I, very respectfully, remain, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. TILLOTSON,

Lieutenant, Commanding Company B, Union Coast Guard.

Colonel WARDROP.

[9.]

MARCH 8, 1862.—Naval engagement in Hampton Roads, Va.

Report of Capt. William J. McIntire, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry (Union Coast Guard).

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., *March 18, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that with my company I was on board the U. S. frigate Congress in the fight with the iron-clad floating battery Merrimac or Virginia, on the 8th instant, off Newport News, Va. As you are aware, my company was detailed on the 13th of January last to make up the crew of the Congress, having that day paid off and discharged over 300 men; we remained on board practicing at the big guns until the 8th instant, at which time there was with me George L. Elder, second lieutenant, and eighty-seven enlisted men of my company; of the ship's officers and men, there were two hundred and seventy-odd. About 1.30 p. m. on the 8th day of March, 1862, the Merrimac opened fire upon us with her two bow guns, and as she passed up the James River gave a broadside from four guns, to which we replied with our starboard battery and stern guns, as long as they would reach. The Merrimac after going up the river, just beyond our range, turned toward the sloop of war Cumberland, lying some 800 yards above us; after firing many raking shots into her (the C.) she (the M.) ran into the C.; then drawing off a short distance the M. renewed fire, and ran again into the C., when the latter commenced sinking rapidly, and very soon fell over on her beam ends; during this time the Merrimac was occasionally sending a shot into us, and engaging the shore battery, L Company, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which was actively firing upon her. Only our stern guns could be brought to bear on the M., and those endangering the C., we ceased firing; but before the Cumberland sank, the rebel steamers Jamestown, Yorktown, and a tug, which came in sight at the beginning of the action, had reached an effective position and were rapidly firing upon us, to which we gave an almost constant answer with our starboard guns. When the Merrimac was approaching the Cumberland, finding our ship would not swing to her cable, we let it slip, set sail, and ran her aground. The Merrimac, having sunk the Cumberland, was placed in a raking position toward us, about 100 yards from our stern, when she commenced a rapid and most destructive fire with shot and shell upon us, breaking the muzzle on one and dismounting the other of our stern guns; it was only then our commander, Capt. William Smith, ordered our flag to be lowered. The rebel steamers continuing to fire upon us, we hoisted a white flag to the peak, when in a few minutes the rebel tug Beaufort came alongside; an officer boarded us, ordered the men ashore; said he would take officers and burn the ship, and seemed unwilling to wait for the wounded to be taken out; but, thank God, our troops on shore kept up such a galling fire upon his vessel that he was forced to leave our decks and move his tug off in haste; when she left our side a short distance, notwithstanding our white flag, the Merrimac opened on us again with shot and shell, one shell bursting on our gun deck, killing

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five or seven, it is said, but so many dead were lying around that it was impossible to tell which number was correct. About the time the rebel officers left our deck, many of the men jumped overboard into the river, and some twenty-odd upon the Beaufort. The latter were the only prisoners taken. The ship's boats being lowered, we commenced active operations to get the wounded and men on shore, and our exertions were not lessened by a knowledge among the officers that the fire was increasing immediately over the powder magazine (and then we could only hope to delay the first progress by covering the hatches, which was done), yet it was in the dusk of the evening when the officers left, the wounded and all the men having been sent on shore. During the whole of this terrible engagement my men behaved with admirable bravery and coolness, and though the ship was on fire several times in different places during the action, and the dead and wounded were falling everywhere, yet all orders were promptly obeyed, and every one kept at his post. Among such general good behavior it would seem difficult in justice to the rest to especially notice any one of my company as most eminently active and useful, and yet the concurrent testimony of the ship's officers and my own observation was that Second Lieut. George L. Elder and Private John Reel displayed the coolest courage and greatest activity in fighting the ship, helping the wounded, and deserve to be particularly mentioned in this report. Previous to the approach of the Merrimac within rifle musket shot of us, Lieutenant Elder and myself were engaged in seeing that our men were at their posts, helping the wounded to the cockpit, passing water to extinguish the fire, and pulling on ropes to work the ship, whichever was most necessary. On the Merrimac nearing us, we carried muskets to the poop deck, and fired at her port holes. Being ordered from here on account of sharpshooters firing from the M., we descended to the captain's cabin, and while firing from there, a shot passed through the cabin, killing our sailing master, Mr. Moore, on the quarter deck, and the splinters it made knocked a marine down and myself, wounded him very badly on the face and head, and throwing Lieutenant Elder against the bulkhead. I escaped with but a slight scratch on my wrist, and a bruise on my breast. On reaching the shore, Lieutenant Elder and myself started to find our wounded men, whom we saw in hospitals of the different regiments in Camp Butler, receiving every attention from the surgeons of the army. During that night Corpl. Charles Tyman, who was badly wounded in the hip, died under the surgeon's knife; the next day at noon we buried him and Lieut. Joseph B. Smith and Quartermaster Leroy, of the U. S. Navy, with the honors of war, in the camp burial ground, all receiving their death wounds on the frigate Congress. The bodies of all killed, excepting those in this action, were probably burned that night in the ship, as her magazine exploded shortly after midnight. The next morning, finding the Monitor was fully a match for the Merrimac and was keeping her engaged two miles from us, I manned two boats with twenty of my own men, and made a three hours' search, and found nothing worthy of a note. It now becomes my painful duty to add a list of the killed, missing, and wounded of my company.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, obediently,
WM. J. McINTIRE,
Captain Company D, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Col. D. W. WARDROP,
Union Coast Guard, 99th Regt. New York State Vols.,
[9.] *Camp Hamilton, Va.*

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 9 killed, 15 wounded, and 7 missing.

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MARCH 9, 1862.—Skirmish at Sangster's Station, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Bradley T. Johnson, First Maryland Infantry (Confederate).

MARCH 12, 1862.

GENERAL: On Sunday, March 9, by your order, I, with a detail from the First Maryland Regiment, relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, of the Thirteenth Virginia, at outpost No. 2. Immediately upon reaching the post I began to place the men under my command upon the line theretofore established. I posted thirty-four men of Company I, Lieutenant Mitchell, at Mrs. Butler's house on the east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; forty-eight riflemen of Company F, Lieutenant Hough, at the post to the right of Ford's house and left of the railroad; twenty-eight riflemen of Companies A and B, Lieutenants Shellman and Costello, at the church on the hill to the left of Ford's house, and thirty-six men of Company H, Captain Murray, at the reserve. Having reported before to General Steuart, commanding outposts, the extreme weakness of the position in consequence of the inability of the sentinel on the right flank to see an approaching enemy, who would be masked by intervening hills until within fifty yards of the line of sentinels, which rendered the right flank liable at any time to be turned and the enemy to get in the rear of the reserve before being observed, I had obtained his permission to change the line to protect us from this danger as far as possible, which, however, would only be partial. I started to go to the outsentinel to select a position for a picket, when I met Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, who had just brought in his men from the church, who told me some cavalry vedettes had just passed, and informed him that they had been driven in from my front by the enemy, who was advancing in force. I instantly ordered the sentinels to be drawn in, and while doing so his flankers and line of skirmishers appeared within a short distance of where I then was. I then hastened to F Company, and ordered Lieutenant Hough to fall back to the road, behind Ford's house, leading to the railroad to protect my rear, sent by courier to Lieutenants Shellman and Costello to bring their men in, having before by courier ordered Captain Murray up to the rear of Ford's house, which order was not received by him, and I sent again, ordering him up. When I rode up on the hill toward the church a regiment in line of battle was advancing up the hollow from Sangster's Cross-Roads, a company of cavalry was charging on F Company, which was retiring in disorder across an open field in the direction I had ordered, and another company of cavalry was sweeping around the hill toward the church. Lieutenants Shellman and Costello brought their men down to the hollow behind Ford's house, where I united them with Captain Murray's, and being then informed that a large body of infantry were moving down the railroad between me and my first post, I moved rapidly in that direction, when the cavalry appeared directly between me and the road to the railroad. I gave them a volley, which drove them back, and gained the timber, and then by the road through it, got to Lieutenant Mitchell's post. Just below it was Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, who had on leaving told me he would hold that position to keep open communication with our rear. I then deployed H Company as skirmishers along the line of the railroad to the right, in front of Lieutenant Mitchell's original post. He formed my men on the left of it, while Lieutenant-Colonel Walker held a position on the right. Here we remained for some time, until Lieutenant-Colonel Walker

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received orders from Colonel Hill to return to camp, which he did, and I fell back a few hundred yards to a bridge to prevent my being flanked from the Union Mills Ford road, where I remained until late in the afternoon. Then receiving General Steuart's order to return to Union Mills Ford and report to Colonel Robertson, I did so, burning the railroad bridge and reaching there about dark, and was ordered by him to hold that ford, which I did until 12 o'clock that night, when I was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, of the Eighth Louisiana, and ordered to my regiment. I have lost thirteen men missing, some of whom I still hope to hear from. They are all of Company F, which being armed with rifles, without bayonets, made an ineffectual defense against a cavalry charge; four of them were killed or badly wounded and nine are still missing. Lieut. Joseph H. Stewart, of Company F, is also missing, and has been taken, I expect. When last seen he was fighting gallantly, having killed a trooper who was charging him. Private Nolan first shot a man who was riding at him, then with his clubbed rifle broke the forelegs of the horse of the next trooper, and was then cut down. The enemy's loss was certainly, I think, seven men killed or wounded besides losing several horses. There were two troops of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, one of which was deployed to the east and right of the railroad, while the other advanced in line of battle on Ford's house. In the face of this force I held my right post until ordered back, though then within 500 or 600 yards of him.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Detachment First Maryland Regiment.

General ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Army of the Potomac.

[5.]

MARCH 10–JUNE 22, 1862.—Operations in Northern Virginia.

*Journal of events in the commands of General Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army.**

Monday, March 10, 1862.—The division headquarters left Arlington at about 8 o'clock and took up line of march. The forenoon was rainy. Arrived at camping ground about 6 o'clock, one mile and a half beyond Fairfax Court-House, on Mrs. Cockerell's place. Nothing of importance transpired. Went to Centerville (General McD. and staff). Saw a very long and well-placed line of fortifications the enemy had thrown up and abandoned Saturday and Sunday.

Tuesday, March 11, 1862.—Pitched the tents and arranged the office. General McClellan and staff, General McDowell and staff, General Porter and staff, Generals Barnard, Smith, Franklin, and Stoneman, &c., went to Centerville and Manassas, escorted by General Cooke's cavalry and Colonel Davies' cavalry. Found no enemy. They had evidently left in haste, leaving tents, clothing, the railroad, and other property. We came back over the battle-field of Bull Run; found the Stone Bridge broken. We went by Blackburn's or rather Mitchell's Ford; roads terrible. Colonel Davies' cavalry went ahead from Centerville, General Cooke having got on the wrong road and not coming up until we reached Manassas. Lieutenant Abbot and a party went up to Sudley Springs to see if the cavalry could get forage; found only

* Kept in the office of the assistant adjutant-general at McDowell's headquarters.

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100 bushels of corn. General McClellan concluded it was not enough to answer. We all took a lunch at Manassas, and our lunch basket proved a godsend to a good many hungry people, among others General McClellan. We found houses (that is cantonments) for rebel soldiers. They must have had a very large force there; probably it came fully up to our estimate. They have burnt most of the town. Sent several letters by two messengers to the city. Got forage for headquarters from Burke's Station, though most of the division did not have any. Went by measurement and estimate on map thirty-five miles. Signal corps, commanded by Lieutenant Russell, reported this day.

Wednesday, March 12.—General McDowell at General McClellan's headquarters almost all day. Ambulance train came up this morning in charge of Mr. Stokes; also a forage train bringing 25,000 pounds of grain and 8,000 pounds of hay. There was a great deal of difficulty in getting supplies. No arrangement seems to have been made to meet the emergencies. . Had my horse botched up at Captain Monroe's battery, but the shoes were not worth much, and the horse I fear will be lame for some time. Found that we had no spades.

Thursday, March 13.—Governor Dennison, of Ohio, staid with us last night. General McD. went to General McClellan's headquarters in the morning and then to the city. While gone he was relieved from the command of the division and General King appointed in his place. Major Whipple left us yesterday and went to General McClellan. He went with General Stoneman on a reconnaissance to find the rebels this morning. Comstock, McAlester, and Merrill stopped on the way to Centerville.

Friday, March 14.—The books and papers belonging to the assistant adjutant-general's office were turned over to Captain Chandler, assistant adjutant-general of King's division. General McDowell returned from Washington about 3 o'clock and gave orders to strike tents and go back with the train to Arlington to stay over night and await orders. The train was much delayed by a large body of troops in front on the Little River turnpike, who were evidently stopping. The train reached Arlington about 1 a. m. March 15. It rained most of the march. The general and staff went direct to Washington.

March 15.—General and staff staid in Washington all day, most of the time at General Williams' headquarters. First report of corps d'armée made to-day for this corps, taken from reports of March 1, 4, and 6. Obtained from the War Department the books for the new corps. Major Brown was sent across the river to tell McCall's division to halt and camp for the night at the best place they could find for shelter. The day was mostly appropriated to providing all necessary articles to take on the march. Terrible rain all day. King's division took up the line of march from their old camp in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House. About 9 a. m. Lieutenant Wadsworth went to see them and tell them to take up the line of march to Alexandria. He met General King on the Columbia turnpike beyond Bailey's Cross-Roads. Augur's brigade went to Alexandria and was then ordered back to Upton's Hill, having nothing but mud to camp in and no wood. McCall was ordered to encamp where he was, beyond Falls Church, he having got into the mud. Applied to Colonel Macomb and got the promise of balloons to be delivered in Alexandria Monday. Colonel Schriver prepared his first official act to-day in regard to McCall's division, as chief of staff.

March 16.—Heard that King's, Augur's, and Wadsworth's brigades had gone back to their old camps to quarter until they should be ordered again to move. No business transacted at the office during the day.

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March 17.—Got an order for stationery and got it filled. At 11.30 a. m. orders were given to have all the office furniture brought to headquarters at Washington. Clerks ordered to report for duty there also. Got a hand press from General Williams from the seminary. Office was arranged, and routine of business commenced about 4 p. m.

March 18.—At 9 a. m. orders were given to pack up to move the headquarters to seminary. Telegraphed to Arlington to have all the things there loaded and train go immediately to seminary. Left Washington about 2 o'clock with wagon with officers' things and proceeded to seminary via Alexandria, where we arrived about 6 o'clock. We then halted for awhile and from there we moved about a mile north of the seminary, where we encamped for the night. The staff arrived about 8 o'clock. General McD. did not come. The encampment is on the estate of Mr. C. F. Lee, cousin of General Lee in the rebel army. The divisions were concentrated about the seminary.

March 19.—Pitched tents and arranged the office. Orders were sent out for morning reports to be sent in daily until next Monday. Colonel Murphy's regiment and Colonel Stuart's regiment came over to-day but did not bring their trains and bridge apparatus. The people living in the house were ordered out into the [*sic*] to be out to-morrow. Drouillard went to town and got some mess stores and came home in the evening. General Franklin's division was reviewed by Generals McClellan and McDowell in the afternoon. Commenced raining during the evening.

March 20.—Office was removed from the tent into the house. A very rainy and disagreeable day. Orderly Clark was sent to Alexandria hospital. A morning report was received from the entire command except signal corps. General McD. staid all night in the city. Maley sick. Six orderlies from General McCall's and four from General Franklin's division reported for duty at these headquarters. General and staff quartered in the house; also the clerks.

March 21.—Maley quite sick. Still storming and disagreeable.

March 22.—Sent a requisition to Arlington for forage, four wagons, sixteen horses, tents, &c. Wagons and horses were not drawn. Orderly with wagon was sent to town to get type and other materials for the printing office; also for things for a number of the staff. Wagon got back about 8 o'clock with the things. General Hatch reported for duty. General McDowell was at headquarters most of the day and went to Washington in the evening.

March 23.—Sent an orderly to town with wagon to get some things for general and staff mess. General not here during the day. Captain Barstow went to Alexandria to get some more wagons and teams. Captain Breck went to Washington in the afternoon. The weekly report of the corps was made out and sent to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

March 24.—General McDowell returned from Washington about 2 o'clock. Captain Breck returned about the same time. Hoagland went to Washington on business and brought the mail, leaving orders for mail to be sent with General McClellan's. General Kearny's brigade, of Franklin's division, was reviewed by General McDowell in the afternoon.

March 25.—Teams were sent to Arlington after tents, &c., in the morning. The carriage team, while standing in front of the house, took fright by the report of artillery and ran away, smashing the carriage. General McDowell went to Washington and returned about 12.30 p. m. A grand review of the whole corps took place in the after-

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noon. All the staff attended with General McD. Lieutenant Whittemore, ordnance officer, reported for duty.

March 26.—The weather still holds good. General McD. went to headquarters about 11 o'clock, and from there to Washington. A number of horses were sent to Arlington to be shod. Mains got back from Washington with a new horse for Captain Breck. General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters, were printed and circulated to the divisions in the corps. Heard the troops were being embarked as rapidly as possible. Captain Breck took a ride in the afternoon; was gone about an hour and a half. Lieutenants Drouillard and Whittemore went to town; also Doctor Magruder and Captain Barstow went to Alexandria to see about flags, &c.

March 27.—A beautiful spring day. Invitations were sent out early this morning to all the brigadiers of the corps to lunch with the general commanding and Lord Lyons, with a number of officers of the English Guards, at 1 o'clock. A review of Generals Franklin's and King's divisions took place at 2.30 o'clock, and the troops were complimented highly by Lord Lyons and his guests, remarking that some of them were equal to the best of the English army in appearance and drill. The Misses Chase, with Mrs. McDowell, attended the review. After the review the general went to Washington with Mrs. McDowell and guests. A complimentary order was ordered to be issued to the troops to-morrow.

March 28.—The weather still fine. General McDowell returned from Washington about 2 p. m. The general routine of business transacted as usual. A roster of aides-de-camp for daily and weekly duty with the general was made out. General Hatch was transferred, by order from headquarters Army of the Potomac, to General Banks' command.

March 29.—The morning was cloudy and about noon it commenced snowing and continued till dark. General McDowell was here throughout the day. Major Brown and Lieutenant Wadsworth went to Washington. An order from headquarters relieving Colonel Ingalls from duty on this staff was received. An orderly, with wagon, went to town for five reams unruled note paper for printing purposes, and sundry other things. Mail was brought from Washington by Hoagland about 1.30 p. m. for these headquarters.

March 30.—The snow commenced thawing early in the day. It rained occasionally throughout the day. About dark there was quite a thunder shower with vivid lightning. General McD. remained at the office all day. Captain Breck went to Washington in the afternoon. The weekly report was sent in about 6 p. m.

March 31.—This morning it cleared away and the sun came out. General McDowell went to Alexandria about 12 m., in company with General Kearny. Lieutenants Drouillard and Cutting went to Washington in the afternoon. Captain Breck and Lieutenant Wadsworth returned from Washington about 3 p. m.; Major Brown and Lieutenant Cutting in the evening. Captain Sanderson arrived with his baggage, bringing his French cook with him.

April 1.—A very pleasant day. General McDowell went to Washington about 11 a. m. Major Whipple reported by telegraph from Washington for duty. Notice of General Van Rensselaer being relieved from the duty he was assigned was received headquarters Army of the Potomac. General McClellan and staff left Alexandria and went down the Potomac about 5 p. m. Captain Sanderson went to Washington to see about transportation of commissary stores. Captain Breck sent to town for a horse, also for a number of different blank returns.

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April 2.—Weather cloudy during the day. General McD. all day at Washington. Major Whipple reported himself detached.

April 3.—This is a beautiful day. General McDowell staid in town all night. He telegraphed during the night to Colonel Schriver, Major Brown, and Lieutenant Cutting to meet him at Willard's Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning; also for all the division commanders to be there at the same time. General McDowell expected to go to Fort Monroe in the afternoon, but did not. Colonel Schriver arrived from town about 7.30 p. m. Orders were issued for Franklin's division to be thrown forward to Warrenton Junction or beyond to relieve General Sumner's corps. A change in the programme was made in Washington—a department to consist of the First Corps and Banks' corps. It was reported that General McClellan had 100,000 troops at Fortress Monroe; that they were very much cramped for room. Lieutenant Babbitt staid with us all night.

April 4.—Part of Franklin's division moved forward this morning. Orders were given General King to move with his division as far as Annandale to-day, and from there forward to Bristoe as soon as possible. The Engineer Brigade, of Franklin's division, went by railroad. General McDowell came from town about 6 p. m., also Captains Barstow, Sanderson, Major Brown, and Lieutenant Cutting. Doctor Magruder and Lieutenant Drouillard went to Washington. Doctor returned about 8 p. m. He reported that the Surgeon-General was sent to Boston, to Fort Monroe, or some other fort. The doctor's ambulances arrived about 5 p. m. Orders from the Secretary of War were received, forming a new department to be known as the Department of the Rappahannock, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell; also returning to General McDowell's command Colonel Bayard's regiment of cavalry.

April 5.—During the fore part of the day it was quite rainy and disagreeable. General McDowell remained here until about 2 p. m., when he and Major Brown went to Washington. The general's new carriage arrived to-day with a four-horse team (dappled grays). Mr. Paine, with his men, arrived about 5.30 p. m. to make this their headquarters.

April 6.—A beautiful sunshiny day. Colonel Schriver went to Washington in the carriage this morning. Captain Sanderson, Lieutenants Whittemore, Cutting, and Drouillard went to Washington. Lieutenant Drouillard returned in the afternoon, also Colonel Schriver. Afterward Captain Breck went to Washington to remain over night. A telegram from General King was received from Bristoe, stating that there was no forage and no rations there except 128,000 pounds bacon. Three Englishmen came out to lunch, also Colonel Bayard.

April 7.—A snow-storm commenced about 1 p. m. and continued throughout the day. Captain Breck arrived from Washington about 4 p. m. Lieutenants Whittemore, Drouillard, and Cutting returned from Washington about 4 p. m. A telegraph from General Abercrombie stated he made a reconnaissance to the Rappahannock and discovered the enemy throwing up intrenchments and rifle-pits commanding the fords. General McDowell remained in Washington all day.

April 8.—The snow-storm of yesterday turned to rain this morning. One wagon was sent to Washington to get some things for the officers. General McDowell arrived from Washington about 12.30 p. m., and gave orders for McCall's division to move to Manassas to-morrow, infantry by rail and cavalry and artillery via Fairfax and Centerville; headquarters to be all ready to move also in the morning. General McDowell returned to Washington after stopping here an hour.

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April 9.—Still raining and very cold. General telegraphed from Washington to be ready to move at 11 o'clock. He arrived about the same time the telegraph was received. Commenced loading about 11 a. m. The train started for Fairfax about 3 p. m. One wagon upset near the seminary, with Hoagland in. Another wagon, carrying the provisions and two French cooks, upset near Little River turnpike. No one hurt. The last wagon upset again on the Little River turnpike. A terrible snow-storm prevailed the entire march. Arrived at Fairfax about 8 p. m. and stopped at the ladies' seminary. The general and Colonel Schriver stopped at Mrs. Ford's.

April 10.—We packed up again this morning as soon as all had breakfast and commenced the march about 9 a. m. It cleared away about 11 a. m., when it commenced thawing very fast. The roads were very fair until after passing Centerville, when we had very bad and rough roads, a considerable of them corduroy style. Reached Manassas about 3.30 p. m. We kept on, intending to make Bristoe, but found the river at Broad Run too deep to cross. Encamped for the night near General Franklin's headquarters on a Mr. Leachman's farm. Platt's and Hexamer's batteries also encamped near the ford. Heard that General McClellan had commenced operations on Yorktown with his artillery.

April 11.—This morning after breakfast pulled up stakes, about 9 a. m., and started for Catlett's Station. Had no difficulty in crossing Milford Ford this morning, water being just up to the bottom of the wagon bodies. After arriving at Catlett's Station, heard that Franklin's division had been ordered back to Alexandria to go down the Potomac. News of the battle and victory at Corinth, Miss., was received to-day. The road most of the march to-day was very heavy. Forded streams some three or four times. Encamped for the night about half a mile west of Catlett's Station on Mr. Quezenberry's farm, a beautiful location, which we arrived at about 5 p. m. At 3.15 p. m. a telegraph from the War Department was received, ordering General Franklin's division back to Alexandria, to embark and go down the river to join General McClellan's command. The newspapers received this morning stated that General McClellan had taken Yorktown. Kearny's brigade started back at 5 p. m. on foot, Slocum's during the night on the cars; Newton's on the way up was turned back before it reached Catlett's Station. Doctor Shuman, having refused to give us quarters, was ordered to give up his house for a hospital.

April 12.—Last night Doctor Magruder's horse, with two horses of the ambulance wagon, broke loose and were not to be found this morning. After taking breakfast, loaded up again and started for the other side of the railroad, about 10 a. m. Arrived, after considerable delay at the camping ground, about 12 m. Pitched tents and put up the office in a house adjoining Mr. Marks'. Major Ray, of Colonel Bayard's regiment, came and reported that last night 500 of the enemy's cavalry in Warrenton were picketed four miles this side of Warrenton on the road by Saint Stephen's Church. They did not go to Warrenton, but saw it. They brought in the negro George Smith, who gave some information. The Nineteenth Indiana and Second Wisconsin came up to-day to guard the road. Colonel Bayard is camped opposite us near the Cedar Run Creek. The general and staff went to Warrenton Junction and saw General Abercrombie. Cedar Run is fordable, but the bottom is bad and rocky. Wagons cross, however, in several places.

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The railroad is torn up and the rails badly used up. A man was badly hurt by a heavy stick of timber falling upon him at the bridge that is building over Cedar Run. Six orderlies from Colonel Bayard's cavalry, this evening. Colonel Macomb reported for duty, bringing two wagons. Twelve at dinner this evening—General McDowell, General Van Rensselaer, Colonel Macomb, Colonel Schriver, Major Brown, Doctor Magruder, Captain Breck, Captain Sanderson, Captain Barstow, Lieutenant Whittemore, Lieutenant Drouillard, and Lieutenant Cutting. Captain Myers reported by letter that he was sick at Willard's and would join as soon as he could.

April 13.—It being Sunday, there was not much done except that which was really necessary. During the morning the general reviewed Colonel Bayard's regiment of cavalry. The Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin came up from Bristoe this morning and encamped on the opposite [side] of the railroad, near Cedar Run. Part of Colonel Davies' Second New York Cavalry arrived in the afternoon and encamped about a quarter of a mile east of these headquarters. A number of contrabands came in and gave some information. They said the railroad was torn up part of the way from the south side of the Rappahannock. The most of the rebels had left Fredericksburg, and many had left from the rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock. Colonel Bayard's regiment started for Fredericksburg about 5 p. m. A rebel soldier from the Twenty-fifth Mississippi came in to-day and gave himself up. General McDowell and Lieutenant Cutting went to Washington about 7 p. m. Colonel McCallum came out to-day to superintend the building of the railroad.

April 14.—Lieutenant Wadsworth arrived from Washington during the night. During the morning it had the appearance of rain but passed over. General McDowell telegraphed from Washington to suspend operations on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and to make the bridge available for wagons to pass over, but to push forward repairs on the Manassas Gap Railroad as fast as possible; also to place all the disposable force of railroad workmen upon that railroad. Colonel Bayard's regiment returned this afternoon, bringing in a prisoner and his horse, of the rebel pickets, which they found stationed fourteen miles from here. The regiment drove in the pickets of the enemy about three miles. The enemy's troops were mostly militia. A squadron of Colonel Davies' regiment was ordered to picket the road leading to Fredericksburg. They went under the command of Colonel Kilpatrick, Colonel Davies being absent. An order from the Adjutant-General, relieving Lieutenant Whittemore from duty here, was received and ordering him to report for duty to the Chief of Ordnance in person. Quite a number of contrabands came in to-day.

April 15.—The weekly report of last Saturday was made out to-day. Lieutenant Whittemore left for Washington this morning. General McDowell telegraphed he would leave for this place about 10 p. m. General Augur's brigade was ordered here from Bristoe by General McD. direct. They arrived here about 8.30 p. m., and camped east of headquarters about a quarter of a mile. General Augur came and reported. Captain Barstow made a temporary office at the station to-day for quartermaster's purposes. The mail from Washington arrived about 8.30 a. m. Sergeant Wood went down with the mail to-day. General McDowell telegraphed to order up General Augur from Bristoe to Catlett's Station (where we are), and to have him and a battery start to-morrow morning with three days' rations (cooked). General Augur's

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wagons did not get up during the night, except four; the rest stuck in the mud. Miss Delaplaine came up with a gentleman and talked a good deal about her troubles at Richland Mills; staid an hour and talked like a steam engine.

April 16.—General McDowell, also Captain Myers and Lieutenant Cutting, arrived from Washington about 3 p. m. Stragglers from General Augur's brigade were arriving during the morning. General Patrick's brigade came up from Bristoe this afternoon about 4 o'clock and went into camp about two miles west of these headquarters, near Mr. Quezenberry's. General King's headquarters came up this afternoon from Bristoe and were established at Mr. Quezenberry's. Orders were received for General Augur's brigade to march in the morning toward Fredericksburg with a battery of artillery (Captain Gibbon's) and one section of Captain Gerrish's. They take three days' cooked rations in haversacks and three days' hard bread in wagons, and beef on hoof. Taber went into town with the mail. The guard stole Lieutenant D[rouillard]'s demijohn of whisky. The original plan was altered and General Augur waits until to-morrow, when he will be fully prepared. Doctor Rauch, General Augur, and Captain Woodruff staid with us during the night; Mr. Cutting staid with the Herald correspondent. The bridge over Cedar Run was finished, except laying down the rails. The Second Wisconsin guarded the railroad from Bristoe up.

April 17.—General Augur's brigade, with sixteen companies of Davies' and Bayard's cavalry, also Gibbon's battery, and one section of Gerrish's battery, started for Fredericksburg this morning about 7 o'clock. Orders were given for a wagon bridge to be completed over Cedar Run, commenced by General Kearny, also for a fatigue party to be at the depot each day to report to Mr. Merrill. Word was sent to General Abercrombie this morning about the movement of General Augur. Orders were sent to General Augur to attack the enemy wherever he found him, and try and save the bridges crossing the Rappahannock and to keep the men from marauding and straggling. General McDowell went to Washington this morning; Lieutenant Wadsworth and Lieutenant Houston went with him. Lieutenant Drouillard accompanied General Augur, also Mr. Paine. The balloon for this department arrived this morning—La Mountain's Atlantic. Part of the staff were present at a very pleasant concert this evening at General King's. Everything was sung except "The Arkansas Traveler."

April 18.—General Patrick's brigade moved forward toward Fredericksburg this morning. The day was very warm and toward sundown a heavy shower passed around to the south. During the morning cannonading was heard in the direction of Warrenton for some time. In the morning, it being so warm, the officers all took a nap and left the office quite vacant. Captain Scheetz came in about 7 p. m. and reported that General McCall's division came up and were in camp about half a mile off, and that the headquarters of the division were on the right-hand side of the railroad, about half a mile from Catlett's Station. Captain Sanderson got seventy-five loaves of bread for the staff, and Captain Barstow a barrel of lager. The Eleventh Pennsylvania, as soon as it reported to General McCall, was detailed as a guard of the Manassas Gap Railroad. It reported to him to-day. Captain Sanderson went to Mr. Green's house and had buttermilk and sherry for entertainment. Nothing heard yet from Augur. General Abercrombie made a reconnaissance in force to the river to-day. Presume the firing heard was his command engaging the enemy.

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April 19.—A report was received from General Augur, stating that he found the enemy about eighteen miles from here, and was defeated in capturing their pickets by a little girl giving the alarm to them by signaling. Reports he sent the Harris Cavalry and one battalion of Bayard's regiment to capture a party of the enemy's cavalry, and in the skirmish Colonel Kilpatrick was wounded in the knee. Lieutenant Decker was killed. Captured all their forage, several horses, and took three prisoners, when, it being quite dark, halted to rest for some hours. He also learned that the bridges were prepared for burning some days ago, and on his arrival in Falmouth they were on fire. Saw no large force of the enemy. Also reports that the scout Britton was wounded in the leg. Captain Musser reported for duty as commissary at the depot. The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the Harris and Bayard's cavalry, while advancing on Fredericksburg: Company M, Bayard's, 3 killed and 7 wounded; Lieutenant Leaf slightly injured; Company F, 1 wounded. Harris Cavalry had 4 killed and 7 wounded. Total killed, 7; total wounded, 14.

April 19.—General McDowell at Aquia Creek to-day; heard nothing from him. General Abercrombie sent in an incomplete report of a scout he made last night down to the Rappahannock, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture two ladies named Drummond. A guard of two men from Colonel Bayard's cavalry was sent to protect them, at the request of a Mr. Green and two other gentlemen who came down to headquarters to see about it. Pearcy, the orderly, came home about 7 o'clock this morning. He went down to Falmouth and saw the bridges on fire. Capt. F. Haven arrived this morning and reported for duty as aide. Captain Musser, commissary of subsistence for depot, reported for duty.

April 20.—A rainy day. A contraband came in who belonged to a man named Combs, who reported that Combs went to Fredericksburg on Wednesday and reported that our troops were coming and to tell them to burn the bridges. His brother, David Combs, was taken prisoner April 14, and sent to Washington. Both claim to be Union, but the contraband says they were strong secesh before the Union troops came. Colonel Campbell's regiment of cavalry reported this morning as being about a mile and a half down the railroad. His regiment was assigned to McCall's division, and he was ordered to report to him for instructions. Marvin was sent to Alexandria on business for Captain Willard, and with the mail to Washington. Telegraph did not work during the early part of the day.

April 21.—Orders were given this morning to pack up to be ready to march at the earliest possible moment. The train got started about 9 a. m. There was considerable delay occasioned by waiting for the wagon that went to the depot for rations and forage. We traveled about seventeen miles to-day, finding very bad roads in some places, and by the rain of the past two days and to-day found some of the fords very high. Elk Run Ford was very steep and deep, and a wagon belonging to the Second Wisconsin upset in entering it, which obstructed the ford so that two of our wagons could not cross and did not arrive at our encampment at Mrs. Ramey's. The officers occupied the large room in the house. During the afternoon the rain came down in torrents for about two hours. We forded three runs—Cedar, Elk, and Town Runs—besides a number of small streams. During the night the kitchen chimney caught fire and the old lady was frightened very much. The teamsters broke into her corn and took eight barrels, and the cavalry and teamsters took fourteen bushels of oats, for which

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Captain Breck gave a receipt. Part of the cavalry escort, in charge of Sergeant Burnham, left during the night without leave or authority and against the wishes of Lieutenant Griggs, the commanding officer. About 2.15 we stopped at a house ten miles from Catlett's to wait for the wagons to come up. We waited about two hours and got a very nice dinner, such as it was. The infantry had a terrible time plodding along through the mud. It was said that they did not cross Cedar Run.

April 22.—After breakfast we loaded up and got an early start, about 7.15 a. m. It cleared off during the night. The roads were pretty heavy for the first two or three miles. The train arrived at Falmouth about 1.30 p. m., and on the camping ground at Mr. Lacy's farm, opposite Fredericksburg, about 4 p. m. About four miles from Falmouth we found the scene of Bayard's fight. The remains of the barricade were still standing and we counted eleven dead horses. We found that General McDowell had been at Falmouth and made some arrangements, and left this morning to go to Belle Plain to see if the old stage road was practicable for a line of communication. The railroad was destroyed and it will take some time to rebuild it. The bridges were all burned down except a few spans of the upper one, which our people managed to save. General McDowell took Bayard over to Aquia to see the President, and he, so it is said, nominated him and Captain Gibbon for brigadiers. This was on the 20th, Sunday.

April 23.—A beautiful day. General King arrived and established his headquarters on the hill where General Patrick was. Also Colonel Cutler's brigade arrived. Marvin went to Washington with the mail, via Aquia Creek. General McDowell did not come back to-day. Lieutenant Houston had the river measured to-day to see if it was fordable in the vicinity of the bridges. Sergeant Wirth and Hoagland sick.

April 24.—Had a sprinkling of rain and snow this morning, which soon turned to rain. General McDowell was at Belle Plain this evening and sent word to the staff to meet him at Aquia Creek. The staff, with the exception of General Van Rensselaer, Major Brown, and Captain Willard, went, taking three wagons. The office, with the clerks and five orderlies, also quartermaster's clerks, commissary clerks, were left behind. The staff got started about 11 o'clock. The rain continued throughout the day. The staff camped at Hedgman's house, two miles and a half from Aquia Creek, on the railroad.

April 25.—It was still raining this morning, with a fair prospect of keeping at it all day, which it did by intervals. Two gun-boats, with two steam-boats and some other craft, arrived and anchored down the river near the railroad bridge. The orderly sent from Aquia Creek with dispatches lost his horse and equipments in trying to ford the Potomac Run, and came from there to these headquarters in his stocking feet. He said his horse got back to the shore on the other side of the run, and that there were some cavalrymen there who said they would take him home to the headquarters at Aquia Creek. General McD. sent for his horse in these dispatches by another route. He sent for Mr. Paine to meet him at Belle Plain as soon as possible, and for him to go from there to Aquia Creek. Also in these dispatches there was an order to have all officers not belonging to his staff leave the Lacy house and take their horses from the stables, if there were any occupying any rooms. About dark a guard from Colonel Wyndham's cavalry brought in the prisoners captured down the river, 5 on this side and 5 on the other side, whom they caught while sleeping at their posts. No

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news from General McCall's division as yet. Last night signal rockets were seen; appeared to be about three miles back of Fredericksburg.

April 26.—The day was cool and cloudy, but the clouds broke away before sunset. Major Brown and Captain Willard went to Aquia Creek this morning. Captain Willard took a wagon with him, the general's tents, August, with two of the general's horses, and an orderly. Major Brown returned this evening. Rebel pickets on the other side of the river were seen from near the railroad bridge.

April 27.—This day has been a beautiful one. Captain Willard returned from Aquia Creek about 7.30 a. m. A wagon with three tents and some of the officers' luggage was sent to Aquia this morning. An orderly was sent with it. Captain Sanderson's clerk went to Aquia this morning. The band of the Twenty-first Regiment came and played just at sundown in front of the house a number of pieces.

April 28.—Orders were received this morning to remove all the things over to Aquia Creek. Got the wagons all loaded and started about 2.30 a. m. [*sic.*] The clerks went by the way of the railroad and arrived at the headquarters about 6 p. m. The wagons did not arrive up to 10 o'clock, and it was thought they had stopped for the night on the road. Major Brown came and General Van Rensselaer staid back until to-morrow.

April 29.—The train arrived shortly after daylight this morning. After dark last night two wagons upset, and as the road was so rough they stopped and camped for the night within half a mile of these headquarters. The general was rather unwell this morning, but went to the landing during the day. General Van Rensselaer and Captain Willard went to Washington. Captain Barstow was on special duty to-day down at the railroad. Lieutenant Wadsworth relieved him to-night. General McCall arrived at Falmouth (Meade's brigade) to-day, leaving Ord's, Bayard, and the cavalry and artillery at Catlett's. A. L. Cox, brigade surgeon, staid with us this night and Doctor Thom last night. Captain Willard was relieved from duty as acting assistant quartermaster by Captain Haven. Captain Willard went to Washington.

April 30.—Just after sunrise it commenced to cloud over, and about 12 m. it commenced to rain, which continued at intervals during the remainder of the day and evening. General Franklin's report for March was received to-day. The countersigns were sent out to-day for the following week. Major Bannister came this afternoon and paid off the staff and the enlisted men who had their descriptive lists. General McDowell went to Aquia and thence to Fredericksburg with some Englishmen. Colonel Haupt and Mr. Brayton were at work on the railroad. The track was laid with rails about a mile from Aquia. The rails fell short at night. The men at the railroad were at work building the railroad, cutting ties, laying rails, &c. Major Bannister came and staid this afternoon. General McDowell went over to Fredericksburg with some Englishmen, viz, Lord Frederick Paulet, commanding garrison at Montreal; Lieutenant-Colonel Conolly, department adjutant-general, C. B. Scott's Fusilier Guards; Colonel Stephenson, C. B. Scott's Fusilier Guards; Captain Clayton, Grenadier Guards; Captain Seymour, Coldstream Guards, aide-de-camp to major-general. General McCall reported his arrival at or near Falmouth, about one mile north, with his First and Second Brigades, leaving at Catlett's his Third Brigade (Ord's), the artillery and cavalry, also Bayard's companies of cavalry.

May 1.—Capt. Henry B. Blood, assistant quartermaster, reported for railroad duty and was sent over to Colonel Haupt. It was by order of the Secretary of War that he reported to Colonel Haupt. The railroad

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was complete to within a mile of headquarters (Hedgman's house). The aides-de-camp had charge of the railroad to assist Colonel Haupt, Barstow and Brown in particular. The great trouble to-day has been the want of railroad iron. The mudsills of the bridge over Accokeek Creek were finished and laid to-day ready for the trestle-work. The bridge now waits for the railroad. Captain Willard returned from Washington to-day. Forty oxen with yokes and log chains are at Aquia Creek. It was raining most of the day. General McDowell returned this evening from Fredericksburg.

May 2.—The clouds broke away to-day about 11 a. m., and the sun came out very warm. Lieutenant Drouillard went to Washington by the boat. General McDowell went to the landing about noon. The officers' mess split this morning and started three messes. Sergeant Wirth had his furlough approved for two weeks; he went to Washington by the boat. Had quite a thunder shower about 6 p. m. Preparations are being made to move headquarters in the morning. The general went about noon to Aquia Creek and spent most of the time there.

May 3.—Headquarters moved this morning at 8.15. A number of the train were stalled on the road, which delayed the march, and the train did not arrive at the Lacy House, opposite Fredericksburg, until about 5.30 p. m. Some of the wagons did not arrive until after dark. General McDowell and staff, with a number of the Cabinet, went over to Fredericksburg—Mr. Stanton, Mr. Chase, Mr. Harrington, and Governor Moorhead of Pennsylvania. The cars from Aquia Creek ran up as far as Brooke's Station this morning and brought up the members of the Cabinet above mentioned. The general and staff arrived about 2 p. m. at General King's headquarters, and after taking lunch went over to the river and took a look at the end of the bridge. Some of the staff and Governor Moorhead rode about the town. Everyone looked away except the darkies, who seemed highly delighted. The ladies turned away or slammed the shutters. The town looked like a deserted place, where everything had stagnated. The bridge of canal boats was completed. It answers very well. We found the relics of two steamers which had been burnt, and other small craft. The general went back with the visitors to Belle Plain and up to Aquia and spent the night there. Cutting was with him. We were not very comfortable after getting here. The wagons arrived so late that we got no dinner, and then all of us, by the general's order, had to camp out except himself; the house was reserved for him. Captain Sanderson's mess stores arrived and we had something to eat for dinner, though not much. A package was received, marked No. 1, from the Secretary of War.

May 4.—The day has been a beautiful one. General McD. was away nearly all day and did not arrive until 7 p. m. A second pontoon bridge was commenced to-day just to the right of us. A telegram from the Secretary of War was received that Yorktown was evacuated last night by the enemy. About 6.30 p. m. a contraband, representing himself as Jeff. Davis' coachman, came in and told a long story to the officers. The Twenty-fourth Regiment band was down at sunset and gave us some fine music.

May 5.—Cloudy, with appearance of a storm. The pontoon bridge was finished last night and a number passed throughout the day. About 2 o'clock General McDowell and staff, General King and staff, and some other generals crossed over the bridge with Davies' regiment of cavalry and went out on a reconnaissance. About 4 p. m. heard that McClellan had cut off the retreat of the enemy and captured about 180 pieces of artillery. About 6 p. m. heard that a small force of the

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enemy, supposed three regiments, were down the river opposite General Bayard's command. A battery of artillery was stationed on the bank commanding the new bridge during the afternoon. Upon the reconnaissance one prisoner was captured, about two miles out of Fredericksburg. Captain Buell and Lieutenant Hasty caught him. No passes were given across the river except by General King. Got some first-rate bread from a baker in Fredericksburg.

May 6.—Several of the staff visited the monument to Washington's mother, which is unfinished. We found it bruised by musket-balls, apparently having been used as a target. The town looked more lively to-day. Lieutenant Drouillard arrived from Washington this afternoon. General McDowell went across the river this afternoon.

May 7.—A beautiful day. General McDowell went across the river this morning. A copy of General McClellan's telegram to the Secretary of War was received, confirming the evacuation of Yorktown and also of a battle at Williamsburg, where Hancock's brigade made a splendid charge upon the enemy and drove them from the field, and that our victory was complete, capturing a large number of prisoners, besides a number of pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition. Captain Gibbon came over to headquarters in his uniform of brigadier-general. Wadsworth and Brown had a horse race and Brown won the race. One company of Davies' cavalry came to stay as a regular escort to the general. The Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteers went to Fredericksburg to-day to guard the town.

May 8.—Working on the bridges. Two deserters came in and gave themselves up. Two men who were taken prisoners at Bull Run arrived here to-day, Captain Farrish, Seventy-ninth New York, and Lieutenant Dempsey, Second New York. The prisoners who were captured on Monday were [sent] to Washington this morning. Hosford was detailed to-day as postmaster for the department at these headquarters for receiving and delivering the mails. Corporal Williams, of the Twenty-first New York, was detailed to-day to take Hosford's place.

May 9.—The weather still continues fine. Two regiments of Ricketts' brigade were ordered up from Aquia Creek. They arrived about 5 p. m. (Ninetieth Pennsylvania and Twenty-sixth New York). General McDowell remained here throughout the day. A young man living on the Gordonsville road came in to-day. He says that the enemy tried to press him into the ranks and that he escaped from them. Tillson's battery of artillery came up from Aquia Creek to-day and went into camp near department headquarters.

May 10.—A beautiful day, but very warm. The Fifty-sixth New York went to Belle Plain to-day. General Patrick's entire brigade went over to Fredericksburg about 8 p. m. Three deserters from Letcher Artillery came in to-day and gave themselves up. Mrs. Lacy, with her children, came here to-day and seemed to think there were too many around her house and was very much afraid some damage would be done.

May 11.—To-day being Sunday, not much business was done in the office. The Harris Cavalry made a reconnaissance down the river on the Fredericksburg side and had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets, capturing 12 privates and 1 officer. A telegram from Secretary of War was received about 6 p. m., announcing Norfolk and the Portsmouth navy-yard in our possession without much of any fighting, and the destruction of the Merrimac by the rebels before retiring. Capt. W. Leski reported for duty on staff as aide-de-camp. Two contrabands came in to-night from five miles beyond Spotsylvania Court-House.

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General Patrick came very near getting shot. A horse immediately on his left was killed.

May 12.—The weather still continues warm and fine. General Wadsworth came down to-day and returned. Nothing of any special interest occurred during the day. The troops appeared in good spirits over the recent victories near Yorktown and Norfolk. Six of the trestles were put up to-night on the railroad bridges. Major Duffié's battalion was recalled to-day from Fredericksburg.

May 13.—A very warm day. General McDowell went this morning to see the bridges. General Seymour called this afternoon. General Van Rensselaer returned from Washington this afternoon. A letter from the War Department was received to-day revoking General Orders, No. 18, from that headquarters, so far as it relates to the appointment of officers in the militia regiments from the State of New York serving in this department. Captain St. Albe arrived to-day. General Hartsuff's brigade is on the march to this place from Catlett's. Four more trestles were put up to-day. Colonel Root's Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, came to Aquia Creek to day.

May 14.—It rained most of the day. Three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry of Hartsuff's brigade arrived to-day. We got a mail at last to day from Washington, not having any since last Friday. The Ninety-fourth New York and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, of Ricketts' brigade, arrived to day from Aquia. A skirmish took place last night between Bayard's brigade and the enemy, who attempted to capture a schooner, but after firing a number of rounds, retreated. No one killed on our side, but two wounded.

May 15.—The rainy weather still continues. General Patrick went to the front to-day and reports that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry of the enemy came from the direction of Gordonsville and went in the direction of General Anderson's command. Lieutenant Wadsworth returned from the city this afternoon. General McCall came over this morning, looking better than I ever saw him.

May 16.—To-day has been a very busy day in the office. General Hartsuff called in during the day. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps arrived to-day from Catlett's and joined Hartsuff's brigade. General McDowell, with Major Brown, Lieutenants Cutting and Wadsworth, went to Washington in the afternoon. Ord's division organized.

May 17.—General McDowell in Washington. Locomotive passed over Potomac Creek bridge for the first time about 8 or 9 p. m. A stir of preparation commenced to day. General Bayard's adjutant reported that the enemy came down last night quite strong and kept firing all night at our pickets, doing no damage.

May 18.—Although it is Sunday a good deal of business was transacted in the office during the day. General McDowell returned about 3 p. m. from Washington alone, leaving the aides who went with him in Washington. Shortly after his arrival a flag of truce came in—Captain Worthington, of General Anderson's staff—to find out in regard to the death of Mr. Scott, who was killed by two deserters of Blenker's division, and about his family. Captain Breck went to Fredericksburg to church this morning. Three trains from Aquia passed over the road to-day.

May 19.—Everything is being prepared for a move. The day has been very warm, and this evening had a short shower. The railroad bridge was so far complete as to be in readiness for the cars to pass

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over to-night if necessary. A number of hand-cars passed over. General McDowell remained here during the day. Major Brown and Lieutenants Wadsworth and Cutting returned from Washington this afternoon.

May 20.—The day was quite warm, with the appearance of rain, and during the evening had quite a shower. Some more deserters came in to-day from the Letcher battery. General Ricketts and lady paid a visit to General McDowell this evening. The Ninth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-sixth New York regimental bands, and Ninetieth Pennsylvania, came and gave us some very fine music. Reviewed Ord's division; very good. Houston received his majority to-day. Military men went on the cars for the first time to-day.

May 21.—The day was very warm. A mountain howitzer was brought here this morning for the general to inspect. Captain Slosson reported to-day for duty on the staff.

May 22.—The weather still continues warm and sultry. During the afternoon had a slight shower. General Shields' division arrived and went into camp near General King's headquarters. Sergeant Wirth's discharge papers were given him from this office to-day to take to his company and get his accounts. General Shields reported his arrival in person.

May 23.—President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, M. Mercier, the French minister, with a special official aide, and Commodore Dahlgren arrived about 9 o'clock this morning. All the division and most of the brigade generals were in attendance during the morning. General McDowell and part of his staff escorted the President and suite to Fredericksburg. In the afternoon the different divisions were reviewed, and it was quite dark before they had finished reviewing Shields' division. The President and suite returned to Aquia by rail in the evening. General McDowell accompanied them. Two more companies of the Virginia cavalry arrived to-day. One battalion of the Fourth Pennsylvania and one of the Rhode Island left Catlett's last evening for this place. Captain Merritt reported for duty on the staff. Captain Myers and Captain Breck appointed majors on Frémont's staff; Drouillard, Cutting, and Wadsworth, captains, ditto.

May 24.—It has rained most of the day, clearing away at sunset. Captain Fiefield staid all night, also Colonel Thompson, assistant quartermaster.

May 25.—As to-day was Sunday did not expect a surplus of business. About 9 o'clock orders were given for Shields' division to move back to Catlett's, followed by Ord's, with the exception of the cavalry brigade. Orders were also given for General King to move the balance of his division across the Rappahannock, also Bayard's brigade. They crossed about 4 o'clock this afternoon. A number of deserters came in to-day and gave themselves up and reported the enemy as having retreated and fallen back to within eight miles this side of Richmond. Nearly a whole company with a lieutenant came in and gave themselves up. They say they were left behind to guard the baggage, and after the troops left they started this way and gave themselves up to the pickets. Secretary Chase and Mr. Harrington arrived during the night and remained here most of the day. General McDowell accompanied him on his return to Aquia. General King left the Phillips House and took General Patrick's old headquarters in Fredericksburg. Made a reconnaissance and found that the enemy had retreated. Saw many smokes, supposed to be bridges that they were burning. News from General

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Banks not good, which gave rise to the movements referred to above. Captain Hughes reported for duty on the staff.

May 26.—A reconnaissance was made on our front this morning. Nothing was seen of the enemy, our scouts going some eight or ten miles from Fredericksburg. General Reynolds' brigade crossed to Fredericksburg to relieve General Patrick. General McCall moved his headquarters to the Phillips House this morning. General McDowell, with Colonel Schriver, General Van Rensselaer, Major Brown, Captains Willard, Barstow, Cutting, and Wadsworth, left for Washington about 6.30 p. m.

May 27.—During the night had quite a rain-storm. About 11 o'clock it cleared away. At 11.15 a. m. orders were given to pack up and load up the wagons as soon as possible. At 3.15 p. m. the train started for Aquia, all going by the wagon road except Major Myers and the clerks and some of the servants who went by the cars. The wagons did not arrive until 9.30 p. m., and were then unloaded onto the platform-cars. From there they were taken to a ferry-boat, and then the ferry-boat went down to the North America, which hauled out into the stream where the baggage was put on board. It was about 12 o'clock when the boat started for Alexandria. The steamer had a full load, especially of darkies of all classes, sizes, and ages.

May 28.—Arrived at Alexandria about 5 a. m. this morning. Transferred the baggage to the cars, after which we went and got breakfast. Started for Manassas about 10.30 o'clock. At Fairfax Station, in running from the switch to the main track, the passenger car got off the track. Arrived at Manassas at 4.30 p. m. The officers came up with the train, also the clerks. The orderlies came by the wagon roads with the horses and arrived about 6 p. m. Headquarters were made at Mrs. Weir's place, about a mile from the depot. Shields' division went forward toward Manassas Gap this morning. Ricketts' brigade, of Ord's division, followed about 6 p. m.

May 29.—The weather still continues fine. Hartsuff's brigade followed on after Ricketts' this morning at daylight. The countersigns were sent out this morning for the following week. At 9 o'clock orders were given to pack up so as to be ready to move at 11 a. m. At that time all was ready and waiting for the order to move until 4 p. m., when orders came to take out the bedding only from the wagons for sleeping purposes and that we would start at daylight in the morning. Firing was heard throughout the day in the direction of the gap, or rather beyond.

May 30.—All hands were up and around early this morning, and the wagons and horses were sent down to the depot about 6 a. m. Did not get the whole lot loaded until 1.15 p. m. The general and staff went by a special train about 12 o'clock, taking private horses. The baggage train of nine cars started at 1.40 p. m. Made very slow progress, as it was heavily loaded; had to stop often to get up steam. General McDowell and staff arrived at Rectortown about 6 p. m.; terrible confusion. Staid all night with no baggage. Mrs. Hartsuff came up and saw her husband and returned on the same train, a special train to bring on Mr. Devereux, the railroad superintendent.

May 31.—The baggage and remainder of the staff arrived at Rectortown early this morning, when we unloaded the cars; the horses were harnessed, and about 11 a. m. the train started for Front Royal. From Piedmont the roads were very hilly and rough and the light wagon of Major Houston upset. The train made slow progress on account of the number of troops moving, and traveled until near midnight, and then

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halted within about four miles of Front Royal. General Ord was relieved from the command of his division on account of sickness. There was terrible confusion at the depot issuing provisions, and some of the troops did not get off until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, very much to the disappointment of General McDowell. The staff arrived at Front Royal at 8 in the evening, and lay about the town as they could best find a place.

June 1.—After feeding this morning the train proceeded to Front Royal, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. About 9 a. m. heavy firing was heard toward Winchester, and a body of troops from Shields' division were started in that direction. General McDowell and staff went out to see what was going on. Bayard went over to Strasburg to cut off Jackson's train. It appears that it started from Strasburg this morning, having spent last night in that town. There was a little stampede among some of Bayard's men. Bayard has with him Colonel Kane's Bucktails and four light pieces. Ricketts (Ord's division) held the town and vicinity.

June 2.—This morning took possession of a church for an office. Cannonading was heard in the direction of Strasburg this morning. General McDowell and staff went over about 11 a. m.; arrived at Strasburg between 3 and 4 p. m. General McDowell wrote a dispatch to General Frémont. Meanwhile we all got wet through, and about 5 we started home by way of Middletown. Houston, Drouillard, and Wadsworth came very near drowning; Houston and Wadsworth lost their horses; Houston rode home on Captain Willard's. We had great difficulty in finding our way through so as to avoid Crooked Run, but finally we came out into the road, and just at that moment Flood, Colonel Macomb's man, came up and said that he (Flood) was shot, his horse killed, and that we would all be killed. It appeared that Colonel Macomb and some of our men had found the road before we did, and had turned off, and coming on the pickets they made a blunder, and though he gave them the right countersign the men fired on him, and he then galloped down the road until he came upon Duffié's battalion. After this we returned home, Flood riding Colonel Macomb's horse. We got dinner at 2 o'clock at night. We found at Strasburg about 400 prisoners, taken by Frémont's men with the help of Bayard's cavalry, which went on with Frémont, driving Jackson, who was retreating, before them.

June 3.—Not much going on. Pleasant, but raining in the morning. News received that Shields had been stopped by the destruction of a bridge and that there was every reason to suppose Jackson had escaped.

June 4.—The bridge over the North Fork of the Shenandoah, near Front Royal, and the railroad bridge over the South Fork of same, near Strasburg, and the roadway bridge over Cedar Run, were carried away last night.

June 5.—Last night the roadway [bridge] over the South Fork of the Shenandoah, and the railroad bridge over the same near Front Royal, were carried away by the rise in the stream. This stream, it is said, rises here thirty-six hours after the North Fork. Camp was moved to-day to across town on the ridge; office remained. Majors Breck and Brown, Doctor Magruder, Captains Drouillard and Cutting, took up their quarters in the gallery.

June 6.—The rainy weather still continues. We have been in this part of the country a week already, and it has rained every day without failing. The monthly report for April was finished this morning.

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General McDowell started for Washington about 5 p. m., taking Major Brown and Captains Drouillard, Cutting, Wadsworth, and Willard.

June 7.—During the fore part of the day it was clear and very warm; had quite a shower about 6.30 p. m. General Ord went to Washington about 6.30 this afternoon. Captain ———, of Frémont's staff, staid with us all night. Lieutenant Benkard reported this afternoon that King's division was at Warrenton. He is going to remain here over night.

June 8.—Orders were received this morning to move headquarters. Packed up and started about 9 a. m., leaving Doctor Magruder behind to attend to getting off the sick men. We got along very well considering the terrible roads we had to travel, and encamped about 6 p. m. near Piedmont Station. This is the first day in two weeks that it did not rain a thunder shower in the evening. General McDowell still in Washington. After marching two or three hours a telegram was received on the road directing Colonel Schriver to stay; Captain Barstow staid with him.

June 9.—Morning clear and fine. All hands up at daylight; cooks at work getting breakfast. Packed up and started for Thoroughfare Gap, by way of Salem, at 6 a. m. The road for the most part of the way was very fair, and we got along first rate. Reached the gap about 12.30 p. m., and continued our march for about two miles east of the same. We halted about 2 p. m. and formed camp for the night. The general and officers of the staff who went with him to Washington still absent.

June 10.—Morning cloudy, with a light sprinkling of rain. Started about 6 a. m. for Manassas. The staff went ahead of the train and arrived at Manassas about 9 a. m., making their headquarters at Mrs. Weir's house. The train did not arrive for some time afterward. It rained very hard most all of the way, which left the roads in a terribly bad condition. Every one was thoroughly wet. Heard on our arrival that General Bayard had a skirmish with the enemy (Jackson) in which he lost a number of men and officers in killed, wounded, and prisoners, among them Colonel Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, of the Bucktail Battalion. General McD. and escort still absent in Washington. Doctor Magruder arrived from Front Royal in the evening by railroad.

June 11.—The morning looked cloudy and like rain. Set up the office in a corn-crib and transacted a little business. Received a box of stationery from Colonel Rucker. Nothing of importance transpired to-day. Every one seemed fatigued after yesterday's march. General McDowell and staff returned from Washington about 7 p. m., bringing some strangers with them, Mr. Doremus and ex-Governor ———, of New Jersey.

June 12.—The day was fine and warm. Nothing of importance occurred worth note. In the afternoon Captain Willard, Captain Haven, and Major Brown rode over to the Bull Run battle-field. General McDowell staid at headquarters all day.

June 13.—Morning very warm and cloudy; looked like rain. Nothing of any importance occurred during the day. In the afternoon Major Breck and Captain Paine went to Washington. A heavy thunder shower came up in the evening; it rained very hard for an hour or so.

June 14.—The weather still very warm. Nothing new to-day. Quite a number of officers from Shields' division, who were wounded in the battle of Port Republic, came to headquarters and applied for leave of absence; some for discharges. Major B[reck] still absent.

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June 15.—The day was very warm, with a light breeze. Nothing of importance transpired to-day. The general staid at headquarters all day. Captain Paine returned from Washington this afternoon.

June 16.—The First Rhode Island Cavalry, ordered from General Shields' division, reported at headquarters this day; rather a hard-looking set. The general seemed very much displeased with their looks. They were ordered to camp any place not nearer than a mile to headquarters.

June 17.—Very warm and sultry. Everything quiet. Some talk of moving, but nothing definite yet heard. In the afternoon two of our orderlies arrested a man named Granville W. Kelly, about two miles south of Culpeper. He had a large amount of Confederate bonds on his person, and was making his way south. He was kept at headquarters all night, and will be sent to Washington to-morrow.

June 18.—Everything quiet and no sign as yet of moving. In the afternoon, while the general was reviewing the Rhode Island cavalry, his horse took fright and threw him off, falling on him heavily. The general seemed to be very much hurt, and for some time was quite delirious, but strong hopes are entertained for his speedy recovery. Major Breck returned from Washington about 3 p. m. to-day.

June 19.—The President and Secretary of War arrived about 2 p. m. in a special train to see the general, who is much better to-day. They returned to Washington in the afternoon.

June 20.—Nothing of importance transpired to-day. The weather still very warm. The general feels much better to-day, and hopes to be able to be around in a short while. Captain Barstow returned from Washington this evening. Capt. Flamen Ball reported for duty on the staff.

June 21.—Weather still fine and very warm. Part of Shields' division arrived at Manassas and went to the east side of Broad Run to encamp. Secretary Seward and some friends came to see the general, who is getting along finely. No news of any importance from Banks or Frémont. Everything quiet.

June 22.—Capt. Howard Stockton reported for duty this morning as additional aide-de-camp to the general commanding; appointment dated 9th of June, on the staff of General Wool.

[12.]

APRIL 5–MAY 4, 1862.—Siege of Yorktown, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Jameson, U. S. Army, of skirmish April 11.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, HAMILTON'S DIVISION,
Camp near Yorktown, April 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with orders from the general commanding division, my brigade, with the exception of the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hays, which was on picket duty in front of this division, was placed under arms at about 4 o'clock yesterday p. m. and moved out into the open field north of my encampment. After remaining there some half-hour I moved out on the Warwick road to sustain our pickets on the left of the line. After placing the men under cover of the woods, I made a reconnaissance in person of the whole left of our line and was unable to perceive any serious cause for alarm. A small detachment of the enemy came out

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about 3 p. m. and fired a house standing opposite the extreme left of the rebel earth-works, visible from the Warwick road; that seemed to be the principal cause for the alarm. I was about to order my brigade back to camp when I heard considerable firing of musketry on the right of our line of pickets near the Yorktown road and perceived quite a number of Berdan Sharpshooters and pickets running out of the woods. I immediately ordered the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Campbell, and the Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Dodge, down the Warwick road to that point. Upon arriving near the Yorktown road I ordered six companies of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to proceed through the woods to a peach orchard on the left of the Yorktown road, the point from which the firing proceeded; the remaining four companies of the Fifty-seventh I ordered to move up the Yorktown road, as I was informed the rebels were advancing on that road. The Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers I ordered to remain in the road in rear of the woods, their right resting on the Yorktown road, as a reserve. During the whole time I was moving these regiments there was a sharp firing of musketry kept up between the rebels in the peach orchard and our pickets. Immediately upon the advance of the Fifty-seventh, the rebels fell back precipitately; we pursued them until they were beyond range of our picket-line. I then ordered the Fifty-seventh to return into the woods in rear of the peach orchard. Not anticipating any further trouble on our line that night, I ordered the Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers back to camp. The Fifty-seventh remained on the ground until the section of artillery, which had been stationed on the right of the Yorktown road, could retire under cover of darkness. It then returned to camp, arriving there about 8 p. m. There were about 500 rebels engaged in the skirmish in the peach orchard, and, I should judge, about one regiment held in reserve. The following is a list of the wounded in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, viz, Sergt. Samuel Mervin, Company E, received a serious wound in the scrotum and thigh; Corpl. Ira E. McKnight, Company B, slight wound in the leg; Sergt. John Cochran, Company F, seriously wounded in the leg below the knee; Corpl. John W. Parks, Company E, very slight wound in the leg. I am unable to state what damage the enemy suffered. As Colonel Hays, of the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will report directly to you as picket officer, I have omitted any mention of his regiment in this report.

C. D. JAMESON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Carl Stephan, Thirteenth New York Infantry, of operations April 4–12.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
FIRST BRIGADE, PORTER'S DIVISION,
Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, April 13, 1862.

In pursuance of circular received at these headquarters this morning I hereby submit a report of record of events of this regiment since leaving camp near New Market, Va., on the 4th instant:

The regiment took up the line of march from the camp near New Market at 7 a. m. on Friday, April 4, having the right of the brigade,

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and the brigade preceded by General Morell's brigade. Halted about 11 a. m. near Bethel, on the battle-field of last summer, for dinner. Resumed march after an hour and a half and continued marching till 6 p. m. without any event of consequence occurring. The day was pleasant and the march easy. Supposed to have marched twelve miles. Bivouacked for the night at Howard's Mill or Camp Misery. At 7 a. m. on Saturday morning commenced moving toward Yorktown. A rain set in soon after starting, making the march very hard and unpleasant. We had the left of the brigade this day, and our brigade, as before, was followed by General Butterfield's brigade. The march was very slow indeed and the road became very muddy. During the march the battery attached to General Butterfield's brigade, taking advantage of a side cut through the woods, cut off the left wing of the regiment from the right, forcing the men to the side of the road and into the fields, materially impeding their progress and producing much confusion. General Butterfield not only countenanced this move of his battery, but by coarse and brutal language to the men while attempting to urge them forward and insinuations of cowardice rendered himself very conspicuous. Major Schoeffel and other officers of the regiment did what they could to keep the line in order. It is a noteworthy fact in connection with this matter that when the head of the regiment was halted to close up the battalion in an open field, General Butterfield having promised to hold back his battery, it took but five minutes for the rearmost files to be closed, very remarkable promptness when it is considered that in addition to marching through rain and mud the line had been thus broken and confused. The head of the column was constantly up to the Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers. Without further interruption the battalion arrived in front of the rebels' works at Yorktown at 12.30 p. m. After resting until 1 o'clock the men were marched under arms, with the rest of the brigade, to the support of the batteries which were already engaging the enemy in their works. The battalion was first formed in close column of companies in rear of the brigade line of battle. At this time Captain Sullivan, with a small detachment, reconnoitered to the left of our brigade and finding none of the enemy advancing returned. We remained in this position for about an hour when we moved and deployed into line, facing a piece of woods on our hitherto left. Captain Hyland with one company was moved into the woods and ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and moved through the woods in connection with the skirmishers of the Second Maine, on the right. Nothing of interest was seen in the woods, and the line moved to a road in the edge of the woods facing the enemy's earth-works and 1,000 yards from them. Captain Hyland remained here about one hour when his line was replaced by Captain Wood and his company, the last remaining in the same position till dark, when they were relieved by the pickets of General Jameson's brigade, of Hamilton's division. Captains Hyland and Wood report that during the engagement between ours and the enemy's batteries they observed a line of skirmishers from the enemy move out from the right and after firing some stacks, sheds, and a house retire again to the woods on their right. The works in front of their line did not appear mounted with any guns and but few tents or barracks were observable at that point. Several balls and shells from the enemy passed over the batteries and struck close to the regiment while lying in line of battle. At dark the battalion was moved back about one-quarter of a mile and bivouacked, where Captain Wood and

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company rejoined them at 7.30 p. m. Sunday, 6th, lay quiet until 3 p. m., when the battalion moved a short distance to the right with the brigade. The quartermaster this night about 12 o'clock came in with regimental property and rations. Monday, 7th, regiment lay as before. At dark 400 men, under Major Schoeffel, relieved the pickets on the brigade front of the Twenty-second Massachusetts. A heavy cold rain set in as they moved off. Companies A, F, and D, under command of Captain Sullivan, were deployed and placed on the outposts, concealed behind a fence on the outer margin of a peach orchard, 800 or 900 yards from the enemy's line. Company C, under command of Captain Geck, was posted in the corner of the peach orchard, about 300 yards in rear of the line of the posts constituting the first reserve. Company I, under command of Lieutenant Hedges, was posted about 200 yards in the rear from Captain Geck, on the edge of the woods, constituting the second reserve. The remaining companies, under command of Captain Hyland, constituted the main reserve and were about 150 yards in rear of the second reserve. The storm continued during the twenty-four hours the regiment was on duty and was very cold and severe on the men. During the night the enemy kept up a fire on our posts without doing any damage or provoking a return except in two instances. The enemy kept up fires on their lines, and by [the aid of] reflectors or in some way endeavored to illuminate our line. No fires anywhere on our lines were allowed. At daylight and during the day our pickets returned the enemy's fire and quite a brisk discharge was kept up. None were injured on our side during the twenty-four hours except Private Flannery, of Company F, who was accidentally shot in the arm by his own rifle. The relief of the Second Maine arrived about 5.30 p. m., and the battalion returned to camp about 8 p. m. The commanding officer made efforts to obtain whisky rations for the men in consequence of the exposure they had undergone, but without success.

Wednesday, 9th, the storm continued. Regiment remained in its position throughout the day. At 10.30 p. m. the line was formed in consequence of a picket alarm, and remained under arms in close column of company near our camp about one hour and a half, when the regiment was dismissed to quarters. Thursday, 10th, moved camp with the brigade about one mile and a half east of south and within a short distance of York River. Friday, 11th, 200 men of the regiment, under orders of Major Schoeffel, were detailed on picket duty. Reported at 8 a. m. to Lieutenant-Colonel Griswold, of Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, in command of the picket. Moved at 11 a. m. to the line and relieved the picket of General Morell's brigade, having a position to the right of that occupied by the picket of the regiment on the 7th and 8th instant. The Twenty-second Massachusetts connected with that line of pickets and ran to a point about half a mile from the pickets of General Butterfield, being posted on the outer edge of a ravine and concealed in the woods connected with the right of the line of Twenty-second Massachusetts. Major Schoeffel posted our pickets similarly to the right until connected with those of General Butterfield, being five posts. The outposts and reserve of those outposts were under command of Captain Wood, assisted by Lieutenants Gilbert and Cooley, the lieutenants remaining with the first reserve on the outer edge of the ravine and slightly in rear of the left post, and Captain Wood remaining with the second reserve on the opposite side of the ravine and about six rods farther from the posts. The remaining portion of the regiment, about 150 men, were

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united with main picket reserve, under Captains Hyland and Boughton and Major Schoeffel, about twenty rods from the ravine. In front of the picket-line was an open field, extending to the enemy's line of earthworks and averaging three-quarters of a mile in breadth. At 3 p. m. the enemy appeared in force to our right and nearly in front of the line of General Butterfield's pickets, being about five battalions. They soon deployed their lines and made a general attack upon the picket-line of the division. Our reserves were moved up close to the line of pickets and held in readiness. The attack was kept up in a skirmishing manner for about two and a half or three hours and combined with heavy cannonading from a battery of the enemy. During the skirmish about 150 of the enemy approached our line, forcing two of our posts. These united, making eight men, and receiving the enemy's volley returned several volleys, when the enemy retired to the left, where the engagement became very sharp with the pickets of General Hamilton's division in the peach orchard referred to as occupied by our pickets on the 7th instant. The enemy were finally repulsed at all points, and returned to their works just at dark. During the night everything was quiet on our lines, also the next morning, with the exception of an occasional shot up to the time we were relieved, about 8 o'clock. Some of the men on post report hearing during the night the sound of wheels and other noise, as if something was being loaded or unloaded from wagons, also the noise of axes chopping. Saturday, 12th, the picket under Major Schoeffel returned about 10 a. m. The day passed off quietly.

CARL STEPHAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES J. POWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

Report of Capt. Edward H. Flood, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations April 28.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOL. ARTY.,
Fort Ennis, April 28, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

This morning at about 6.30 two of the enemy's gun-boats appeared off the position now occupied by my battery. One of them mounted two guns—one at the bow, the other at the stern; the other mounted one gun at the stern. They laid there apparently at anchor until 9.25 o'clock, when they opened fire upon us, aiming at the works, also at the log-house and the woods behind them. After firing ten shells (64-pounder capped shell) at us they changed their direction to the woods on our left, which is divided from us by a creek, and fired eight shells into them. Fortunately there was, as far as my knowledge extends, no one hurt, although their shells burst in the middle of our camp, one of them tearing the roof off of one of the log-houses, and another ricochetted up the street, dividing the log-houses, but fortunately did not burst. Had it done so loss of life must have ensued. After firing the eighteen rounds one of the boats retired to the opposite shore, where she lay until 3 o'clock, when she departed. The other came to anchor, where she remained until 6 o'clock, when she also retired. During the day (about noon) a large side-wheel steamer, accompanied by a small tug-boat, appeared opposite us and held communication with the gun-boat that was lying near the shore. They

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staid about two hours, when they departed up the river. I would respectfully ask to have the breast-works now occupied by my command strengthened, as they were built originally by the enemy for rifle-pits, and are totally unfit for the purpose for which they are now used. It would take but a small amount of labor to make them strong enough for our use. At this writing (9 p. m.) all is quiet here, but I can hear cannonading some distance on my right.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

EDW. H. FLOOD,
Captain, Comdg. Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery.

Lieutenant BENSON, *Adjutant.*

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
April 28, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

The recommendation of Captain Flood concerning the strengthening his works is earnestly commended to the favorable consideration of the general commanding. Working parties should not, however, operate in daylight. A detail of fifty good men ought in one night to perform the necessary work.

Most respectfully,

ROBT. M. WEST,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS,
Warwick Court-House, Va., April 30, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Briggs, commanding brigade, who will exercise his discretion as to the strengthening of the works at the house. If advisab'e, sufficient working parties will at once be detailed. If not deemed advisable, Colonel Briggs will report the reasons of his decision. He will also acquaint Major West with any plans made for the purpose of defense.

By order of Brigadier-General Couch:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

Report of Col. William W. H. Davis, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 29.

HEADQUARTERS 104TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Yorktown, Four Corners, April 29, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the reconnaissance in force on the afternoon of the 29th instant:

My regiment was assigned to the right of the line, and as such was drawn up in line of battle on the Lee's Mill road in the wood fronting the enemy's works and about 1,000 yards distant. The skirmishing companies (A and B) were then thrown forward, and advanced across an open field to a wood, in which they deployed as skirmishers. My regiment was then advanced to the edge of the wood, in which it had formed, along a worm fence, some 300 yards nearer the enemy's position. Company E was now detached to support the two skirmishing companies already thrown forward, the latter being pushed still nearer the enemy.

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My regiment retained its position near the fence above mentioned until ordered to return to camp, and did not actively engage the enemy. My left skirmishing company (B), when deployed in the wood, advanced to within about 150 yards of the enemy's works, where he was drawn up in battle array. While thus situated a company of the Eleventh Maine Volunteers, a little in advance, received a volley from the enemy, which mortally wounded one man, when they retired, leaving his body lying where it had fallen. Captain Orem, of Company B, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the assistance of three men of the Eleventh Maine, whom he requested to accompany him, recovered the body, which they brought off the field at imminent risk. The wounded man died in a few minutes afterward. Two shells burst in the wood we occupied a little to our left, but so far as I am able to learn did no damage. It affords me pleasure to commend the coolness and good conduct of my officers and men, who exhibited all that steadiness and obedience that characterize old troops.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. H. DAVIS,
Colonel 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade Headquarters.

[11.]

MAY 5, 1862.—Battle of Williamsburg, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. Thompson Brown, C. S. Artillery.

ARTILLERY CAMP,
Near Long Bridge, May 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the batteries now under my command in the engagements of May 5. Some of these batteries were not under my command at the time, and the report rendered is a condensation of statements given me by the respective commandants. I take the liberty of premising, that as far as my observation extended, and as far as I was informed, the officers and men attached to the artillery behaved with the utmost coolness, and by their bravery and accurate firing aided very much in repelling the enemy.

On the evening of Sunday, May 4, two pieces (6-pounder field guns belonging to Captain Garrett's battery) were ordered to Fort Magruder, one stationed in Redoubt No. 1, to the right of the fort, and the other ordered in the morning of the 5th to Redoubt No. 3. The gun in Redoubt No. 1, under command of Lieutenant Coke, opened fire about 9 o'clock, and kept up a constant fire for several hours. The fire from these guns was very effective, and it was reported to the officer in command that a caisson was exploded and a flag-staff cut down by their fire. Captain Garrett was in command. The six pieces—four 6-pounders and two 3-inch rifles—of the Richmond Fayette Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Clopton, were ordered to Fort Magruder at 12 o'clock Sunday night. He opened fire early Monday morning with two pieces, and continued with effect under a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters stationed but a short distance in the front. This continued until the charge made by General Wilcox, which was materially aided by a flank fire from these guns. Lieutenant Clopton then carried two of his pieces to the left of the fort, and, in conjunction with Captain Dearing, silenced one of the enemy's batteries. For the number

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engaged, this battery suffered very severely, having lost 4 killed and 9 wounded. The conduct of the officers and men is highly commended by all who witnessed their coolness and determination under a heavy fire. About 11.30 o'clock Captain Dearing was ordered to take two of his pieces to Fort Magruder, a 12-pounder howitzer and a 6-pounder gun. After remaining about half an hour in the fort Captain Dearing was ordered to the left, and succeeded in driving back a column of infantry advancing in that direction. He then turned his pieces upon a battery to the right, being exposed to an enfilading fire from a battery on the left. Two pieces of Lieutenant Clopton's command having joined Captain Dearing, they succeeded in silencing the battery to their right, which was at a distance of 800 or 900 yards. At this time a gallant officer, Lieutenant Richardson, of the Lynchburg battery, was killed by a shell while aiming a gun. Two privates were also wounded at this point. Captain Dearing was then ordered back into the fort, from which he kept up an effective fire until the enemy retired; and when they returned, about 4 or 5 o'clock, with a piece of artillery and a large force of infantry, these pieces were used with the greatest effect under a galling fire from sharpshooters. I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallantry of Captain Dearing and his command. The loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded, with 5 horses killed or wounded. Captain Stribling's battery—two 24-pounder howitzers and two 12-pounders—was ordered to the right of Fort Magruder about 2 p. m. on Monday, and continued firing upon the enemy's center for about an hour. The battery was then withdrawn to the rear, and later in the day was ordered again to the right, and continued a fire upon the enemy's skirmishers until night. Captain Stribling had 3 men wounded, a sergeant and 2 privates; also 9 horses killed or wounded. This battery was very much exposed.

Lieutenant Fortier, of Captain Maurin's battery, was ordered, about 5 p. m., with three 6-pounders to Fort Magruder, where he remained until the close of the action, firing occasionally. No casualties in this command. Captain Watson's battery was in reserve until about 2 or 3 o'clock, when it was ordered to the position on the left of Fort Magruder and in rear of the woods, but had no opportunity of bringing his pieces into action. I inclose the reports of the officers commanding the respective batteries or sections.

Respectfully submitted.

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery.

Capt. G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

Report of Lieut. Lestang Fortier, Donaldsonville Artillery.

MAY 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that three brass 6-pounders were engaged in Fort Magruder. I reported at 5 p. m. and took position in said fort. Thirty-three rounds of shell and solid shot were fired during the engagement. No casualties of importance to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. FORTIER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Half Battery, Donaldsonville Artillery.

Colonel BROWN,
Commanding Artillery.

[11.]

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Report of Lieut. William I. Clopton, Richmond Fayette Artillery.

MAY 12, 1862.

SIR: At midnight on the 4th instant I took position in Fort Magruder under command of Brigadier-General Anderson. At broad day the enemy appeared, drove in our pickets, and I then opened with two of my pieces, the first fired during the day. The enemy's sharpshooters then neared us and rained upon the cannoneers a fire of bullets which was truly terrific. This state of things continued until the charge of General Wilcox's command, when we obtained a flank fire upon the enemy's line. The enemy's sharpshooters fell back and I opened rapidly and with telling effect, and I think that it was the fire of our guns that made the enemy break and give way to Wilcox's charge, and I am sustained in that opinion by Colonel Jenkins, commanding the fort. At 4.30 p. m. I was ordered out of the fort to engage the enemy's left battery. In conjunction with one piece of Captain Dearing's I silenced one battery in about ten minutes, and then turned my attention to his extreme left battery, where I continued until ordered from the field. Our loss was very severe—4 killed and 9 wounded. This occurred early in the day, when the whole brunt of the fight fell upon only the small force then there. My men acted with the greatest gallantry and spirit and received the compliments of the commanding officers. I am fully satisfied with them. They suffered more severely than artillery has suffered yet in this war, as far as I am able to judge.

I am, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

WILL. I. CLOPTON,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Richmond Fayette Artillery.

N. B.—If required, I can give instances of personal gallantry worthy of note, but they were so numerous I did not choose to be invidious.

Lieut. Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Commanding, &c.

[11.]

Report of Capt. Robert M. Stribling, Fauquier Artillery.

MAY 12, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders received to-day I have the honor to make the following report:

The battery was ordered on the field at 2 p. m., and took position to the right of Fort Magruder in order to support General Stuart's battery. A fire was kept up on the enemy's center for about an hour, when they fell back. The battery was then withdrawn to the hill in rear of the fort. Later in the day I was ordered to take two guns to the right of the fort and open upon a line of the enemy's skirmishers. A fire was kept up on them until night closed in, when the battery was ordered back to Williamsburg. I lost in the action, wounded, my fourth sergeant, J. T. Megeath, wounded in the leg by a musket-ball, and Privates Benj. F. Kerrick and John E. Carter, the former wounded by a musket-ball and the latter by a fragment of shell. They were left in Williamsburg. I lost 1 horse killed on the field and 8 badly wounded, four of which were deserted.

I am, colonel, with respect, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M. STRIBLING,
Captain, Fauquier Artillery.

[11.]

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Report of Capt. John A. Coke, Williamsburg-Lee Artillery.

SIR: In obedience to your orders I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the Williamsburg-Lee Artillery, then commanded by Capt. W. R. Garrett, at the battle of Fort Magruder on the 5th and 6th of May, 1862:

On Sunday evening, when the enemy made their appearance in the woods on the left of the fort, one of the brass pieces belonging to this battery was ordered down to Fort Magruder, and after remaining a short time in the rear of the fort was ordered to the front and a little to the left of Fort Magruder. A few shots from the battery of First Howitzer Company were fired, but were not returned by the enemy. We did not open fire on Sunday evening. We were then ordered back in rear of the fort. About sunset another piece belonging to Captain Garrett's battery arrived at Fort Magruder, which piece was in a few minutes ordered to Redoubt No. 1, on the right of the fort. On Monday morning the brass piece was ordered to Redoubt No. 3, on the right of the fort. On Monday I was ordered to take command of the gun stationed at Redoubt No. 1. Captain Garrett commanded the gun at Redoubt No. 3. The gun under my command opened fire on Monday morning about 9 o'clock, and kept up a constant fire on the enemy for several hours. The firing from this redoubt, as well as Redoubt No. 3, proved very effective. A caisson was reported to have been blown up by the iron gun of this battery in the morning, and the enemy's flag cut down by the brass gun in the evening, both of them stationed in Redoubt No. 1. In conclusion, I will state that the men of this command behaved during the whole engagement with great coolness and determination, and evinced a spirit of bravery which becomes men fighting in such a noble cause.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. COKE,
Captain, Williamsburg-Lee Artillery.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN.

[11.]

Report of Capt. James Dearing, Lynchburg Artillery.

CAMP NEAR LONG BRIDGE, *May 12, 1862.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions from you I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the part taken by my battery and those temporarily under my command in the engagement near Williamsburg, Va., on the 5th of May, 1862:

About 11.30 a. m. I was ordered to send two of my pieces to Fort Magruder. I ordered Lieut. Thomas F. Richardson, junior first lieutenant of my battery, with a 12-pounder howitzer and a 6-pounder field piece, down to the fort, accompanying them myself. On my way to the fort I was repeatedly fired on by sharpshooters, none of their shots doing damage. After getting inside of the fort I reported to Colonel Jenkins, then commanding there, and on the left. I then screened my horses and caissons as much as possible from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had been killing and wounding the artillery horses all the morning. After remaining at the fort about half an hour, during which time there was no firing from the fort, Colonel Jenkins found that the enemy were advancing on our left in force with both infantry and artillery, and my two pieces were ordered by him to the left to check them.

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I took a position to the left of Fort Magruder and came in battery under a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy's battery, already planted near one of our field fortifications on the left. I opened immediately on a column of infantry crossing toward the fortifications, and after about ten rounds of shell and spherical case had the gratification [to] find that I had succeeded in turning the column, which filed to the right and disappeared under the brow of a hill. About this time a new battery of the enemy was planted immediately on my right, and enfilading my whole position. I was thus under a most severe cross fire. I, however, continued to fire upon the battery in front, after the infantry disappeared, endeavoring to silence it, but the distance was too great to dismount their pieces with smooth-bore guns, and their guns were of heavier caliber and longer ranged than mine. Among the enemy's battery were two Parrott guns. I therefore turned my attention to the battery on my right, which had my range exactly, and was doing me all the damage, having already wounded one man and killed one horse of mine. I therefore changed my front to the right, and some twenty-five or thirty yards from my first position, and opened on this battery. The first battery was too far, and did not succeed in getting my range sufficiently exact for their enfilading fire to do me any damage. Their shells and case-shot burst beautifully, though not close enough, or rather not at the proper distance, to hurt me. I had been firing some time at this second battery, which was between 800 and 900 yards off in a small clearing near the edge of the woods, when Lieutenant Clopton, of the Richmond Fayette Artillery, was ordered by Colonel Jenkins to report to me. I had his two pieces placed in battery on my right. In a short time the enemy's guns ceased firing, and were withdrawn from that point, I suppose, for there was no more firing from that point during the day. Lieutenant Clopton informed me that he had only nine men for his two guns, 4 having been killed and 9 wounded while in the fort, by the enemy's sharpshooters. It was while in this position that I had my junior first lieutenant, T. F. Richardson, killed. He had just aimed a gun at the enemy's battery, and had raised up, when a piece of shell struck him just below the left collar bone, killing him instantly. Here I had two more men wounded, one in the thigh, Private Edward F. Deaton, the other, Private Dillon, in the left leg; also one horse killed. I had sergeants' horses put in the places of those killed and wounded. After the enemy's gun had ceased firing, I was ordered by Colonel Jenkins to carry my two pieces back into the fort and open on the enemy, then being driven rapidly back by our infantry. I did so immediately, and succeeded at the first shot in getting the exact range and bursting my shell and case-shot in their midst and in front of them. This fire was kept up incessantly by my two guns and one other in the fort, and by Captain Pelham's Horse Artillery outside, until the enemy ceased firing and were out of sight. Lieutenant Clopton's two pieces were placed under cover under the brow of a small hill, and there remained, not firing any more, I believe, during the day. His men, who were reduced to nine men to two pieces, were completely worn out, and unable to stand any more fatigue. His pieces while in position with me fired only three or four rounds. After I ceased firing in the fort Colonel Jenkins ordered me to take my two pieces again to the left, but Captain Stribling coming up with two 12-pounder field guns and two 24-pounder howitzers, I was ordered to take them to the left and put them in position, which I did. Captain Stribling did not, however, fire from that position, I think, but he was sent to the right of Fort Magruder and opened upon the enemy in the

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woods to his left. About this time, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I think, the enemy again began their musketry from the woods. I opened on them from the fort, and soon after I changed my fire to a solitary piece of artillery of the enemy which they had again succeeded in planting in rear of the position where we captured their batteries some hours before. After nearly twenty minutes' firing upon this piece it ceased firing and fired no more. Mine were the only two pieces firing on it. I was then ordered by Captain Sorrel, of General Longstreet's staff, to open upon the enemy's infantry in the wood, whose position he pointed out to me. I did so, and continued to fire until nearly dark, when all of my ammunition was completely exhausted. While firing the latter part of the evening from the fort my men were exposed to a most annoying fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, but by adopting the precaution of making my men load kneeling, all of the guns being mounted in barbette, fortunately none were hurt. I had one horse shot here at that time by a minie-ball in the shoulder, and had to leave him. I had only twenty-two men engaged with the two guns, officers and men. I had my junior first lieutenant killed and 3 men wounded, none mortally; 2 horses killed and 2 wounded. In the loss of Lieutenant Richardson I have sustained a heavy one. He was as cool, gallant, intrepid an officer as can be found, and died doing his whole duty to himself and the Confederate States. He fell with his "back to the field and his feet to the foe." The men under my command all behaved handsomely. Their coolness and courage could but excite admiration. My two corporals and gunners acted well, and shot beautifully. My sergeants assisted the weary men, and worked themselves as privates whenever they saw any necessity. The fire of the two batteries on me, one in front and the other on my right flank, enfilading my whole position, was terrific, and I imagine the contest can scarcely be equaled, my two pieces alone replying and silencing one of them. At dusk I, being out of ammunition, was ordered by Colonel Jenkins back to Williamsburg to my command.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES DEARING,
Captain, Commanding Lynchburg Artillery.

Lieut. Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Commanding Artillery, Second Corps.

[11.]

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*Report of Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.**

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, *May 12, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade on the 5th instant, near Williamsburg, Va.:

On the morning of the day above referred to the brigade was ordered to move to the vicinity of the redoubts on the right and left of the Yorktown road, and there to report to Brigadier-General Anderson. This order was received between the hours of 7 and 8 a. m., and the brigade reached the second redoubt from the right facing Yorktown about 9 a. m. This redoubt and the one to its left were at this time engaged in active cannonading with the enemy's battery in front, and the sharpshooters of the enemy were annoying with their fire the cannoneers at their pieces. Orders were here received from General Anderson

* See also Vol. XI, Part I, p. 589.

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directing me to occupy the woods to the right and front of the redoubt and about 500 yards distant, this wood being a densely thick forest and supposed to be the left of the enemy's line. I at once directed Colonel Mott, Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, to move with his regiment, following down a ravine which might serve to protect his command from the fire of the enemy's artillery. This regiment, led by its intelligent and sprited commander, marched boldly in the direction of the forest indicated, and when within 200 or 300 yards of it threw out a company of skirmishers. This line of skirmishers, preceding the regiment, took possession of the woods without firing. The regiment followed the skirmishers and formed into line just within the edge of the woods. The two remaining regiments of the brigade, Ninth and Tenth Alabama, Colonels Henry and Woodward, were moved forward to the support of Colonel Mott, and halted near to and in rear of his regiment. At this time, between 9 and 10 a. m., I ordered Colonel Mott to deploy skirmishers to his front in the woods, cautioning him not to throw them too far, as the forest was very dense and difficult to penetrate from the thick undergrowth. This line of skirmishers were soon engaged with the enemy, and after some fifteen or twenty minutes were recalled, having captured three prisoners, one a private of the Seventy-second New York, and the others privates of the Sixth New Jersey. The Tenth Alabama was now placed in position in line on the right of the Nineteenth Mississippi, and the Ninth Alabama in rear and extending a little beyond the left flank of this regiment. As soon as the Tenth Alabama had taken its position the enemy were seen in its front, and apparently moving toward its right flank. An irregular and scattering fire ensued, which was promptly returned by the enemy. The forest extending far beyond the right flank of the Tenth Alabama, I detached two companies from the Ninth Alabama and moved them so as to protect this flank of that regiment, and prevent its being turned. I am thus particular in reporting in detail, for the reason that at this time I had no force but my three regiments, one of which, with but eight companies and numbering 320 muskets, another with nine companies and numbering only 333 muskets.

Firing was heard at this time in front of the Nineteenth Mississippi and Tenth Alabama. Not having yet as definite knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy as was necessary, Colonel Mott was ordered to advance his regiment to the front 100 or 150 yards, and then to deploy two companies as skirmishers to the front, with instructions to penetrate as far as practicable, and if possible to the open field and fallen timber believed to be in front some 300 or 400 yards, in order that the ground over which we were to move and the position of the enemy's battery might be known. These two companies had not advanced more than 100 yards when they became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, who fell back, pursued by ours. The pursuit was soon arrested by a strong force of the enemy concealed behind a fence in the thick woods and parallel to our line. The enemy opened a heavy fire upon the skirmishers, who then fell back. In this skirmish Captain Macon was severely wounded while commanding his men in this exposed and dangerous duty with great coolness and judgment. Several prisoners were taken, one an officer. Knowing from the clear and intelligent report of Captain Macon that the enemy were in strong force immediately in my front, and this being confirmed by the statements of the captured prisoners, I dispatched one of my staff to Brigadier-General Hill to ask that he should advance to my support with a portion of his brigade. Not finding General Hill, Brigadier-General

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Pryor was called on, and he came up promptly with two battalions. These were directed to form on the right of the Tenth Alabama, and soon as in position a brisk fire began with the enemy and was responded to by our troops. The Tenth Alabama being now supported on its right, I directed the two companies of the Ninth to rejoin their regiment, and the regiments then to move by the left flank so as to uncover the ground occupied by the Nineteenth Mississippi. This movement brought the left of the Ninth Alabama in the open field, and soon into the fallen timber. At this time, about 12 m., the order of General Anderson was to advance and attack the enemy, drive him from the woods and fallen timber, and to take his battery known to be in the field in front. I gave the order to advance, when both men and officers moved forward to the attack with the utmost confidence. This forward movement was necessarily much impeded, the woods being so dense as to render it difficult for a single individual at times to make his way through it. At the instant this advance began a close and brisk fire was opened by the enemy in large force on the Tenth Alabama. This fire continued to increase, and being entirely concentrated upon this regiment it became momentarily disconcerted, so much so as to fall back some seventy-five or eighty yards, but soon recovering and reforming, and being joined by one of General A. P. Hill's regiments that had just arrived, it moved back to its former position, men and officers acting gallantly, advancing resolutely against the enemy and driving him back before them.

At this time one of Brigadier-General Hill's regiments, the First Virginia, was ordered to report to me, and was placed by me in rear of the Ninth Alabama, with orders to follow closely and to support the Ninth Alabama. Soon after this a regiment of General Pickett's brigade was placed in rear of the Nineteenth Mississippi, with orders to follow and support this regiment. The firing had now become general, quick, and sharp throughout our entire front, our men showing the utmost ardor to join in the fight. My brigade being the first on the field, when re-enforcements arrived they reported to me, and I assisted in directing them to their proper places in line. This caused me to be separated during the first part of the engagement from a portion of my own brigade while it was actively engaged with the enemy. In order that the difficulties and obstacles that the ground offered to the advance of our men may be understood properly, it is necessary to make known that there was a ravine in front of a portion of my line that caused the advance, which was already difficult from the density of the forest and its undergrowth, to be much retarded. Midway between the position occupied by the brigade when the advance commenced and the fallen timber was the fence that has been referred to; the enemy in front of this fence were strong in numbers, and in close proximity to ours, concealed behind trees, and in position already selected by themselves. They had many advantages, and showed a disposition to dispute the ground inch by inch; but nothing could resist the impetuosity of our men; they pressed forward and closed in upon the enemy frequently to less than thirty yards, the enemy yielding constantly, but slowly. They were at length discovered at and in rear of the fence. Here the firing was continued with the utmost vivacity for fifteen or twenty minutes, the enemy showing much boldness and confidence and leaving heaps of his dead as evidence of the obstinacy of his resistance. At length they gave way before the Nineteenth Mississippi and retired, keeping up the fire and pursued by our men till finally they sought refuge and shelter in the fallen timber. It was but a short distance in

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front of the fence that the brave colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi, Col. C. H. Mott, fell gallantly leading and cheering on his men. At the fallen timber the pursuit of the enemy, owing to the difficulty of getting over the brush and piles of logs, was much delayed, the logs affording an excellent cover for the enemy, while the brush proved to be quite a serious barrier to our advance. These fallen logs served almost as a succession of breast-works, behind which the retiring enemy successively sheltered themselves. It was with the greatest difficulty that officers could in the standing timber see and properly direct their men; but these difficulties were much increased in the abatis or fallen timber. The Nineteenth Mississippi, after having driven the enemy successively back to the fence, then from the fence back to the fallen timber, thus terminating successfully what may be called the first attack of that regiment, proceeded to engage the enemy in his new position on the right, and continued in the fight until the close of the hotly-contested battle, at first co-operating with General Hill in his attack against the enemy in his new position, and subsequently with General Pryor on the extreme right. During all this time they were ably commanded by their lieutenant-colonel, Lamar, Colonel Mott having fallen before reaching the fence.

At this abatis many of our men replenished their cartridge-boxes with ammunition taken from the cartridge-boxes and knapsacks of the enemy's dead, and then renewed the fight. Fresh troops also came to the front and continued the advance through the fallen timber, slowly driving the enemy from log to log. At 2.30 or 3 o'clock, while near the fallen timber, and not more than 250 or 300 yards from the enemy's battery in the field, I saw that our men had on the left advanced considerably into the fallen timber, and appeared to be not far from the battery. At this time, by order of General Anderson, I directed the Twenty-eighth Virginia, that was under cover of the fallen timber, to advance. They moved to the front through the logs and brush with alacrity and in as good order as the difficulties of the ground would permit. Passing by and to the left of the Twenty-eighth Virginia, I saw that our men were not far from the enemy's battery, having approached to within seventy-five or eighty yards. The pieces had ceased to fire, but were defended by the infantry beyond, who, under cover, were firing over the battery (already deserted) at our own men. This firing was kept up sharply for some minutes, when our men made a rush at the battery, which was taken in fine style; and not stopping to gather trophies, they pursued the enemy beyond the battery and drove him into the wood 200 yards distant. Twenty-five or thirty prisoners were taken beyond the battery. The battery was entered first by Captains Warren's and Smith's companies, Ninth Alabama, and Lieutenant Jones, of the Nineteenth Mississippi, with the colors, and twenty or thirty men of Captain Mullins' company of that regiment. The remaining companies of the Ninth followed the first-named companies. Soon after our men were in the battery two shots were fired into the battery from one of our redoubts. In order that our artillery might know that the battery was ours, Lieutenant Jones, Nineteenth Mississippi, mounted one of the pieces and waved the flag of his regiment. Upon reaching the battery a few minutes after it was taken, I found the Ninth Alabama and a small portion of the Nineteenth Mississippi, and the Twenty-eighth Virginia, just having entered the battery; and being apprehensive that the enemy, who had been seen to retire to the woods beyond, might endeavor to retake the battery, I ordered the troops then there—those above named (Ninth Alabama

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and Twenty-eighth Virginia, Lieutenant Jones, Nineteenth Mississippi)—to reform into line and to take the woods beyond the battery. This order was obeyed with greatest promptness and spirit. All seemed eager (although they had been under fire five hours) to renew the conflict, and charged into the woods and were engaged at once with the enemy, and had to sustain themselves under a heavy fire from superior numbers till re-enforcements came. When the move into the woods was ordered I sent an officer to the major-general commanding to ask that support might be sent to these troops. Soon after, seeing troops at a distance approaching, I walked along the road in the direction of Williamsburg, and met Colonel Ward, Second Florida, and at his request pointed out to him where our men were engaged in the woods. Upon the arrival of Colonel Ward's regiment in the woods the Ninth Alabama retired, having exhausted its ammunition. I then ordered them to the rear to look after their wounded, it being now late in the afternoon. I now assisted in rallying and forming some troops in a ravine running perpendicular to the road and just at the edge of the fallen timber. I remained here till dark, then joined the Tenth Alabama and returned to Williamsburg. The Ninth Alabama had already returned to their camp; the Nineteenth Mississippi followed. The Tenth Alabama and Nineteenth Mississippi reached their camp after 11 o'clock at night.

In closing my report I beg to assure you that during the entire day our men and officers behaved with a coolness and gallantry that should inspire the utmost confidence in the success of our cause, and for the future we have but to seek the enemy and the valor of our troops and the justice of our cause will insure their destruction and peace to our country. Where there was such uniform good conduct with both men and officers, it is difficult to particularize and to commend to special notice without failing to mention many that are deserving of praise. I must, however, call to your favorable notice the deeply lamented Colonel Mott, Nineteenth Mississippi, who fell in the thickest of the fight, while bravely leading and commanding his men; to Captain Macon, same regiment, severely wounded while skirmishing in advance of his regiment. To his report as to the position and strength of the enemy is due in great part our success in driving him out from the standing timber from behind the fences. To Captains Martin, Hardin, Harris, Coffey, and McKenzie (the two latter wounded); to Lieutenant Jones, who bore the flag of his regiment into the enemy's battery; Lieutenant-Colonel Lamar, who, after the fall of the colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi, assumed command of the regiment and commanded it during the continuance of the fight with great courage and skill. In the Ninth Alabama, I commend to your favorable notice Captain Murphy, who was conspicuous throughout most of the day for his coolness and courage, and late in the day fell, supposed to be mortally wounded; Captain Gillis, same regiment, severely wounded, was much distinguished for his soldierly bearing till he was disabled by a severe wound; Lieutenant McDonald, also severely wounded; Captains Smith and Warren and Lieutenant May deserve praise for their conduct at the capture of the enemy's battery; to Colonel Henry, Ninth Alabama, for the promptness with which he moved his regiment to the attack of the enemy, and afterward, after the battery was taken, to the manner in which he conducted his regiment into the woods beyond; in the Tenth Alabama, to Lieutenant-Colonel Forney, who fell severely wounded while encouraging his men in the thickest of the fight; to Captain Caldwell for his gallantry in rallying and encouraging his men when under a heavy fire.

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This regiment was but little time under my direction during the fight, but from the report of its colonel I know that the regiment was in the front in the advance upon the enemy, and that the dead of the enemy marked the line of its advance. To Surgeon Peel, of the Nineteenth Mississippi, and chief surgeon of the brigade, and also to Surgeon Minor, of the Ninth, and Surgeon Walls, of the Tenth Alabama, much praise is due for the care and attention they bestowed on the wounded. Each of the surgeons was near the field during the battle. I inclose herewith a list of the killed and wounded. It will be seen that there were 231 killed and wounded. Of this number the Ninth Alabama, 333 strong, lost 61. Six of this number were missing. The Tenth Alabama, 320 strong, lost 70. The Nineteenth Mississippi, 501 strong, lost 100. To my personal staff, Capt. W. A. Harris, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. T. R. Reading, Nineteenth Mississippi, I am indebted for much valuable assistance freely rendered on the field. They were prompt in transmitting orders, and performed all duty required of them cheerfully, taking them, as it frequently did, under the hottest fire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

MAY 15–JUNE 17, 1862.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

Report of Lieut. Daniel R. Timmons, Fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding pioneer detachment, of engagement at Port Republic, June 8.

LURAY, VA., *June 11, 1862.*

Captain OLMSTED:

According to your orders I prepared to burn the bridge at Port Republic and stationed the pioneers awaiting orders. Colonel Carroll went across the bridge. On his return he gave no orders. Soon the rebel cavalry dashed upon the bridge, and I ordered the men to fire it. The rebels put out the fire. The pioneers guarded the rear by chopping down trees to obstruct the road.

Yours, truly,

D. R. TIMMONS,
Lieutenant.

[12.]

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Front Royal, Va., June 4, 1862.

Capt. E. B. OLMSTED:

SIR: You are directed to send a detail of forty pioneers with a lieutenant to accompany the command under Colonel Carroll to Port Republic. Be particular to instruct your men to burn the bridge at that place.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. R. SWIGART,
Lieutenant of Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[12.]

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MAY 27–31, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Norfolk, Va., to Edenton, N. C.

Report of Col. Charles C. Dodge, First New York Mounted Rifles.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED RIFLES,
Norfolk, Va., May 31, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from general headquarters ordering a reconnaissance of the roads running south from Portsmouth and in the general vicinity of the Elizabeth City road, the surrounding country, &c., I started at daybreak on the morning of Tuesday, May 27, with 140 men, in the direction ordered, taking the road through Deep Creek, a village of about 500 inhabitants, eight miles from this city, at the junction of the Dismal Swamp Canal and Deep Creek River, passing thence by the canal road, and having met with no incident of importance on the march, we bivouacked for the night at South Mills, a small town of about 250 inhabitants, thirty miles from Portsmouth. The canal, locks, &c., seemed to be in good order until reaching a point some six miles above South Mills, where a break in the bank was discovered, causing an overflow of considerable land lying to the westward. Thirteen schooners ready for use were lying at different points of the canal, deserted, no one being able to inform me of the whereabouts of their owners. Wednesday morning I moved on to Elizabeth City, fourteen miles from South Mills, and a place of some 2,000 inhabitants, for the purpose of opening communication with the forces of General Burnside there, and gaining what information they might have in regard to the country about, and the general feeling of the people, &c., believing it to be of great advantage in carrying out the object of the reconnaissance. Just beyond South Mills a small earth-work was passed, which had been thrown up at the fork of the road to oppose the approach of troops from the south. Apparently no guns had been mounted there. Just below this point deep cuts in the canal banks had been made, causing so extensive an overflow of the road as to render it impassable, obliging a detour of about two miles. About five miles farther on, at Richardson's Mills, a somewhat extensive intrenchment was found, with embrasures for six guns, four on the right and two on the left of the road, a work strong on account of its position, being flanked on one side by a deep swamp and on the other by woods almost impenetrable; to the front was a ravine and one arm of the swamp, obliging an approach by but one narrow road or causeway, the entire opening in the woods and the road being well commanded by any guns which may have been mounted on the work. Some 24-pounder shot were found in the vicinity. On our arrival at Elizabeth City, the flags of the gun-boat Morse (General Burnside's fleet), lying in the harbor, were raised, and we were warmly received. I immediately went on board the gun-boat to communicate with Captain Hays, commanding the naval force there, assuring him of my purpose, merely desiring to obtain what intelligence he might have as regards the state of the country, the condition of the roads, feeling of the people, &c. He informed me that there were many residents of the neighborhood who were strongly attached to the Union, but feared to express their loyalty, owing to the constant oppression by the leading secessionists there of any loyal subjects. Already numerous arrests of these oppressors had been made, and Captain Hays strongly urged my marching through a district of the country more interior than that as yet visited by the forces from the gun-boats, to encourage any Union feeling which might

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exist, and to intimidate the secessionists by the presence of a Federal force. Accordingly I left Elizabeth City about 3 o'clock, en route for Hertford, twenty miles distant, and arrived there at about 11 p. m., finding much difficulty in passing many parts of the road, most of which was corduroy and badly cut up from the late freshets and rain, rendering it sometimes almost impassable, deep gullies made by the torrents being filled with water. The bridge over the Pasquimans [Perquimans] River is merely a floating raft, fastened to the bank at either end by hawsers. The center of the raft is a draw for the passage of small craft, and is sustained by merely a chain and iron pin. This had evidently been removed by parties cognizant of our approach, and although great caution was used in moving over but a small number at a time, after a part of the advance guard had passed the draw sank, with eight men and horses on it. These were precipitated into the water, which at that place was very deep and rapid. All the men and six of the horses were, by the means of ropes and small boats, safely landed. Two of the horses unfortunately were lost; one being drawn by the force of the current under the bridge was drowned, the other carried so rapidly down the stream as to render it impossible to regain him. After severe labor of about an hour the draw was again fastened, so as with the greatest care to permit the crossing of my entire command, most of the officers and myself standing deep in water for nearly two hours, stationed at different parts of the bridge superintending the crossing.

At Hertford the inhabitants for the most part are very bitter in opposition to the Government, although a few good Union men were found, who delighted in our coming and begged us to remain. In the morning we started for Edenton, twelve miles distant, meeting with no incidents of importance on the way, the road being good, and the surrounding country much higher and more fertile than we had previously met. At Edenton we were kindly received by the people, who insisted upon preparing food for the men and entertaining the officers. It was impossible, however, to remain long, and consequently after having called on the mayor, a decided Union man, and conversed with some of the leading citizens, who assured me of a strong Union sentiment prevailing in the district, and having gained information of the roads, &c., lying towards Suffolk, I determined to return by that route, considering it of much importance to become acquainted with the country, the state of the roads, their termini, &c., leading out of Suffolk, as in case of military operations in that direction such information would be of the greatest value. We marched on that afternoon to Mintonville, twenty-three miles, just beyond which place I bivouacked for the night. On the way I learned that large numbers of troops were still continuing to leave that section for the Southern Army, and while at Mintonville a slave boy came in desiring to be taken North. From him I gained information of his master being an officer in the Confederate Army, and that he was constantly mustering in recruits with the intention of soon taking them to Richmond or Petersburg. Agreeable to this information I started with my command at 2 a. m. and marched rapidly on to Sunbury, six miles distant, near which place this officer resided, surrounding his house. I aroused him from his bed and obliging him to mount one of his own horses, I carried him on. Learning from him the names of the officers of his regiment who were in the vicinity, I left the remainder of my force to move on some miles and breakfast, and started with twenty picked men and a lieutenant in a

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northwest direction for a point six miles distant, compelling my prisoner to act as guide in search of the other rebel officers. All of them were secured by 6 a. m.; most of them surprised in their beds, no one having an idea of the presence of a Federal force anywhere in the vicinity till their house was surrounded [and] they themselves summoned to accompany us. One colonel, 1 captain, and 4 lieutenants were thus taken and have been safely conducted to headquarters at Norfolk, with the exception of the captain, who was so unwell that on taking the oath of allegiance was released. The commissions of all but one of the officers, the muster-rolls, &c., of the regiment, with other valuable papers, were obtained from the colonel. From these officers I learned that six companies of the regiment, (the Seventh Regiment, Second Brigade, North Carolina Troops) were already at the seat of war; the other companies were being rapidly filled up, with the undoubted intention of their soon leaving for Richmond or Petersburg. This latter information I gained from people living in the vicinity and from themselves; also that 500 men had crossed the Chowan River within the past week, 105 having left the day before my arrival at Gatesville. Nothing of further moment occurred on the way to Suffolk.

The roads from Portsmouth to Elizabeth City, bordering the canal, generally good, from Elizabeth City to Hertford for the most part corduroy, and on account of the late rains in a very bad condition, at some points impassable for artillery; from Hertford to Edenton good; from Edenton to Suffolk, via Mintonville and Sunbury, fair, although very sandy most of the way; near Suffolk through the Cypress Swamps deep cuts in the road have been formed by the rain so that the water at present is breast high for the horses. The Dismal Swamp country is low, marshy, and very unhealthy. Greater part of the other districts through which I passed seems high and fertile. The crops, however, principally corn, wheat, &c., have been destroyed by the severe spring rains, so that many are really suffering for the necessaries of life. The water along the canal is bad, in other districts generally good and healthy. The sentiment of the people along the route seems much divided, a strong Union feeling undoubtedly existing, fear of Southern power, persecution, and future retribution alone preventing a decidedly loyal expression of it. Much of the road leads through dense woods with thick underbrush. These roads are generally narrow. Extensive clearings are, however, to be met with. There appears but little undulation in the country, and but few points commanding any extended range could be found. I have great pleasure in reporting the admirable condition of both horses and men. All have returned but the horses mentioned, and notwithstanding the almost unprecedented rapidity of the march, with the difficulty of procuring either forage or rations, the men are more hale and hearty than when starting out, and the horses appear strong and well, apparently but little exhausted by the extreme fatigues of the march. All have undoubtedly gained experience which will be of great value to them in future service, and seem only the more eager for active, constant work.

Trusting the report may meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DODGE,
Commanding First Regiment Mounted Rifles.

Brig. Gen. E. L. VIELE,
Military Governor of Norfolk, &c.

[9.]

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MAY 31-JUNE 1, 1862.—Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va.

Report of Col. William W. H. Davis, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., *June 25, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, fought on the 31st day of May:

About 12.30 o'clock noon an aide-de-camp of General Casey came to my quarters on the Nine-Mile Road and ordered me to get my regiment under arms immediately. In a few minutes afterward it was formed on the color line cut in the bushes. I had but eight companies in line, the other two being on picket. My effective strength was a little less than 400 men. Shortly after we were formed another aide came to my quarters with orders to move the regiment out by the left flank to a clearing between the Nine-Mile and Williamsburg roads to support Spratt's battery of 10-pounders. We marched along a path I had caused to be cut through the bushes a few days before, and formed line in the edge of the timber a little to the right and rear of the battery. I had hardly dressed my line when I was ordered to advance my regiment into the clearing in front, which was done as quickly as possible. To attain this position we had to cross the abatis formed to prevent the approach of the enemy, and my line was a considerable distance in front of the battery I was sent to support. The right of the regiment rested on the timber which flank in on that side. Skirmishing had been going on before we arrived on the field, and soon afterward the skirmishers came running in, pressed back by the enemy. The enemy's bullets fell in my ranks while the line was being formed. Nevertheless, the regiment was dressed with the precision of a dress parade. We opened with a general volley, the first fired that day, which announced the action commenced in earnest, and until it was concluded there was a perfect rattle of musketry and roar of artillery. The men began to fall, killed and wounded, but there was no faltering. Every officer and man stood up to his work. Seeing a movement of the enemy on our right as though about to flank us in that direction, Companies A and D were pushed into the timber to prevent it. The enemy now came out of the timber and pressed down upon us in overwhelming numbers. Their fire was withering. We had now been under fire about an hour and a half, and our ranks were much thinned. The enemy was now pressing me hard in front and on the right flank, and their fire had approached so near as to endanger the battery. Under these circumstances I ordered a charge, the regiment at the word springing forward and advancing with a loud hurrah toward the enemy. It had the effect of gaining time and enabled us to hold the enemy longer in check. Seeing I must relinquish my ground unless re-enforced, I sent Lieutenant Ashenfelter to General Casey on the Williamsburg road, with the request that he would send me a regiment to support the One hundred and fourth. He passed twice between the two armies unharmed. He sent word that if I could hold my position a few minutes longer he would re-enforce me. The fight had now raged two hours with great fierceness, and almost one-half my regiment had fallen. In this part of the field the One hundred and fourth was contending singlehanded with overwhelming numbers. We could hold our ground no longer, and the superior numbers of the enemy and the want of the promised supports compelled us to retire. The men left the ground slowly and sullenly and retired down the Nine Mile Road to near where it joins the

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Williamsburg road, where they halted and later in the day fell into line to resist the approach of the enemy. Company F came in from the picket-line during the afternoon and took part in the action toward the close of the day. Company E was less fortunate. It was surrounded by the enemy on the picket-line, and Lieutenant Croll and about sixty men were captured. Among our wounded was Maj. John M. Gries, who was mortally shot in the hip while attempting to rescue the colors, which were brought off in safety. He died a few days afterward in Philadelphia. Lieutenant McDowell was killed on the field, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy. In addition, I had 9 officers wounded, 166 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded, and 62 taken prisoners. Both officers and men are particularly noticeable for their good conduct; and among others, Chaplain Gries made himself very useful in attending upon the wounded. I received a rifle bullet in my left elbow and was hit by a spent ball on my left breast, and am now at my home recovering from my wounds.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. H. DAVIS,
Colonel 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

JUNE 5, 1862.—Skirmish at New Bridge, Va.

Report of Capt. Charles W. Squires, First Company Washington (La.) Artillery.

DOCTOR GARNETT'S FARM ON CHICKAHOMINY RIVER,
Six Miles from Richmond, June 5, 1862.

DEAR COLONEL: We engaged the enemy this morning for one hour and a half and succeeded in driving his artillery from our range. I suffered no loss either in men or horses. The boys behaved with their usual coolness. We exploded one of the enemy's caissons and killed several of their horses. The rifled guns did great execution. The enemy was so far off I had to order my 6-pounders from the field after firing several rounds from them. The infantry are still of the opinion that the Washington Artillery are some, and prefer us to all the rest of the artillery put together.

Yours, &c.,

C. W. SQUIRES,
Captain, Commanding First Company Washington Artillery.

[Col. J. B. WALTON,
Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.]

[11.]

JUNE 25–JULY 1, 1862.—Seven Days' Battles.

Report of Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, of operations July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Chief Assistant Quartermaster's Office, September 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 13, from Quartermaster-General's Office, I have the honor to submit the following report of

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the transactions connected with my duties as assistant quartermaster for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863:

During the year 1862 I was employed as assistant quartermaster of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. On the morning of July 1 the trains of this division were parked at Haxall's Landing, on the James River, about three miles from the battle-field of Malvern Hill. In accordance with orders received during the afternoon the ammunition trains of the division (consisting of fifty wagons) were sent to Malvern Hill. During the night orders were received to move to Harrison's Landing in the following order: First, artillery; second, troops; third, trains. The artillery and troops having left the field the ammunition was moving into the road, when, under the direction of an officer of General McClellan's staff, eleven teams that were in the rear were drawn together and blown up, saving only the saddle mules of each team. The remainder of the trains reached Harrison's Landing without accident early in the day and remained at this point until the 15th day of August, when we marched at 5 p. m., having previously shipped all the knapsacks belonging to the men and all the surplus baggage upon transports for the Potomac. The march was continued slowly during the night and the next day without halting, crossing the Chickahominy River on a pontoon bridge at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and encamping on the opposite bank. On the morning of the 17th resumed the march for Hampton, arriving there at 3 a. m. of the 19th. On the 22d the transportation moved to Newport News, where the troops were embarked on the 25th, the trains being left for want of transportation. The troops reached Aquia Creek on the morning of the 27th, and were mostly disembarked when orders were received to reship and proceed to Alexandria, where we arrived during the evening, and the next day went into camp about four miles from the city on the Centerville road. On the 30th the transportation began to arrive, which was immediately unloaded. The troops moved to Tennallytown and from thence to Centerville, returning on the 3d of September and encamping near Tennallytown. The transportation was ordered from Alexandria to Georgetown, and the knapsacks and stores shipped at Harrison's Landing were received. On the 5th the troops moved to Rockville, followed by the transportation on the 8th. The command resumed the march on the morning of the 9th, reaching Frederick City on the 14th. On the following day moved to the vicinity of the battle-field of Antietam, arriving at 2 a. m. on the 16th. The enemy opened fire on the train at daylight, when, after issuing rations to the troops, the teams moved back on the Boonsborough road about two miles, where they remained until the 19th, when they were moved up to the battle-field.

On the 22d the command marched to Harper's Ferry, fording the Potomac River and encamping on Bolivar Heights, remaining here until the 30th day of October, when crossing the Shenandoah River and moving down the line of the Blue Ridge by easy marches, arrived at Warrenton on the 9th day of November. On the 15th of the month the troops started on the march for Falmouth, Va., arriving within one mile of that place on the afternoon of the 17th, where they remained in camp until the 11th day of December. On this day the trains of the division were loaded ready for a march and parked with trains of the corps about two miles in the rear of Falmouth, remaining there until after the battle of Fredericksburg. They were then returned to their former camping ground.

By Special Orders, No. 10, from War Department, January 8, 1863, I was assigned to the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, as

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chief assistant quartermaster, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch commanding. On assuming the duties of that position, my attention was given to the general improvement of the transportation belonging to the corps, believing it to be essential to the general interest and a necessary auxiliary to every successful movement of the army that this department is at all times in good condition. Every effort was made to accomplish that object, and the result, after long and fatiguing marches over rough and precipitous roads, bears ample evidence that these efforts were not made in vain. On Wednesday, the 29th day of April, the First and Third Divisions of this corps, with seventy wagons loaded with ammunition, forty-five with supplies, and thirty with hospital stores and forage, moved from Falmouth to a point on the Rappahannock River near Banks' Ford. The remainder of the train, consisting of 351 teams, was parked at Falmouth. Each division train was supplied with thirty-five pack-saddles. On the following day the command moved to United States Ford. On the 1st of May the troops moved across the Rappahannock River on a pontoon bridge at United States Ford, followed by the ammunition trains, and encamped near the battle-field of Chancellorsville. During the several days' engagements I was employed superintending the movements of the trains, in forwarding ammunition and supplies to the front as they were required. The roads, which at this time were nearly impassable for heavy teams, were made worse by the heavy transportation that was constantly passing over them, and which rendered it necessary to resort to the pack-mule system as a more ready means of transportation, and for several days all the small-arm ammunition and supplies were conveyed on pack-mules. Impressed with the important and timely service rendered by this system of transportation, I improved the first opportunity to increase the supply. On Wednesday, the 6th day of May, all the transportation in this command returned to Falmouth in a good condition and ready for active and immediate service. The trains remained at this place until the 14th of June. Early on that day they moved forward by way of Stafford Court-House and Dumfries, arriving near Fairfax Station on the following Wednesday, where supplies were obtained. On the 19th the command moved to Centerville; on the next day to Thoroughfare Gap, over the Warrenton turnpike, the Third Division remaining at Gainesville to protect the lines of railroad. The First and Second Divisions moved on, arriving at the gap about midnight of the 20th. The several trains remained at the respective places until morning of the 25th, when they moved to Gum Springs and were joined by the Third Division train. When passing through Haymarket the enemy's cavalry in considerable force made some demonstration on our rear, but no loss or injury was sustained by the train. On the 26th the march was continued, arriving at Edwards Ferry early in the afternoon, when we crossed the Potomac River on pontoon bridges and parked the teams in the vicinity of Poolesville, Md. Forage and supplies were obtained here. The next day the train moved on through Poolesville, Barnesville, and Hyattsville, parking at Urbana. On the 28th moved on to and parked at Monocacy Junction, near Frederick City. On the 29th the command moved at 8 a. m., passing through Liberty and Johnsville, arriving at Uniontown at 11 p. m., having marched thirty-one miles during the day. Here the train remained in park to the end of the month. No better evidence of the condition of the trains could be given than that during this march, embracing a period of seventeen days and accomplished under many difficulties, no serious accident or delay occurred. The amount of transportation allowed by general

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orders, headquarters Army of the Potomac, has been strictly adhered to, and I would respectfully suggest the following changes, which, in my opinion, would add much to the efficiency of the movements of troops and safety of the trains:

I. During a campaign the amount of necessary transportation could be materially reduced by allowing no wagons for officers' baggage or supplies, compelling them to transport their shelter-tents, rations, &c., by their horses [and] servants. The adoption of some plan of this character would reduce the transportation of the army fully 20 per cent. and very sensibly increase its power of rapidity of motion.

II. The quantity of small-arms ammunition transported is largely in excess of the amount required. For instance, at the battle of Chancellorsville, out of fifty teams loaded with small-arms ammunition, but nine loads were expended, and at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., where this corps lost nearly one-half of its whole number in killed and wounded, but fourteen loads were used out of sixty. Three wagons of the five for every 1,000 men, now required by existing orders, would be sufficient to transport more ammunition than has been expended in any two battles during the war.

III. The transportation assigned to hospital supplies is about 12 per cent. of the whole amount. It can and should be reduced at least one-half.

IV. Every person connected with the train should be well armed with navy revolvers or carbines, so that every train will be able to protect itself and relieve a large number of soldiers who are assigned for guard duty.

V. Brakes that can be operated by the teamster while upon his team should be placed upon all the wagons. Much time and a large amount of wear and tear could be saved thereby.

In the annexed table* is shown in a consolidated form the property for which I am accountable, amount remaining on hand, received, transferred, lost or abandoned, and the amount of money received, disbursed, and remaining on hand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

* * * * * * *

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL U. S. ARMY.
[11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27.]

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Owen, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, of operations June 28, 1862, to June 30, 1863.

HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Culpeper, Va., September 19, 1863.

GENERAL: In accordance with General Orders, No. 13, from your office, dated July 22, 1863, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 30th day of June, 1862, I was acting as assistant quartermaster with the Second Brigade, First (Kearny's) Division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, the same brigade to which I had been attached in the same capacity since its formation in August, 1861. It

*Omitted.

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was commanded by Brig. Gen. D. B. Birney, and consisted of five regiments, viz, Third and Fourth Maine, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, and One hundred and first New York. About 8 p. m. of the evening of Saturday, June 28, I received orders to move the train of the brigade across White Oak Swamp, to abandon all tents and camp equipage except what was absolutely indispensable, and to carry all the subsistence stores possible. Throughout the brigade about thirty wall and a few common tents and a small amount of clothing and camp equipage (the precise amount and value of which was never reported to me) were destroyed. The train, consisting of forty-two army wagons, left camp about 9 p. m. and took up the line of march toward White Oak Swamp, which was crossed about daylight without accident except the loss of one wagon (for which I was not responsible), which broke down beyond repair. We halted about 9 a. m. (Sunday, 29th) at Charles City Cross-Roads to await orders, in company with the greater part of the transportation of the army, which had crossed the swamp during the night.

Meanwhile the battles of Peach Orchard and Savage Station, the cannonading of which was plainly audible, were being fought. During the day and night we remained at the same place, vainly seeking orders and vainly attempting to ascertain the route to be taken and the time to take it. Experience had not then taught, what it has since, the value of organization and the importance on a march of moving large trains, the train of a division, or even a corps, as a unit, in one body, with one director. At that time the division quartermaster troubled himself very little about the movement of his brigade trains; the corps quartermaster not at all. Generally brigade trains were moved as units, without connection with other brigades of the same division. In the same corps, therefore, there were nine distinct and independent trains instead of one, or at most three. The confusion arising from conflicting orders and conflicting interests was multiplied in similar proportion.

Monday morning, the 30th, without orders or definite information, we joined the current of wagons setting toward Malvern Hill after a hard fight for the road, no officer being present with authority to prescribe the route that trains should take or the order of march. At all narrow places or cross-roads, where other trains came in, there was the usual conflict, cutting in and breaking up the trains, degenerating sometimes into personal contests between officers, teamsters, and wagon-masters, and very often in the breaking of wagons and the killing or maiming of public animals. With infinite labor I at last got my train into the road and together, and after a few hours' march we reached Malvern Hill, on the summit of which, overlooking the valley of James River, I parked my train. Our forces having retreated from Savage Station on Sunday night, made a stand at Charles City Cross-Roads, where on Monday, the 30th, was fought the battle of Glendale or Nelson's Farm, while the trains were moving from that place to Malvern Hill. During the night the troops again retreated and once more made a stand at Malvern Hill, and on Tuesday, July 1, was fought the last and severest of the famous seven-days' battles. My train had by this time united with that of the Third Brigade (the First having gone off to Harrison's Landing by another road on its own account), and both were now under the direction of Capt. M. Pinner, division quartermaster. Nearly the whole transportation of the army was parked on the great plateau of Malvern Hill during Monday night, and remained there Tuesday morning in plain view of the enemy and within easy reach of his shells. It was not until this began to be demonstrated that the trains commenced to move down the hill out of range. I could not learn, though

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I sought the information in many quarters, that any orders whatever were given about the trains. It would seem that each quartermaster acted on his own responsibility and according to the best of his judgment, unenlightened by any knowledge of the roads, the position of the enemy, or the intended future movements of our own troops. Our own train did not get in range until late in the afternoon. It was fortunately hidden from the enemy by a clump of trees, and though some shells fell in close proximity, no damage was done. The teamsters, partly citizens (white) and partly soldiers, showed no timidity or disposition to abandon their teams. We parked that night about two miles beyond Malvern Hill, near Haxall's Landing, having been informed that that line of defense would be held and this would be the depot of supplies. That night it was decided otherwise, and before morning nearly the whole army had passed us, going toward Harrison's Landing. We had received no notification of the fact.

At daylight Wednesday, the 2d, we fell in with the line of wagons, marching that day about four miles, the single road being blocked with troops, artillery, and army wagons, and now become almost impassable by reason of the heavy rain and the passage of the immense artillery trains. We passed that night in the road without unhitching the teams or unsaddling horses, expecting momentarily to move on, but unable to do so, the roads being blocked in front. Thursday, July 3, found us still in the road not ten feet from where we were at dark the night before. A gloomy and unpromising prospect was before us. We were six miles from Harrison's Landing. The whole army had passed. Not a corporal's guard was left for rear defense. At least 1,500 wagons in a dozen long lines, pointing toward a narrow road (possible but for a single line), struggled for precedence and neutralized each other's efforts in the struggle. The mud was almost unfathomable. As the day advanced with scarcely a diminution in the almost interminable string of wagons, matters began to grow more critical. The gun-boats were shelling the woods in our rear. The enemy might be expected momentarily. There was nothing to prevent them, if they had chosen to come. Five hundred mounted resolute men might, in my opinion, have captured 1,000 prisoners and half the transportation of the army. Almost a panic ensued. Many wagons stuck in the mud, which might have been extricated with a little effort, were abandoned, with their loads. Many one-horse ambulances were burned. An immense quantity of public stores and private baggage was thrown out of the wagons and plundered and destroyed by stragglers. Several companies of cavalry sent to hurry up the wagons, and to assist them, I suppose, employed their time, with the exception of a few men who worked of their own accord, in breaking open and rifling trunks and other private baggage, undeterred by their officers, who either would not or could not control them, and were deaf to all entreaties for assistance. I saw wagons stuck in the mud block the road for half an hour in front of a large squad of these men without their making the least effort to extricate them, the commanding officer of the regiment at the same time saying that he had orders to destroy every wagon that had not passed that point by a given time. I sent forward to the brigade for a detail of fifty men. They came promptly. By their aid I not only got my own train through without loss of any kind, but was able to render assistance to many others. As the enemy did not advance upon this road most of the wagons were saved, but it might have easily been otherwise. Thursday afternoon I reached the landing with my train and there parked. The following day, July 4, joined the troops, which were in camp about one mile distant.

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The next six weeks were occupied in reorganizing the broken and scattered army, in recruiting the physical forces of the men and refurnishing them with the clothing and camp equipage, the arms and material which had been lost, abandoned, and lavishly wasted. The transportation, so far as my brigade is concerned, was good, and had suffered very little detriment on this severe march, but during our stay at Harrison's Landing much of the forage was bad, the hay rotten, the corn moldy. The animals suffered accordingly; many died. The troops were supplied with an almost entirely new outfit of clothing and camp equipage. Such had been the severity of the march and of the fighting that all incumbrances had been abandoned or thrown away—everything but the arms of the men and the clothes they stood in. Thursday, August 14, the movement to evacuate the Peninsula, ordered some time previously, was commenced. August 15, the Third Corps broke up camp and took the road toward Williamsburg. August 17, reached Williamsburg. August 18, marched to Yorktown. August 20, the troops embarked and sailed for Alexandria. September 5–7, the wagons and animals were embarked on different transports. September 8, sailed for Alexandria. September 11, reached Alexandria. The wagons remained at Yorktown till September 5, no transportation being provided for them.

Without, of course, knowing all the causes, and therefore being incompetent to judge whether or not the delay in furnishing transportation for the wagons and animals at Yorktown might have been prevented, it was certainly an unfortunate circumstance, involving serious results to the troops and causing great loss in animals on account of the scarcity and poor quality of forage furnished. With scarcely an exception, the hay was rotten, and the grain, kept for many months in the same vessels, was so moldy as to cause great fatality among the animals that fed upon it. My own losses were very serious at this time, though my mules were not inferior in condition to any in the army. September 12–14, the wagons and animals were disembarked at Alexandria, and immediately joined the troops then stationed in the vicinity of Fort Barnard. Not having been with the troops during the operations under Pope that occurred from August 25 to September 1, I cannot, of course, speak of them from my own knowledge, nor as far as I am aware, did anything occur during those operations connected with my own brigade pertinent to the present narrative. From the nature of the case during the momentous period of forced marching and desperate fighting, the troops unfortunately derived very little assistance from our department. After the death of Kearny, General Birney took command of the division, and Colonel Ward, of the Thirty-eighth New York, of the brigade. About September 12, General Stoneman relieved General Birney, and the division was ordered to Poolesville to guard the lower fords of the Potomac. We left camp on the evening of September 15, and reached Poolesville without particular event in three days' march. The brigade remained at Poolesville about one month, during which nothing of special moment occurred. October 18, the brigade moved about four miles to the vicinity of White's Ford, where it remained ten days. October 29, the division crossed the Potomac at White's Ford, and encamped upon the right bank. October 30, marched to Leesburg. November 2, left Leesburg and commenced the march, which, with a temporary delay at Warrenton, was continued till we reached Falmouth. November 5, the division reached Carter's Run, in the neighborhood of Waterloo, where we again united with the main body of the army, which had crossed the Potomac at Berlin and Harper's Ferry.

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During the march some public and private property, principally medical stores, was left under guard at the little village of Mount Gilead for want of transportation, fifteen of the brigade teams having been ordered back to the river for subsistence stores. This property was afterward captured by the enemy, together with the guard left over it. The incident shows the importance of division supply trains, which had not at that time been organized, at least not throughout the army. November 14, General Stoneman having been placed in command of the Third Corps, General Birney took command of the First Division, and I commenced to act as division quartermaster. November 15, the army left Warrenton for Fredericksburg. The Third Corps, taking the road by Bealeton Station, reached Falmouth November 20, and went into camp. On this march through Virginia, extending over a period of twenty days, the division to which I was attached had no engagement with the enemy. At Warrenton the division for the first time received a supply train. Made up as it was of convalescent horses and unbroken mules, direct from corrals at Washington, it was nevertheless of assistance, and was the beginning of that system which after much experience has at length been reduced to great perfection, and been productive of the most beneficial results. November 20 to December 10 no movement took place. The time was occupied in supplying the division with clothing, none having been received since we left White's Ford. December 10, the first movement against the enemy at Fredericksburg commenced and was disastrously completed by the withdrawal of our army across the Rappahannock on the 16th. During this time the trains were moved down the river a few miles without crossing, but again returned to the old camping ground. Nothing further of importance occurred during the year. December 27, I was transferred to the Second Division, Second Corps, Brigadier-General Howard commanding. January 20, the second attempt to cross the river was commenced, commonly called the "mud march." The Second Corps took no part in that march. From this time to April 27 the army remained in winter quarters. Early in the winter the soldiers had made the usual preparation to protect themselves against the inclemency of the weather, and were very comfortable. Huts of logs plastered with mud and covered with D'Abri tents were the shelter universally adopted. They answered every purpose, and were not unhealthful. The mules and other animals were usually protected by close hedges of pine, mostly uncovered. They not only did not suffer, but grew fat. April 27, commenced the celebrated movement, eventuating in the battle of Chancellorsville and the withdrawal, a second time, of our army from the right bank of the Rappahannock. My division co-operated with the Sixth Corps under General Sedgwick on that occasion. Crossed the river at Fredericksburg, assisted in storming the heights, and was left to guard the town, which, after the disastrous result of the battles at Chancellorsville became known, was again evacuated and the river recrossed. We returned to our old camping ground or near it. May 22, I was assigned by the War Department to the Fifth Corps, Major-General Meade commanding, as chief quartermaster, and entered upon the discharge of my duties there, June 1. June 5, the Fifth Corps (one division having already moved) left Stoneman's switch and was posted along the Rappahannock River to guard the fords from Banks' to Kelly's, drawing its supplies partly from Bealeton. June 13, the corps commenced moving northward, passing through Morrisville, Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction, Centerville, Gum Springs, and Aldie, reaching the latter place June 19. While at Aldie, the corps co-operated efficiently

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with Pleasonton in his operation against the rebel cavalry. June 26, left Aldie, marching through Leesburg, crossing the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, and camping near the mouth of Monocacy, a march of about twenty miles. June 27, marched to Ballinger's Creek, within three miles of Frederick City. June 28, General Meade assumed command of the army, and the next day the corps, under Major-General Sykes, commenced its march northward, camping that night at Liberty. June 30, continued the march, passing through Uniontown and camped at Union Mills after a march of twenty miles. The corps during the next four days marched to Hanover in Pennsylvania, thence to Gettysburg, where it occupied the extreme left of our line, and took prominent part in the great battle there fought. The trains had been turned back, July 1, from Hanover and sent to Westminster, twenty-three miles from Gettysburg, where they remained till after the battle, and again rejoined the corps at Middletown. This brings me to the end of the fiscal year and consequently of my narrative.*

W. H. OWEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, U. S. Army,
Quartermaster-General.

[11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Stephen Miller, First Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters, I respectfully report the part taken by this regiment in the battles of Allen's Farm, Savage Station, Nelson's Farm, and Malverton:

Colonel Sully having been placed in command of the brigade, owing to the illness of General Gorman, I took command of the regiment. Early in the morning of the 29th ultimo we took up our line of march from Fair Oaks, and fell back to Allen's farm, when the enemy attacked us in force. For several hours, and until he retired, our artillery and infantry were hotly engaged. Here my regiment supported the Rhode Island battery, and was considerably exposed to the shells of the enemy, which it sustained with its usual coolness and gallantry. From this point we started about noon for Savage Station, distant about two miles, where we rested until about 4.30 or 5 p. m., when the enemy again commenced a fierce and terrible attack with artillery and infantry. General Sedgwick directed me to follow General Burns, who was gallantly advancing across the field to meet the foe, and to hold my regiment about one hundred and fifty yards behind his line of battle as a support. It soon became evident that he was being outflanked upon the left, and under his directions I advanced to that position on his line under a most galling fire of shell and musketry, which was returned with great effect. In a few moments my left, too, was outflanked, when I threw seven of my companies at nearly right angles with the line of battle, extending one to the left and advancing another to the front as skirmishers; and held the ground until the Vermont regiment advanced to our assistance. Here we remained, slightly changing our position as circumstances required, until dark, when, the

* The remainder of this report, relating specially to administrative duties, &c., is omitted.

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enemy having been driven back, we were ordered to resume our march. That gallant officer, General Burns, said to me on the next day, "Your regiment did nobly, sir," and I heartily concur in the sentiment. On June 30, at the battle of Nelson's Farm, my regiment was marched and countermarched, sometimes at double-quick, to different points of attack, and finally, under direction of General Dana, about sunset, the men threw away their knapsacks, blankets, &c., and charged upon the foe at a point in the edge of the wood which had just been abandoned by another Union regiment. We took the ground, and occupied the front of the line, under a heavy and continuous fire. Here we were attacked upon my right about dark by, as we learned from wounded prisoners, the Sixteenth North Carolina Regiment, but a few well-directed rounds from my line in that vicinity caused the enemy to hastily retire, with considerable loss. At midnight, in obedience to instructions, I withdrew. At Malverton, on July 1, my regiment was for a considerable time under a heavy fire of shot and shell, after which it was placed in front in line of battle, and occupied the position until the next morning, when we were marched to this vicinity. I append a list of casualties to the regiment (during the three days named), a detail of which will be forwarded as soon as practicable. With a few exceptions our entire loss occurred at Savage Station. Killed, 6; wounded, 47; missing, 37; total, 90. To my officers and men I feel deeply indebted for the coolness, courage, and patience exhibited under the many trying circumstances through which we have just passed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN MILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. DANIEL HEBARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Gorman's Brigade.

[11.]

Reports of Col. R. Biddle Roberts and Maj. Lemuel Todd, First Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations June 26–30.

HDQRS. FIRST REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
July 4, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with directions received from the general commanding, I have the honor to report the following particulars of the engagement which occurred on the afternoon of June 26 at Beaver Creek Dam:

During the course of the morning of that day four of the companies, to wit, Company B (Captain Barton), Company H (Captain Dwin), Company I (Captain Kaufman), and Company K (Lieutenant Sadler, commanding), had been sent forward under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire as a fatigue party to work upon rifle-pits near Mechanicsville, taking with them their arms and accouterments only, and Companies C (Lieutenant Coates) and F (Lieutenant Huddleson) were engaged completing an earth-work in front of Captain De Hart's battery. Company A (Captain Hooton) being absent at General McCall's headquarters, I was left with but three companies, to wit: Company D (Captain Hess), Company E (Captain Neff), and Company G (Captain Dobson). About 2 o'clock I received direction from General Reynolds to call in the companies under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire. The order was sent to them by the adjutant, and I

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also called in the companies at work near De Hart's battery. A few moments after receiving this order the enemy opened on us with scattering shell. In a short time General Seymour arrived and informed me that he had given Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire orders to remain out near Mechanicsville and use three of his companies as skirmishers and one as a reserve, and directing me at the same time to deploy two companies, one on the right and one on the left of De Hart's battery for its support. Company D (Captain Hess) was at once thrown out on the right, and Company G (Captain Dobson) on the left. He also directed me to throw the remaining companies of the regiment in the rear of some temporary shelter in camp, which I did. These dispositions had scarcely been completed when Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire arrived with Companies B (Captain Barton) and H (Captain Dwin), having sent the other two companies (I, Captain Kaufman, and K, Lieutenant Sadler) in advance for the purpose of supporting a section of Cooper's battery. General Reynolds arrived at this moment and directed me to fall back into a road and place the men behind a hedge, which was done. Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire reported to me that his skirmishers engaged the enemy, discharged seven or eight volleys upon them, then fell back upon the rifle-pits, and there fired upon them again, and then joined the regiment in good order. While remaining in the road, posted as I have stated, under a continuous fire of shell, the officers and men of the regiment behaved with a marked intrepidity and coolness. Between 4 and 5 o'clock I was ordered by General Reynolds to advance up the road toward Mechanicsville and form upon the right in rear of a woods, supporting Cooper's battery. After advancing through the woods I took position upon the crest of a hill to the right of some rifle-pits and a battery, and in front of where another was soon after planted. The regiment had scarcely gained this position when the enemy, concealed in the woods below, opened upon me a galling fire of musketry, which was particularly severe upon the right of the line. This fire was returned by the regiment promptly and most effectively, and in less than an hour we had driven them from the woods and silenced their musketry. Occasional shots were, however, heard, though no injury was done by them. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 27th we left the field under orders. I regret to append a list of the killed and wounded, and as a passing tribute to those who fell can only say that they were among the bravest and best that we had. My thanks are due to the officers and men of the regiment for united good conduct and intrepid valor, and more especially to Lieut. Col. H. M. McIntire, Maj. Lemuel Todd, and Adjt. W. W. Stewart, for the prompt, self-sacrificing, and energetic manner with which they carried out the orders given them.

The following is a list of the losses in the regiment: Aggregate—Killed, 7; wounded, 20; missing, 6. I take occasion again to express my acknowledgments to both officers and men for gallantry and good conduct during the action of the 27th ultimo, in which the losses were as follows.*

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Colonel First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The foregoing reports were made by Colonel Roberts and sent to brigade headquarters, but supposing them to have been lost, the above copies are handed in. In the engagement of the 30th ultimo the regiment was charged with the support of Cooper's battery and ordered to

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 7 killed, 20 wounded, and 6 missing on June 26, and 7 killed, 29 wounded, and 37 missing on June 27.

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rely exclusively upon the bayonet. When the order to charge on the enemy was given, owing to a misapprehension of the order the three left companies charged toward the left along with a portion of the Fifth Regiment, and drove the enemy out of the woods, completely routing them and taking a number of prisoners. The remaining six companies (Company A not being with the regiment) charged the enemy as they advanced on Cooper's battery, and drove them back into the woods on the right of the battery, after which they retired to their original position. On the enemy approaching a second time, they charged again, and a second time drove them back into the woods, and again retired to their first position. When the enemy approached in force against the battery on the right of the regiment the third charge was made against them, with like effect as the others. Before the regiment could rally they were attacked on the left flank by a large force and compelled to retire. The three left companies were under the command of Maj. L. Todd and the six companies under command of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire. During the entire engagement both officers and men behaved with gallantry and courage. I regret to say that the regiment suffered severely among its officers, many of them being wounded and others supposed to be killed, as they are missing and of whom we have no account. Previous to the engagement the regiment was out on picket duty about two miles in front of the battle-field, and discovered the enemy advancing in force, when they retired to camp and took the position assigned them in the action. I append a list of the losses.* I make the foregoing report in the absence of Colonel Roberts, who is not on duty by reason of sickness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEML. TODD,

Major, Comdg. First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

[11.]

Report of Lieut. Col. William McCandless, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations June 26–30.

HDQRS. 2D REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,

July 1, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in the engagement of the 26th instant at Mechanicsville the Second Regiment occupied and maintained the right of the brigade immediately on the right flank of Captain Cooper's battery, and on line therewith, sustaining the following losses, viz, killed, 7; wounded, 1 lieutenant and 33 men (34); missing, 7, out of a force of 371 men, the whole force engaged. In the action of the 27th instant, held at Gaines' Mill, the Second Regiment was ordered by General Reynolds into a wood upon our left, from which a number of regiments had been repulsed earlier in the day. The officers and men maintained their ground manfully for some time against the galling cross fire of a largely superior force of the rebels, but were finally forced to retire into the open field, when the regiment was again driven back to the rear of our camp, sustaining a loss of, killed, 4; in wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 22 men (24); missing, 20, out of an aggregate force of 321 men engaged. In the action of yesterday, 30th instant,

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 11 killed, 85 wounded, and 38 missing.

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the regiment was formed in line of battle on the left in the woods in the rear of Captain Cooper's battery. The rebels having forced back our lines, we were ordered forward, and advanced up the hill beyond the battery and formed line in rear of some rising ground. At this point, attempting to charge the rebels in the woods, the line was broken and the regiment hurled back to its original position, where it formed, along with broken fragments of other regiments, and maintained its fire until relieved by others. The list of the casualties were 2 men killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 26 men wounded (30); missing, 51, out of an aggregate force of 278 engaged, leaving now in line for duty 195. This is a detailed list of casualties, as far as I have been informed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM McCANDLESS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

Captain CLARK,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Seymour's Brigade.

[11.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Fisher, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations June 26–30.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES,
July 4, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with Orders, No. —, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the positions and work of this regiment in the recent battles near Richmond:

On Thursday, 26th of June, the Fifth Regiment, in connection with the First Rifles (usually denominated Bucktails), were detailed for picket along the Chickahominy. Early in the day the enemy made his appearance on the right of our line, when a brisk skirmishing was commenced and [kept] up until the afternoon, when the two regiments retired to Beaver Run, a small stream north of Mechanicsville. Our regiment was posted along the margin of a piece of woodland. Skirmishers were thrown out in front and one company posted in a rudely constructed rifle-pit a little to the right and front of our right flank. I was put in command of the skirmishers and rifle-pit. About 3.30 o'clock the enemy made his appearance in large force, when a terrific fire was opened and kept up until after dark, when the enemy retired, leaving large numbers of killed and wounded on the field. The Fifth Regiment lost in this engagement 7 killed, 64 wounded, and 12 missing. It would be hard to make any distinction in reporting the conduct of officers and men in this engagement, as all behaved with the most consummate coolness and bravery. Our regiment lay down on the field just in rear of our line of battle, but received an order about midnight to march, which we did, and halted at Gaines' Hill and participated in the battle of 27th ultimo. Our regiment was ordered to take a position near the right, which we took and held for nearly four hours under a heavy fire of the enemy, our officers and men behaving with great coolness and courage. We were kept under fire until our ammunition was exhausted, when our right flank was attacked by a brigade of the enemy and we were forced to retire, which we did in good order. In this engagement we lost: Killed, 5, among which was Capt. R. W. Sturrock, Company F; wounded, 43; missing, 8. Most of our missing in both engagements have since returned. At the battle of the 30th ultimo the Fifth Regiment again occupied an important position. Col-

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onel Simmons, of the Fifth Regiment, was in command of the First Brigade in place of General Reynolds, who had been taken prisoner on the 27th. The command of the regiment was intrusted to me. Soon after the battle commenced, I was ordered to charge the enemy's right with parts of the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments. The charge was made, the enemy routed, and over 100 prisoners taken. The troops engaged in the charge were rallied and placed in position to make another dash at the enemy, but before this could be done the enemy came on us in such overwhelming force as to compel us to retire. In this encounter the Fifth lost several valuable officers and men. Among the former were the gallant Col. S. G. Simmons, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, who fell while gallantly urging and leading his men to the work; Capt. James Taggart, Company B, Fifth Regiment; Capt. Thomas Chamberlain, Company D; Capt. John McCleery, Company H; Lieutenant Riddle, Company F; Lieutenant McFadden, Company D; Lieutenant Hildebrand, Company G, all of whom were severely wounded and missing—probably afterward taken prisoners. Our loss in killed is 5; wounded, 67; missing 59. Many of the wounded and missing are undoubtedly since dead. Here again our officers and men behaved most admirably. I cannot but mention as deserving particular notice Major Dare, of the Fifth, to whom as much as to any other is due the splendid success of the charge on the right. Adjutant Mason, although severely wounded, remained at his post during the entire day, doing his duty faithfully. Aggregate killed, wounded, and missing in three engagements, 270.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FISHER,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves.

Capt. J. C. CLARK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry B. McKean, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations June 28–July 1.

HDQRS. 6TH REGT. INFTY., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,

Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862.

SIR: In reply to circular just received from division headquarters, requiring a report of the action of regiments, &c., I have to state that the Sixth Regiment participated in no engagement recently. The regiment was stationed at Tunstall's from the 15th day of June to the 28th of the same month, except that the left wing was detached on the 19th and placed on duty at White House Landing. On the 28th the battalion at Tunstall's received orders from General Stoneman to retire to White House. It reached the landing about 6 o'clock that evening. Here the whole regiment embarked upon a steam transport and proceeded down the Pamunkey and York Rivers to Fortress Monroe, and thence up James River to Harrison's Landing, where it arrived Tuesday evening, July 1, 1862.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. MCKEAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES C. CLARK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

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Report of Capt. Daniel S. Porter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations June 27–30.

HDQRS. 11TH. REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
July 10, 1862.

My report of the 6th instant embraced the casualties of the regiment as nigh as could be ascertained. On the 27th day of June, 1862, as our regiment was marching to the battle-ground, I was detailed with my company to put helves into 500 axes. On this account I know nothing personally of the operations or position of the regiment in the battle. But from the best information received, the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in connection with the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, relieved the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in the woods. After this I can learn nothing of them except from stragglers, who say they were surrounded. About 600 men of our regiment are missing in this battle, including the field officers and all the line officers, except myself and Lieutenants Sloan, Stewart, and Mills. Captain Louden, of Company C, was absent at home sick. In the battle of Monday, June 30, 1862, I took about 106 men into action. These I divided into two companies, Lieutenant Sloan commanding the left company and myself the right. We were placed on the left of the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and acted under command of Colonel Harvey. The Eleventh Regiment became engaged in the action about 5 p. m. The Eleventh and Seventh Regiments were stationed about ten paces in rear of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which was immediately in rear of the battery. Shortly after the action commenced the Seventh and Eleventh Regiments marched to the right of the Fourth Regiment and moved down in column by division toward the woods in front. In this position a charge bayonet was made. The men became scattered and confused. However, they rallied on the colors of the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. They then fell back in pretty good order to the battery. The Fourth then advanced to the front. The Seventh and Eleventh in a short time made another charge with better success. Every inch was contested. My boys only left the field when night put an end to the fray. Out of 106 men of the Eleventh Regiment who went into this action, 34 are either killed, wounded, or missing. This, I believe, embodies the principal positions and operations of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in the actions of June 27 and 30, 1862.

I am, your obedient servant,

DAN S. PORTER,
Captain, Comdg. Eleventh Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

General SEYMOUR.
[11.]

Report of Lieut. Eben G. Scott, Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations June 26–27.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA., *July 6, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the movements of Battery C, Fifth Regiment Artillery, U. S. Army, Capt. H. V. De Hart commanding, in the actions of the 26th and 27th of June, 1862:

In the action of 26th of June, 1862, the battery opened fire upon the enemy about 5 p. m. and ceased firing about 8.30 p. m. Its position

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was in front of the Hudson house, behind a partially finished parapet, a mile east of Mechanicsville. After the range had been obtained the firing proceeded with rapidity till it ceased, and with the effect of repelling the several attacks made upon it by the enemy. No movements were made, except that the right section, under First Lieut. E. G. Scott, was sent about fifty rods to the right, where it remained until relieved by a section of Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and that Lieut. G. V. Weir was sent to the front and left with one piece, which under his direction did good service. The bearing of the officers and men in this engagement deserves the highest credit. For casualties reference is respectfully made to my report of July 5, 1862. The command slept upon the field, and retired in good order at 3 a. m. June 27, 1862. In the action of June 27, 1862, the battery remained in its first position till about midday, when it took a position upon the bluff, where it could sweep the plain beneath and the woods in front. It was then near the extreme left of the line. About 6 p. m. it changed its position about eighty rods to the right, and entered the engagement in its position on the right of the artillery brigade of McCall's division. For some ten minutes after coming into battery the firing could not commence on account of the dense mass of fugitives that filled the space in front of the guns between the battery and the woods. This undoubtedly gave to the enemy an advantage which they were not slow to take, and which became an impossibility to retake. After the firing commenced it continued uninterruptedly till forced to cease. Canister and spherical case were used, with a great preponderance of the former, and with the effect of driving back the enemy with great loss and confusion from his repeated charges. For some time before the firing ceased the smoke became so packed before the guns as to preclude the possibility of aiming, and this, too, gave the enemy an advantage of conducting his movements unseen—an advantage which resulted in his flanking the battery, capturing several pieces, and driving the remainder from the field. At 6.30 p. m. the three pieces and caissons that remained of the battery had retreated, owing to the battery being flanked upon the left and the object of a musketry fire that rendered its further movements impossible. Had the infantry supports maintained their position the battery could not have been taken, and even as it was the day might not have been lost to us had not our own cavalry, whom we at first took to be that of the enemy, rushed in disgraceful flight pell-mell through our intervals while we were changing front to a position whence we could sweep the field. After retreating three-quarters of a mile two pieces again went into battery and assisted in checking the pursuit by their fire of shell. Here, by order of Brigadier-General Seymour, the commanding officer, Lieut E. G. Scott, in place of Capt. H. V. De Hart, wounded, reported to Captain Smead, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Of the bearing of the officers and men in this action the commanding officer cannot speak too highly. Not a man flinched or wavered or made the first motion toward retiring till the order of retreat was given, and then such as had pieces left withdrew in good order with them, and such as had not attached themselves to the detachments that had, this being the more creditable to them from the few examples of like action being set by the crowd around them. In view of the above remarks I trust I may not be deemed inconsistent in calling attention to the courage and coolness of Lieut. G. V. Weir, not only during the action, but as displayed on the retreat by doing his utmost by voice and example to stay the panic, and by his placing the two guns alluded to above in battery and shelling the enemy till the

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pursuit was stopped. I would likewise respectfully call attention to the soldier-like conduct of the non-commissioned officers. For casualties, I refer respectfully to my report of July 5, 1862.*

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. G. SCOTT,

Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery C, Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army.

Captain CLARK,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Seymour's Division.

[11.]

Memorandum of Capt. James Thompson, Battery G, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations June 30.†

CAMP OF COMPANY G, SECOND ARTILLERY,
Near Harrison's Landing, July 12, 1862.

GENERAL: Your very kind note has this moment been handed to me. It affords me pleasure to comply with your request. After I saw you with General Meade the position of my battery was changed by General Kearny's order so as to be nearly parallel with the New Market road. From this I deployed in echelon from the right and came into "action left," the section in front having retired about the time the enemy opened on your division. The left piece was near Randol's right one, a little retired. When the firing opened in your division I think Randol moved his battery forward and changed front slightly to his left (of this I am not positive). The rebels appeared in force on our front about 4.30 p. m. I opened with spherical case as they came from the woods in front. They continued advancing in line rapidly, stooping down and firing until within about 150 yards, when we poured a couple of rounds of canister into them. They faltered somewhat, but soon rallied and attempted to capture the battery. We gave them double canister without sponging, and when about thirty yards from our guns the infantry charged them, and I ceased firing for a moment. They were forced back with great slaughter. The supports did not pursue except to turn the rebels back, but opened in front of my guns and fell down, and I poured canister in again. When the enemy fell back about 150 yards they dropped down and kept up a constant fire. They made three successive charges, which were repulsed in the same manner, and I left the field, as General Kearny says in his report, when I had "expended all my grape and had become tired of the futility of round shot" (as I remember it). The battery retired from the field about 7.30, not a foot of ground having been gained by the enemy. The strangest part to me is how Randol's battery was taken so near mine. Twice we had to resist attack coming directly over his deserted guns (though I saw but little; I was on horseback in the midst of smoke, &c., much occupied, keeping up my drivers and cannoneers). A limber from some battery on our left came dashing into my caissons and completely upset two (six horses and no drivers). After exhausting canister, we put in double spherical case, cut minimum. We lost one gun, but it was after limbering and getting partly off the field—a trace broke, and while they were getting the spare one (I have one on each limber) the horses were shot and drivers wounded. We sent back, but could not get it off. The Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hays, behaved nobly, jumping up and charging gloriously. My own men worked bravely and manfully.

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*Embodied in tables, Vol. XI, Part II, pp. 39, 40.

†See reports, Vol. XI, Part II, pp. 170, 172.

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Captain Thompson's compliments to General Seymour, regretting his inability to present a better memorandum to-day. The very great pressure of other matters—less pleasant, however—has prevented Captain Thompson from giving the matter that attention he would greatly desire it should have. The general will please accept many thanks for his kindness.

JULY 12, 1862.

[11.]

Report of Col. Edward L. Thomas, Thirty-fifth Georgia Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
August 6, 1862.

MAJOR: In accordance with orders from division headquarters I have the honor to submit the following as the most complete report I can make of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the recent battles near Richmond:

The Third Brigade left its camp near Mechanicsville on Wednesday, June 25, and proceeded to near the Meadow Bridge, across the Chickahominy River, where it bivouacked that night. It remained there until the afternoon of Thursday, June 26, when it proceeded to cross the Meadow Bridge and to march down the north bank of the Chickahominy toward Mechanicsville. Upon arriving near Mechanicsville the brigade was ordered to attack the battery of the enemy on its right, in accordance with which the brigade moved by the flank through the woods on the left of the road by which it had previously marched; crossed a field and another piece of woods, which brought it to the right of the enemy's battery. A part of the brigade, consisting of the Thirty-fifth and Fourteenth Georgia Regiments and the Third Louisiana Battalion, was thrown into line of battle and ordered to advance on the enemy's position. This part advanced through a field under heavy fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy down a hill toward Beaver Dam Creek. Before arriving at this creek, it was discovered that the enemy occupied a wooded hill across the creek, protected by abatis and intrenchments. To the right of their intrenchments and abatis they had thrown out a large force of infantry. The Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment and a portion of the Fourteenth Georgia and Third Louisiana Battalion crossed the creek (which here expanded into a pond fifty yards wide and from two to four feet deep) and attacked the enemy in the woods on their right, and after a severe conflict drove them from the woods and some distance through a field.

The commanding officer of the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment sent for re-enforcements to cross the creek, but re-enforcements not coming he was unable to follow up his advantage. He held his position until after dark against greatly superior numbers, and then withdrew across the creek; rejoined the rest of the brigade. The brigade then moved to a position near Mechanicsville, where it bivouacked for the night. On Friday morning, June 27, the brigade moved forward toward Gaines' Mill, and proceeded until the enemy was discovered occupying a strong position on a wooded hill, partly protected by abatis, with two lines of breast-works, the upper constructed of rails and the lower of earth and timber, with artillery in a field just in rear of their position. The brigade was formed in line of battle and advanced through a field toward the enemy's position under a heavy fire. The regiment under my command was on the right of the Third Brigade and on the left of another brigade. After receiving and returning the fire

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of the enemy for some time, it was discovered that the troops both on the right and left of this regiment had retired. This regiment was then ordered to retire, which it did in good order and joined the rest of the brigade. I have since been informed that the Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment, Col. Thomas Hardeman, held his position on the left of the brigade until all except the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment had retired. The brigade bivouacked on the field that night, where it remained on Saturday, June 28.

On Sunday, June 29, the brigade crossed the Chickahominy by New Bridge and marched to near Atlee's, on the Darbytown road; bivouacked there on Sunday night, and on Monday continued the march until late in the evening, when the brigade went to support troops then engaged with the enemy. A part of the brigade was sent on in front, the other part following. The rear portion, to which my regiment belonged, formed line of battle and moved through an open field and joined the part of the brigade in front. The Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment, occupying the left of the brigade, became engaged with the enemy, suffering considerable loss. Just in front of the right wing of this brigade a body of troops, supposed at the time to be General Pender's brigade, engaged the enemy. Having been informed that our friends were just in advance of us, the right wing of the brigade was ordered not to fire, and was halted in easy supporting distance. We remained here until 9 or 10 o'clock at night, when we discovered that two bodies of the enemy had been firing into each other. The enemy having retired from the field, this brigade was withdrawn and bivouacked on another part of the field. Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson having been severely injured on Monday evening, on Tuesday morning the command of the brigade devolved upon me. Late on Tuesday evening the brigade was ordered to support our troops engaged with the enemy on Malvern Hill. It marched by the flank to an open field in front of the enemy's position, then formed line of battle to the right and moved through the field toward the enemy's position, held the position assigned to it until all firing had ceased, then withdrew to its previous camp. I have no report to make of misconduct of officers of the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and I have the honor to send inclosed reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Manning, Forty-ninth Georgia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Folsom, Fourteenth Georgia, and Major Grice, Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment, in reference to the conduct of officers in their several regiments.* Regretting that I cannot make a more complete report, the above is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, with highest respect, your obedient servant,

EDW. L. THOMAS,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

[11.]

JULY 23, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Malvern Hill, Va.

Report of Col. David McM. Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
July 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the general commanding division that yesterday, with the view of ascertaining what force of the

*Not found.

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enemy was on Malvern Hill, I made the following dispositions with the following results:

The rebels having two pieces of artillery at a point on the river road and sweeping the bridge, I determined to approach the hill at two points, one on the north side, the other on the east. One squadron of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Keenan, was sent to Crenshaw's, on the Charles City road, to proceed from there on the Shirley road toward White Oak Swamp until striking the Long Bridge road; follow that to the Quaker road, and down the latter road to Malvern Hill. At the same time I directed one squadron to move up the road, followed by Keyes' corps to the mill, to cross at it, and strike the hill on the east side. Whilst these squadrons were moving some of our men, dismounted, were sent to Turkey Bridge to drive in the pickets and draw the fire of the artillery. All these movements were successfully accomplished. Both squadrons reached Mr. Kemp's, but at different times. The squadrons sent by the Shirley road encountered the enemy's pickets, but not in any strength. Three companies of rebel cavalry occupied Malvern Hill; no infantry at all. In the operations of yesterday 1 private of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry was slightly wounded and 1 horse of the same regiment was killed; 1 prisoner of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry was taken by us. A contraband, who was sent me this morning from our picket, says he lives at Mr. Robert Taylor's house, which is three miles from Malvern Hill in the direction of Richmond. He further says that the only force near Malvern Hill is the cavalry camped on Four-Mile Creek; that the infantry went toward Richmond on Monday last. I have directed a portion of the force near Haxall's to go to Malvern Hill to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

[11.]

AUGUST 9, 1862.—Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.

Report of Capt. Clermont L. Best, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Second Corps, Army of Virginia.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 13, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to report the following operations of the artillery of the Second Corps in battle at Cedar Mountain on Saturday last:

There being but five brigades composing the corps, and each of diminished strength, it was deemed proper that no more than one battery to each brigade should be brought into action. These batteries had been previously designated, and were placed in position on the most favorable points, supported by the brigades to which they were respectively attached. General Crawford, having with his brigade preceded the remainder of the corps by one day, had already selected a point for his guns, the most commanding, certainly, on our side of the field. The topography of the ground was such that to obtain an effective play the remaining guns were ranged to the right and left of this point, at suitable intervals, presenting a slightly crescent form of

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about three-quarters of a mile in extent. The opposing batteries were posted on the slope of a conical hill to the left, just under cover of a slight eminence to the front and center, and again near a dense woods on our right, the pieces pretty well masked and each position commanding ours. I do not think they outnumbered us in guns, but one battery on the hill slope, of two guns, was evidently of heavier metal. Their practice was not of a superior order, judging from the large amount of shot hurled at us and the results as appended to this report. The battle commenced in earnest with artillery about 3 p. m. For two hours about sixty cannon, mostly rifled, were playing into each other without cessation, the distance between the combatants averaging about 1,400 yards. Our batteries were directed upon theirs, but turned upon their infantry whenever discovered. At 5 p. m. Major-General Banks directed the artillery to cease firing, in order to advance the infantry. The order was obeyed, but in about half an hour it was discovered that the enemy's infantry was also advancing in force, and opportunity being favorable to fire over the heads of our men with safety, the cannonading was resumed and continued until night ended the conflict. Though the day was intensely warm and our position such as to receive a converging fire from the enemy, officers and men stood firm and unflinching to the end. Captains McGilvery, Robinson, and Roemer were constantly under fire, working their guns with coolness and discrimination. Captain Knap, Lieutenant Muhlenberg, and Lieutenant Cushing were more immediately under my observation during that terrible afternoon, and I am sure I do them but justice in saying never were men more earnest in their work. Well done, I can truly say for officers, non-commissioned, and privates of all the batteries. That their afternoon's work proved very destructive to the enemy is to my mind beyond question. At dark the batteries were retired about half a mile to the rear, during which movement a gun and caisson were lost by becoming mired and entangled in a small stream. They could not be extricated before the enemy's sharpshooters had reached them. The gun, however, was spiked and its limber and horses saved. No other loss in material. The batteries not in action were posted favorably in rear of the field for such service as the exigencies of the conflict might create. We had but little occasion for using canister, and the ammunition proved, generally, to be of good quality, the total rounds expended being 3,213. The following batteries were engaged: Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Muhlenberg in command; Capt. Jos. M. Knap's Pennsylvania battery; Capt. J. Roemer's L, Second New York; Capt. F. McGilvery, Sixth Maine; Capt. O. W. Robinson, Fourth Maine. Lieut. E. R. Geary, of Knap's battery, was slightly wounded in the elbow.

C. L. BEST,
Captain Fourth Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

[12.]

Report of Capt. James Thompson, Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *August 9, 1862.*

SIR: Having arrived upon the ground at dark, and when near the wood through which the road passes, I found the road blocked by troops, and ordered to wheel to the right by General McDowell, and not

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having further instructions, I halted the battery until I was assigned a position on an open piece of ground between two patches of wood. Shortly afterward was ordered to another position by Major Tillson (chief of artillery), and when moving in the direction indicated I was fired upon by the enemy with canister, when I immediately came into action to the right and fired shell, as I could not use canister on account of the division having formed into line between the enemy and my battery; also I judged the distance (600 yards) too great. After firing a few rounds I found that as there was a rise in the ground between the enemy's and my batteries which prevented my Parrott guns from reaching them, I directed shell to be fired into the wood where I supposed the enemy's support to be, and continued to reply to the enemy's battery with my two 12-pounder howitzers, which in a short time silenced them and caused them to leave behind one caisson, many dead horses, and two dead officers. In consequence of the knoll between us I suffered no loss, as their rifled guns could not reach me from the same cause that prevented my Parrotts from reaching them. But the howitzers' fire to them was close and terribly destructive. Casualties none. August 12, 1862, advanced with General Buford's cavalry brigade to Robertson River and skirmished with the enemy, driving off his cavalry which had drawn up into line of battle.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. THOMPSON,

Captain, Comdg. Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

General RICKETTS.

[12.]

Report of Col. George L. Beal, Tenth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MAINE REGIMENT,
Culpeper Court-House, Va., August 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the late movements of my command:

At 1.30 p. m. August 8 I received orders from you to march in one hour with only arms and equipments. At the appointed time the regiment, with the others of the First Brigade, went out on the Orange Court-House road about seven miles. The air had been extremely hot and fully a third of the men had fallen out, but nearly all came up during the evening. Being ordered to support Knap's battery, I placed the regiment behind the hill and remained there all the night and next day till 4.15 p. m., when, other regiments of Banks' army having arrived, we changed our position in front of Cedar Run and to the right of the road, which being done we were again ordered forward to support Best's battery. The battery, on taking position in the rear of woods at the right of the road, was assailed by a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's right and center, from which the regiment was protected by the woods and by lying down. I am happy to state that none of my force were injured by this fire. At about 6 p. m. I was ordered to advance through the woods, and did so at once. On emerging from them the condition of affairs was as follows: Across the open space, and distant 200 and 300 yards, were other woods, in the lower eastern edge of which the enemy's musketry was just being commenced. An unknown Federal regiment on the Orange road was retreating slowly before this fire and that from the enemy's center, as

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also from the enemy's artillery, whose overshots were striking around us. The enemy rapidly worked up the edge of the woods toward our right and commenced very vigorous fire upon us. Our men went forward rapidly, and on arriving at the summit of a slight undulation met a most murderous fire. Seeing that my men had no shelter I commenced to retire them to the woods we had just left, where we might have done excellent service and been comparatively safe. An officer, reporting himself as on General Banks' staff, came forward and forbade this movement, and I ordered the men to halt on the northern slope of the knoll and to lie down and fire. I must mention that I waited some time, unwilling to fire, because scattered parties from other regiments were being driven from the woods by the advancing enemy. Had my men been less determined this crowd of unfortunates would have created a panic in our ranks. At the command every man went to work, and for thirty minutes kept up a continuous stream of fire along the line. The enemy, however, from their shelter and immense numbers had greatly the advantage, and our casualties, all of which happened at this place, show how successfully they used it. A part of General Gordon's brigade soon appeared on our right, but the fire of the enemy being so murderous that I could not believe it to be the desire of any general to allow such useless slaughter I gave the order to retreat.

Previous to this order all had done their duty manfully. I have not heard of a single instance of cowardly or shirking conduct during the fire. The retreat through the woods broke up my command, and many remained behind and, under cover of the woods, prolonged the contest. Others helped off the wounded. We reformed in the timber skirting on the northern bank of Cedar Run, and passed to the rear of Ricketts' division. Learning that two wagon loads of rations were near by, I marched the regiment toward them, the men having been thirty hours without food. The enemy having created a fright amongst teamsters by firing a few shells, I was compelled to retreat, in all about two miles, where, the teams being halted, the regiment stacked arms, ate their suppers, and went to sleep. We remained in this vicinity till the morning of the 11th, when we received orders to return to Culpeper Court-House and go into camp. I cannot distinguish among the many brave any one who did not do his whole duty and prove himself a hero; all promptly obeyed, all gallantly faced the cross fire of the enemy, which in thirty minutes caused the frightful casualties which I am obliged to report. I am happy to state that nearly all of our wounded were brought off and taken care of as well as possible. Our revised recapitulation is: In action, 2 field, 4 staff, and 20 company officers; 435 enlisted men. Officers killed, 2; mortally wounded, 1; severely wounded, 2; slightly wounded, 2. Enlisted men killed, 19; mortally wounded, 8; severely wounded, 73; slightly wounded, 63. Aggregate, 170. There are also missing, supposed prisoners, Lieutenant Beardsley, commanding Company D, a sergeant, and two privates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE L. BEAL,

Colonel, Commanding Tenth Maine Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD.

Since making the above report 2 wounded officers and 15 wounded enlisted men have died from wounds.

[12.]

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Report of Col. Henry J. Stainrook, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 109TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp beyond Culpeper, Va., August 12, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to present the following report in reference to my position in the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, on the 9th instant:

About 3 p. m. the battle commenced by the opening of artillery. My regiment, consisting of 300 men, at that time was posted 300 paces on the left of the artillery. Ten minutes afterwards I was ordered by General Prince to march by the right flank in rear of the batteries, where I remained perhaps an hour, during which time Adjutant McAdams, Second Lieutenant Dietz, and myself were wounded slightly by shell. I was then ordered by General Prince to advance, which order I obeyed instantly, passing the batteries a considerable distance and entering a corn-field, where we commenced firing, and continued in action until nearly 8 p. m. At this time there were 31 dead upon the field, and some 70 wounded. I now observed that the rebels were turning my right flank. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Third Maryland Volunteers, who were posted upon my right, had withdrawn some twenty minutes previously. Upon my left was the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, who had commenced retiring. Finding that we were overpowered and that resistance was useless, I retired, the One hundred and second New York Volunteers retiring at the same time. I would here take occasion to state that during the engagement I lost three ambulances, horses, also surgical instruments and cases. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the faithful manner in which Assistant Surgeon Brubaker performed his duties. During the entire engagement he was riding back and forward among the heaviest firing of the artillery, attending to his arduous duties. My loss, as stated, was 31 killed, 70 wounded, and 40 missing. Among the latter was First Lieutenant Nevin, Company K, and Second Lieutenant Veale, Company F. As every officer and man did their duty most nobly, it would be unjust to mention any special acts of bravery on the part of my command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. J. STAINROOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. T. B. VAN BUREN,
Commanding Brigade.

[12.]

Report of Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Third Wisconsin Infantry.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER, VA., *August 13, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the action of the 9th by the Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers:

The Third Brigade, of General Williams' division, General Gordon commanding, occupied the right of the line. The place originally occupied by the Third Wisconsin Volunteers was the left of said brigade immediately on the right of the battery, in front of the house temporarily used as a hospital. Soon after the action began I was ordered by General Gordon to skirmish the woods to the left and front of our position with six companies, which was done without any

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important developments. Soon after this examination, and while awaiting orders, I was ordered to join General Crawford's command, a portion of which had entered the woods referred to and taken up an advanced position. This order came in the name of Brigadier-General Crawford. I replied in substance that I was there by order of General Gordon, and had sent a report to him of the result of the examination of the woods, and expected an order from him momentarily, and suggested that the order taking my regiment from its brigade should come from superior authority. In the meantime I assembled the six companies then with me, and moved up near the right of the position occupied by General Crawford's command. Very soon Captain Wilkins, of General Williams' staff, came up and said in substance that he had seen General Banks, who said it was proper that I should join General Crawford. I then reported to General Crawford for orders, and was placed on the right of the line. The order to move forward was immediately given, and soon after double quick. The timber and undergrowth were thick, which interfered with the precision of the march. Near the edge of the woods there was a rail fence, in getting over which the men were exposed to full view of the enemy, who were drawn up within close musketry range of the edge of the woods as we came out. The enemy's lines extended beyond the right of ours considerably, overlapping my regiment sufficiently to give by an oblique fire of that part of their line a most destructive cross fire on the right wing of the regiment. The enemy also had a force on the right which opened a flank fire on the regiment. The diagram below is a rough sketch of the relative position of the forces.* The right of the regiment was forced back under a most destructive fire. The loss in killed and wounded of the right was in some companies over one-fourth, and in two a third. The whole line was driven back. With the assistance of the officers I rallied sufficient men to make a force about equal, with the three companies that had not been engaged, to the six companies originally engaged, and moved up and took position in my brigade, which had meantime advanced and engaged the enemy on the line before occupied by General Crawford's command. My regiment remained and continued fire until the line was driven back by the turning of the right flank. The regiment was assembled in its original position, and some time after moved down to the road toward Culpeper, according to orders, striking the road farther than was intended, in consequence of a detour made to avoid shells thrown across the path on which it was moving. The following lines give the numbers taken into action, killed, wounded, and missing of the six companies that were engaged the first time. Company K was on the right.

	H.	C.	I.	D.	F.	K.
In action	44	45	45	45	44	44
Killed, wounded, and missing	9	11	9	19	14	18

The accompanying is a list of killed, wounded, and missing accounted for by name.† Lieutenant-Colonel Crane fell at his post while gallantly performing his duty. Captain O'Brien, who was wounded in the first part of the action, continued in command of his company, and received his death wound when the second time engaged. He was a very brave man. Doctor Raymond was confined to his bed by illness when the regiment was ordered forward from Culpeper, and was unable to reach

*Omitted. †Embodied in table, Vol. XII, Part II, p. 137.

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the field, although he attempted to do so. Doctor Conant, who was with the regiment, performed his duty in a manner worthy of all praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Colonel, Commanding Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. H. B. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

AUGUST 16–SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.—Campaign in Northern Virginia.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Clark, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations August 28–30.

HDQRS. THIRD REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
September 5, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with circular of this date I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this regiment during the recent battles in the vicinity of Bull Run:

Thursday, August 28, on the march from Warrenton fire was opened upon us from a battery on an eminence near. Line of battle was immediately formed in rear of our batteries. One company was deployed as skirmishers to protect our flank. After remaining in line for an hour or two we resumed our march, taking across the country to near Bull Run, where we bivouacked for the night. Friday, August 29, under arms by daylight in the morning. Returned across the country by nearly the same route we came, marching in column by division on the flank of battery. When we reached the Warrenton turnpike again we were subjected to a very severe fire from the batteries of the enemy. Returned again to same point we left in the morning. Again marched over a part of the same ground we did in the morning. Formed line of battle on the crest of hill and remained till after dark, when we fell back in line of battle to the same point we left in the morning, where we bivouacked for the night. Saturday, August 30, under arms before daylight. Marched farther to the right than either of the previous days. Went onto the field in column by division; supported two different batteries; had several men wounded; was subjected to a very heavy fire from the battery on the eminence nearly in front of our own battery. Retired to the ravine, where we remained a short time. Advanced to woods near by in line of battle to support the Bucktail Regiment as skirmishers. Again marched down to the valley. Formed line on road near Centerville and was engaged with infantry. Made a charge with the division and drove the enemy from the ground. Again marched to the eminence on the right, and from that point fell back and marched to Centerville. Among the casualties of the 30th I have to announce the death of Capt. H. Clay Beatty, one of the most promising officers in the regiment. His loss will be severely felt, and his place not easily supplied. I take pleasure in stating that all the officers and men of the command engaged behaved well.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Comdg. First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

[12.]

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Report of Col. Albert L. Magilton, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations August 28–30.

HDQRS. 4TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
Near Munson's Hill, Va., September 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make out the following report of the operations of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, during the three days' operations in the vicinity of Bull Run:

On Thursday, the 28th of August, 1862, we passed through Gainesville, on the Warrenton and Alexandria turnpike, on our way toward Centerville; that about two or three miles this side of Gainesville the enemy's battery opened upon the head of our column. The Fourth Regiment was immediately formed in line to support Captain Ransom's battery on the left of the road. After remaining about half an hour in this position we were shifted to the right of the road. Shortly afterward we were marched by the right flank in a southeasterly direction through woods and fields until we struck the Gainesville and Manassas Junction road. We marched along that road until we struck the road from Manassas Junction to the stone house on the Warrenton turnpike; that we continued along this road until we were about half a mile from the stone house. We then turned into a field for the night, where we bivouacked. Next morning we went to the south of the Warrenton turnpike, and finally reached the turnpike about one mile and a half from the stone house toward Gainesville. Here the Fourth Regiment was detailed to support Captain Cooper's battery (B), Pennsylvania Reserves. The fire of the enemy being very destructive and a body of rebel infantry attacking us on the left flank, it was deemed necessary to fall back to the south of the road to meet the enemy coming down upon us. After remaining there in line for a short time the whole brigade fell back in good order to the field where we had bivouacked the night before. We were then thrown forward toward the stone house, where we remained in position until after dark, when we fell back to the same field, where we bivouacked again for the night. Saturday morning we marched down the road toward the stone house and formed line of battle on the left of the Warrenton turnpike. Here we advanced to the front and occupied the ground where General Patrick's brigade had the fight the evening before. Here we lay in line of battle until the afternoon, when we were formed in the woods to our left. We remained here until the general engagement took place, when we were marched by a flank to the right of the Warrenton turnpike. Afterward formed on the left of the Warrenton turnpike and to the rear of the road we had marched on in the morning. Here we made a charge upon the enemy and gained the road leading to the stone house, where we expended all our ammunition, and then fell back in good order. Finally we fell back on the Centerville road beyond Bull Run and bivouacked for the night. I lost in the three days the following, viz: One captain, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 6 privates wounded and missing.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. MAGILTON,
Colonel Fourth Regt., Pa. Reserve Vol. Corps, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meade's Brigade.

[12.]

*But see table, Vol. XII, Part II, p. 256.

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Report of Capt. Joseph G. Holmes, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations August 21–September 1.

HDQRS. 7TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
Camp Near Munson's Hill, September 5, 1862.

In pursuance of brigade orders issued this day, September 5, 1862, from brigade headquarters, I respectfully beg leave to report the following:

On the 21st of August, at 9 p. m., the regiment took up the line of march for (destination unknown) from camp near Falmouth, Va. Halted for the night about four miles from late camp at 1 a. m. At 4 o'clock resumed the march, and arrived near Kelly's Ford at 6 p. m. August 22. Remained there until next morning at 8 a. m., and took up the march for Warrenton, passing the Rappahannock Station, the railroad bridge being on fire. Arrived near Warrenton at 3 p. m. Camped in line of battle until next day, August 24, when the order of march was again resumed toward the river. Halted again at 6 o'clock at Forbes' house, and formed line of battle. Remained there until the morning of 27th. Resumed the march for Bull Run. Halted for the night in a large field in close proximity to the enemy. Marched again at daybreak, nothing occurring worthy of note until about 11 a. m., when the rebels opened a destructive fire on us from a battery posted on our left. We, however, suffered no injury, the shells passing over. Our battery was placed in position, and we supported it until ordered to proceed forward. We arrived near the battle-field, on which a desperate battle was raging, near the old Bull Run field, at 8 p. m. Thursday, August 28. The regiment was sent on picket the same night. At daylight [29th] it was withdrawn, and marched for the field of action. Stood and marched in line, supporting different positions, until 2 p. m., when we were relieved, and marched to the rear to rest and take some nourishment. At 4 o'clock returned to the field, but not yet under fire, only occasionally being shelled. No casualties. Withdrew from the field at 8.30 o'clock. Resumed the contest at an early hour next morning, 29th [30th]. Advanced over the battle-field, supporting the battery during the fight. At this time (9 o'clock) the fire of the enemy was lively, doing us some damage, having five men wounded, one mortally. Being ordered to the left to prevent a flank movement, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers through the woods. No enemy appearing, we were drawn out and sent farther to the right, passing through a desperate fire to gain the position. Remained there a short time, then pushed back to the left with the batteries, which soon got in position, doing fearful havoc among the enemy, who had advanced some distance. Shortly after we were ordered to charge on the enemy, who were still pushing forward to capture a battery on our left. We went into the charge on a double-quick, and drove them back a considerable distance, capturing a number of prisoners, who were sent to the rear. We remained in the action and kept the enemy back until most of our ammunition was exhausted, when we were relieved. It was during this charge Lieut. Col. R. M. Henderson, while leading the regiment forward, was dangerously wounded in the side just above the hip. He was brought safe from the field and is now in Washington. The loss in killed, wounded, and missing is twenty-seven men, a small number for a regiment to be exposed to such a deadly and vigorous fire as they were exposed to that day, yet the companies composing the regiment did not average more than eighteen men each on that day or during the engagement. At 7.30 o'clock or thereabouts orders were

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given to march to the rear toward Centerville. The regiment being very much scattered, we halted for the night at the creek beyond Centerville (between the battle-field and Centerville), taking up the march again at daylight [31st], and went into camp at Centerville. Remained there until 4 p. m., reforming and reorganizing the companies and regiment, when we were ordered on picket, and marched about one mile and a half from Centerville, taking position and throwing out three companies as skirmishers to feel for the enemy, which they found posted as cavalry pickets, dismounted, about a mile in advance of our regiment. Shots were exchanged and the skirmishers fell back, according to orders. The following day, September 1, we were withdrawn, and took up our march in retreat for Fairfax, where we arrived at 3 p. m. Halted for the night, and took up the march for the fortifications in front of Washington at 11 a. m. Col. H. C. Bolinger met us on the road above Fairfax, having just returned after a severe illness, and immediately took command of the regiment amidst great cheering in the ranks.

JOSEPH G. HOLMES,
Capt. Co. I, Seventh Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps,
Senior captain present and through all the engagements.

Col. H. C. BOLINGER,
Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

[12.]

Report of Capt. William Lemon, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations August 28–30.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Camp at Upton's Hill, September 5, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I furnish you a report of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps:

On the 28th of August, 1862, while the brigade was marching right in front on the Warrenton and Alexandria turnpike near New Market, the enemy opened fire on us at 9.30 a. m. One shell took effect in the rear of my regiment, killing 3 men and wounding 5 others. The brigade immediately formed in line of battle on the left of the pike. My regiment was ordered in the rear of the line near the woods as a reserve. After remaining in that position for about an hour I was ordered forward. I found the brigade moving to the right. My regiment was ordered to move in column of company in rear of Third Regiment, which regiment was moving by the right flank. We were on the right of the battery; the Fourth and Seventh on the left of battery; Bucktails in front as skirmishers. Moved on to within four miles of Manassas. Halted for an hour and got dinner, then moved on near Manassas and turned to the left in direction of Bull Run battle-field. Encamped near battle-field for the night.

Friday, August 29, 1862, ordered in line at daylight. Moved out to old battle-field. Formed line of battle right in front, column by division, closed en masse. Remained half an hour. Pennsylvania Reserve Corps moved to the left by the right flank into a field. Formed column by division, right in front. Bucktails moved forward as skirmishers. Third and Eighth Regiments on left of battery; Fourth and Seventh Regiments on right of battery. Moved forward one mile and a half to road. Deployed in line of battle. General Reynolds ordered me to the left to support Cooper's battery. Moved along the

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road through the woods at double-quick under a heavy fire from the enemy. Found Bucktails beyond the woods at fence. Ordered by an aide to halt. Lay down for ten minutes. Third Regiment moved in line of battle to left of road through woods to the fence and halted, the enemy approaching our front. The Bucktails ordered forward as skirmishers. Proceeding about ten rods they engaged the skirmishers of the enemy. We formed line of battle, by order, across the road; Third Regiment on the left of road, right in front; Eighth Regiment on right of road, right in front; Seventh Regiment came down from Cooper's battery and formed on right of the Eighth Regiment, right in front. After lying half an hour, skirmishers engaged all the time, we were ordered to "about-face" and fall back, which we did in good order, through the wood to an open field, where we had formed line of battle before. The enemy then opened on our left (now our right), and we continued to fall back until out of range of their guns, when we formed column by company, right in front, in order, and marched to where we encamped the night before. Halted for ten minutes. Our brigade started for Manassas to get rations, our men having [had] nothing to eat since yesterday. Marched to the house where the teams were parked. Halted to rest. While there received orders to march back, which we did to place of encampment. Formed column by division. Bucktails deployed as skirmishers; Seventh and Eighth on left of battery; Fourth and Third on right of battery; Second Brigade formed in order. Our left moved forward half a mile toward the left of the line; then ordered to form line of battle in front of Doctor King's hospital, which we did, and remained in this position until after dark, when heavy firing commenced directly on our front. Moved by the right flank about twenty rods. Lay there half an hour, then about-faced. Marched in line to the rear eighty rods, then moved by the flank, left in front, to place of encampment. Lay down for the night along the wood.

Saturday, August 30, 1862, ordered into line before daylight. Moved by the right flank to the old battle-ground. Formed column by division, right in front. Bucktails deployed; Seventh and Eighth on left of battery; Fourth and Third on right of battery. Moved forward about 100 rods across ravine on a hill. Halted for an hour, then moved forward to the battle-ground of the night previous. Cooper's battery took position on a hill on our front and six rods to left of main road. Bucktails skirmishing with enemy in front of battery. Eighth Regiment deployed in line of battle in rear and right of battery and left of the road, the right resting on the road; Seventh Regiment three rods in rear of Eighth, in the same order; the Fourth and Third in rear of Seventh, in column of division. After ten minutes the Eighth moved by the right flank to the right of the road, the left resting on the road; the Seventh took position of the Eighth; the Third deployed into line and took position of the Seventh; the Fourth deployed into line, moved by the right flank in rear of the Eighth. While in this position I threw Company A of my regiment to the rear at a half-face to the right to watch the enemy, who were said to be in a narrow strip of timber on my right. We remained in this position about three-quarters of an hour, when our battery ceased firing, then took our positions in order. Fell back about 300 yards to another position. The Fourth, Third, Seventh, and Eighth formed column of companies, right in front, in order in rear of battery; lay there for three hours. Then Eighth Regiment was ordered forward to support the Bucktails, but before we got to the line General Reynolds ordered us back by the

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left flank, brigade following in order to the hospital (King's). Formed line of battle. Seventh and Eighth Regiments ordered forward into the woods. Deployed one company from each forward as skirmishers. Remained in the woods for one hour, when heavy firing commenced on the right of the line. We were ordered out of the woods by the right flank. At this time the right wing began to fall back. Our column moved to the right and rear of some batteries on a hill. First Brigade formed line of battle near a road, and Second Brigade immediately in our rear. After remaining fifteen minutes both brigades moved off by the left flank, left in front, across a ravine to a hill in front of general hospital on old battle-ground. Halted and came to our proper front. Charged bayonets at double-quick across a field to a road. The Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteers joining my regiment on the left, we halted on the road and delivered our fire. Held the enemy in check for half an hour, when the Fourth Infantry (regulars) came up in rear of us and delivered their fire over my regiment. After remaining here about one hour we fell back near the hospital. Halted for a short time, then moved off in the direction of Centerville. During the three days, and until we reached Centerville, my men had nothing to eat except four crackers each during the whole of the time. I must say that my men and officers behaved well during the engagements of those three days. Although having nothing to eat and marching every day, they were cheerful and obeyed my commands without hesitation. Many fell out of ranks, but as soon as they could have joined the regiment again, and are now ready and willing to try their hands again. I would here take occasion to bring to your notice Capt. J. G. Henry, Company A; Capt. J. M. Kent, Company I; Capt. H. C. Dawson, Company G, of my regiment, for their bravery and coolness while engaged with the enemy.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEMON,

Captain, Comdg. Eighth Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

[General MEADE.]

[12.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Baldy, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations August 30.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Camp near Alexandria, August [*September*] *5, 1862.*

SIR: In consequence of Colonel Hardin having been assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps at the battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, I was left in command of the Twelfth Regiment of the said brigade. At the time I took command the Third Brigade was ordered to check the advance of the rebels by General McDowell on the left wing of our army, the Twelfth Regiment being in advance and on the right of the brigade. As soon as the front of the regiment was cleared of retiring soldiers the regiment was ordered to fire, and continued to do so until the brigade fell back, the enemy being in overwhelming numbers. After we fell back I rallied the regiment and had but fifty-one men. I reported this fact to Colonel Hardin, who ordered me to fall back, after securing his person. I joined the first line of battle I came to, but they fell back, and so did also the second. I then received orders from one of General Pope's aides to march to Centerville. I then with the men joined General Patrick's force, after consulting with the commanding officer, and

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marched with General Patrick's command to Centerville, where I finally joined the brigade. In conclusion, permit me to say that officers and men of this regiment behaved in a most gallant manner. The colors of the regiment as we fell back were in the hands of First Lieutenant Kelly, Company E, of said regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER BALDY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Brigadier-General [MEADE].

[12.]

Report of Col. Hugh W. McNeil, First Pennsylvania Rifles (Thirteenth Reserves), of operations August 28–30.

HDQRS. FIRST RIFLES, FIRST BRIG., REYNOLDS' DIV.,
PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS,
Centerville, Va., August 31, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the six companies of my regiment present with the command during the engagements of the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant:

On the 28th, when the head of the column of General Reynolds' division, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, moving down the Warrenton pike, had reached the vicinity of Groveton, the enemy were reported immediately in front. I moved my command rapidly forward, when the enemy opened a brisk artillery fire from an advantageous position on the left of the road. General Meade ordered me to deploy my regiment as skirmishers. I sent Companies B, D, and K into the open field in front of the enemy's battery on the left, and A, E, and F through the woods on the right of the road. After the enemy's battery had been silenced I was ordered to move the whole line forward and feel the position of the enemy in the front. I found the battery withdrawn and the enemy retiring to the left, where a considerable force of cavalry and infantry could be seen in the distance. A small party of scouts was encountered at Groveton and driven back. In the meantime Captain Irvin, with the three companies originally deployed on the left, was ordered by General Reynolds to reconnoiter along the road to the left as far as Sudley Springs. I inclose Captain Irvin's report of the reconnaissance (paper marked A). Receiving information from you that the division had made a detour to the right in the direction of Manassas, I moved the line of skirmishers by the right flank and joined the command without casualty. The next morning (the 29th) I was again ordered by General Meade to throw out a line of skirmishers across the division front as it advanced on the left of Schenck and Milroy, who were then engaging the enemy on the right. Nothing was discovered until the position was reached where the skirmish of the day before occurred. The fight was confined at this time to the extreme right, the enemy being apparently in the same position as the day before, but our forces were now approaching from the opposite direction. On reaching Groveton I was ordered to call in the skirmishers, move along the road westward, and take a position to protect our left flank. In passing to the point indicated my command was under a most severe fire from the enemy's battery, which was throwing shell and grape, causing a considerable loss in wounded. Soon after the enemy's sharpshooters opened upon us from a thicket and house on our left. I deployed on either side of the road and advanced the line, driving them back and discovering the enemy in force with artillery. The house from which we drove them I ascertained

had been occupied as a hospital by King's division during the severe engagement of the evening before. In this lay thirty-eight wounded. While preparing to send these to the rear, I was ordered by the general to retire. My men had made a most spirited dash upon the ambuscaded foe, rushing upon them with the bayonet, determined to find what was not open to their aim. I succeeded in bringing off my own killed and wounded and rejoined the brigade in its position farther to the left.

On the morning of the 30th I was ordered by General Meade to advance my command deployed as skirmishers over the ground occupied by Hatch's brigade during the battle of the evening before, and gather up the wounded left on the field. I pushed the line forward to the crest of the hill beyond, and there engaged the enemy's skirmishers, receiving also the fire of his batteries. All the wounded, numbering between twenty and thirty, were sent to the rear. After holding this position for several hours General Reynolds directed me to move forward and drive back the sharpshooters that were delivering a galling fire from concealed positions in our front. The Fifth Regiment of our division was deployed in extension of our line to the left, and supported by the Second and Third Regiments I advanced rapidly, gaining the enemy's position and pouring a destructive fire into his retreating line. From this point the enemy was seen massing his forces for an attack upon our left flank, and being already enfiladed by a battery, the line retired to its original position. Owing to the exposure of my men to a sharp fire from well-armed marksmen securely posted several casualties occurred, but all the wounded were brought safely to the rear. I was recalled from this position in time to participate with the rest of the command in the general engagement of the day. My regiment, although much reduced by four companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Kane being detached on duty guarding the wagon train and worn down by the fatigue of the three preceding engagements, entered into action with unabated spirit. Our position was on the right of the First Brigade, immediately under the notice of General Meade, when the Reserves made their splendid charge upon the enemy, and it would be superfluous for me to state here how my command conducted itself. Two companies (D and E) were without a single commissioned officer, but by their steady self-reliance they furnished a proof of the marked intelligence of the rank and file of the Union Army. I submit herewith Asst. Surg. William B. Jones' report (paper marked "B") of the killed, wounded, and missing during the recent engagements.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH W. McNEIL,
Colonel, Commanding Rifles.

Capt. EDWARD C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

A.

GROVETON, *August 28, 1862.*

Col. H. W. McNEIL,
Commanding First Rifles:

About noon of the 28th instant, shortly after we had been deployed by your order as skirmishers on the Warrenton road at the point where the head of our column had been fired upon by the enemy's battery, I was ordered by General Reynolds to take the three companies then deployed upon the left of the road immediately in front of our battery,

* Embodied in table, Vol. XII, Part II, p. 256.

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and proceed in the direction of and to Sudley Springs to ascertain the force of the enemy in that quarter. A portion of a company of cavalry were placed under my command, and with them in advance I proceeded in the direction indicated, carefully examining the woods and ravines on my flanks to guard against a concealed enemy. At a point about two miles and a half from the Warrenton road a squad of rebel cavalry were seen in the distance, who retired as we advanced. Within sight of Sudley Springs we met a contraband direct from the enemy's lines, who informed me that the rebels lay in force immediately in rear of their battery, and were then commencing to move off to their left across the Warrenton road. Upon receiving this information I changed my direction and moved more to the right to ascertain if possible more fully their position and force, when an order was received from General Reynolds to fall back upon the road, as the command was moving off to the right in the direction of Manassas. Upon reaching the road I made a verbal report to the general in substance as above. The day being warm, and we necessarily moving rapidly, the men were much fatigued, when about 3 p. m. we joined your command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. IRVIN,
Commanding Companies.

[12.]

Report of Capt. Frank H. Langley, First Virginia Infantry, of operations August 29–30.

BIVOUAC NEAR WINCHESTER, *October 15, 1862.*

COLONEL: In compliance with your orders I have the honor to forward to you a report of the part taken by the First Virginia Regiment in the battle of Groveton:

This regiment arrived, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, with the brigade upon the right of our lines, on the railroad leading from Gainesville to Manassas, on Friday, the 29th of August, at about 1.30 o'clock. From there we moved across the railroad about half a mile under a heavy shelling from a battery of the enemy to our left. We then fell back under cover of a woods, and after remaining in that position an hour, returned, marching past the first position, and formed in line in rear of Hood's brigade, remaining there that night and until Saturday evening, when, at 4 o'clock, we were ordered forward and to the left to support General Jenkins. Passing through a small woods, we came into a large field, having the Chinn house to left. Then we were ordered to make a half left wheel, and then forward under a heavy cannonade for about 500 yards. The enemy holding on most stubbornly, but unable to stand, they fell back, leaving the battery in our hands. Here, colonel, allow me to call attention to the gallant bearing of Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, who, at the head of his regiment, rode into the battery, cutting down two of the enemy at their guns. We advanced beyond the battery down a slope into some pines and there remained, holding this position until night, then falling back and bivouacking near our first position. Loss during both days, 4 killed and 26 wounded (3 since dead), and 1 missing.

I have, colonel, the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. LANGLEY,
Captain, Commanding.

Colonel CORSE,
Commanding First Brigade.

[12.]

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Report of Capt. Philip S. Ashby, Seventh Virginia Infantry, of operations August 29–30.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
Camp near Winchester, October 14, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this regiment was under a severe fire of artillery on the afternoon of the 29th of August, but met with no casualties. On the afternoon of the 30th the regiment was again in action, commanded by Colonel Patton, near the battery taken by the Seventh and Twenty-fourth Virginia. Colonel Patton, Lieutenant-Colonel Flowerree, Major Swindler, Adjutant Patton, and Captains Bolen, Harris, and Fry, with Lieutenants Miller, Estes, Dean, Mullins, and Rosser, were wounded. After passing the battery, the right wing moved forward and the left wing formed in line of battle, facing to the left, and advanced in pursuit of the enemy until relieved. It is impossible for me to give the number of men engaged in the action. Officers and men all behaved with the greatest gallantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PH. S. ASHBY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. M. D. CORSE,
Commanding First Brigade.

Casualties: Officers, none killed, 12 wounded; enlisted men, 5 killed, 36 wounded; total, 53.

[12.]

Report of Capt. Robert M. Mitchell, Eleventh Virginia Infantry, of operations August 30.

BIVOUAC ELEVENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
Near Winchester, Va., October 19, 1862.

COLONEL: Agreeably to your order I herewith transmit a report as made by Captain Mitchell of the part taken in the battle of Manassas August 30, 1862, by the Eleventh Virginia Regiment:

The regiment went into this action under command of Maj. Adam Clement, and, in conjunction with other regiments of this brigade, captured two batteries, drove their supports from the field, and held a position a hundred yards in advance of the position of the batteries, keeping the enemy at bay, we being too few, having lost considerably, to advance against such odds as confronted us, until our supports came upon the field, when we retired, by order, to reform.

In consequence of the absence of the adjutant, I am unable to state, with any certainty, the number carried into this engagement. Both officers and men conducted themselves with their usual skill, courage, and bravery, losing 9 killed and 55 wounded.

GEO. W. LAZENBY,
Acting Adjutant.

[Col. M. D. CORSE.]

[12.]

Report of Maj. Arthur Herbert, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, of operations August 29–30.

CAMP OF SEVENTEENTH VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
October 14, 1862.

SIR: I herein report part taken by the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment in the actions of the 29th and 30th of August at and near Manassas:

Leaving our bivouac at Thoroughfare Gap on morning of 29th, we soon came in sound of the guns, and a short distance below Gainesville,

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in sight of our batteries, then replying rapidly to those of the enemy, were sent with our brigade and took position on extreme right of our line. In taking this position we had to cross an open field in full view of the enemy's batteries, which opened upon us with a hot fire of shell, under which our line advanced steadily and coolly. Our casualties were two men wounded. We were afterward moved with our brigade some three-quarters of a mile to the left, where we remained under arms and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 30th again under arms in same position, and remained so until about 4 o'clock in the evening, when orders arrived for our brigade to forward in the direction of the Chinn house. Some half a mile this side, our brigade was formed in line of battle, the Seventeenth occupying the right, Colonel Marye commanding. When near the Chinn house came under heavy fire of shell and musketry, the enemy's batteries and line of battle being in full view on the hill beyond. Our line advanced firmly under the enemy's fire, and not until the men commenced firing and advancing did any irregularities occur, though many were shot down in this part of the engagement. It was here that our lieutenant-colonel received his wound and fell nobly doing his duty. The well-known bravery and good conduct of this officer needs no eulogy. Our color-sergeant being struck down, the colors were hardly allowed to touch the ground before they were seized by Corporal Harper, of the color guard, and by him carried steadily and bravely to the front during the remainder of the fight. Though somewhat scattered, our regiment assisted in capturing the enemy's guns and driving them from that portion of the field. Private Coleman, Company E, taking from the enemy's color-bearer the national colors of one of their regiments, handed them to Colonel Corse, who, waving them in front of the brigade, added life and renewed energy to our men. Officers and men, with rare exceptions, behaved well. Conspicuous for their coolness I beg leave to mention Lieutenant Gardner, acting adjutant of the regiment; Lieutenant Perry, in command Company A; Lieutenant Turner, commanding Company C; Lieutenant Wallace, commanding Company F; Lieutenant Tubman, commanding Company E; Sergeant Lovelace, Company H, killed on the field; Privates Harper and Manly, Company G; Corpl. T. Ryan, Company I, and many others whose names cannot be learned at this late day, owing to absence, wounds, and death of officers. Below please find list of casualties.*

Respectfully,

A. HERBERT,
Major Seventeenth Virginia Regiment.

Col. M. D. CORSE.
[12.]

Report of Capt. Joseph A. Hambrick, Twenty-fourth Virginia Infantry, of operations August 29–30.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
October 14, 1862.

SIR: In the absence of Colonel Terry and the other field officers of the regiment I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of the 29th of August this regiment was detached from the brigade and ordered to the support of Captain Rogers' battery, and although subjected to a severe artillery fire for several hours, I have no casualties to report

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed and 5 officers and 39 men wounded.

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except that Captain Shelton was severely wounded by a fragment of shell. Lieutenant Smith, commanding Company B, was sent forward with his company deployed as skirmishers, but sustained no injury. The Twenty-fourth remained in supporting distance of the battery until the afternoon of the 30th, when it was ordered to join the brigade. Being formed on the left of the brigade, the whole brigade moved off in the direction of the Chinn house, now the theater of a furious cannonade. A short halt was made in a corn-field and the brigade formed in line of battle. A moment afterward and the word "forward, men, forward," rang out along the whole line. The regiment moved off in good order, passed over the corn-field and through a narrow skirt of woods, and came suddenly upon an open field in full view of the enemy's battery, not more than 600 yards distant, its supports and his long line of battle to the right. No halt was made, but the men and officers dashed forward in splendid style. Just before reaching the Chinn house Lieutenant-Colonel Hairston received a painful wound in the thigh and retired from the field. In passing the house the right of the Twenty-fourth and the left of the Seventh became intermingled, but formed promptly as soon as the obstacle was passed. We were not more than 250 yards from the enemy's battery. He at once opened upon us with canister, doing considerable damage, but the men went forward like heroes. Lieutenant French was here killed, Lieutenants Carter and Shockley severely wounded. The enemy stood by his guns until we had almost reached his line of battle, when he suddenly gave way and went pell-mell across the field, leaving their splendid battery a trophy to the valor of the Twenty-fourth and Seventh Virginia Regiments (the right of the Twenty-fourth and the left of the Seventh having passed directly over the ground occupied by it). The enemy was pursued to the neighboring woods, when the brigade was relieved. Colonel Terry had his horse shot in two places and behaved most gallantly. I regret to say that our loss was very heavy, being nearly 40 per cent., having 11 killed and 67 wounded, a good many of whom have since died.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. HAMBRICK,
Capt., Comdg. Twenty-fourth Virginia Regt., Kemper's Brigade.

Colonel CORSE,
Commanding First Brigade, Kemper's Division.

[12.]

SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.—Evacuation of Frederick, Md., by Union forces.

Report of Capt. William T. Faithful, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Infantry.

CAMP AT SANDY HOOK, MD.,
September 8, 1862.

SIR: Having been notified on the night of the 5th of September, 1862, by Col. D. S. Miles, commanding, that Frederick was threatened by the enemy, and that I should destroy all quartermaster and commissary stores, I hereby make the following report:

I immediately had all the horses sent off to a place of safety in Pennsylvania. I immediately gathered up all the cars in Frederick and loaded them with quartermaster and commissary stores and shipped them to Baltimore. I then proceeded to gather all Government wagons, with others that I pressed into service, and loaded them

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with the most costly of hospital stores, and all books and papers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and placed them under the command of Lieut. G. T. Castle, acting assistant quartermaster, and sent them on toward Pennsylvania, after which I sent some 275 convalescents from the hospital to Gettysburg, to intercept the Northern Central Railroad, that they might be shipped to Baltimore or Philadelphia, and not fall into the hands of the enemy. Such hospital stores as could not be sent off for the want of transportation I ordered to be destroyed, under the superintendence of Asst. Surg. R. F. Weir, in charge of hospital. After having seen everything safely off, I then ordered the telegraph operator to detach his instruments and leave for Baltimore or Washington, to report to the general superintendent. This having been accomplished, I started with my company and all men belonging to the regiment for Knoxville. Having arrived there, and finding no headquarters, I came on to Sandy Hook and reported my command to Col. W. P. Maulsby. I have further to report that in consequence of having no means of conveyance I could not bring any of my company property along with me, consequently I am without company books, tents, &c. I arrived at Sandy Hook Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, September 6, 1862.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

W. T. FAITHFUL,

Capt., Late Provost-Marshal and Comdg. Officer at Frederick, Md.

Lieut. H. C. REYNOLDS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Railroad Brigade, Harper's Ferry, Va.

[19.]

SEPTEMBER 3-20, 1862.—The Maryland Campaign.

Report of Lieut. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Corps of Engineers, commanding Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations September 5-18.

CAMP AT SHARPSBURG, MD.,
September 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of Horse Battery M, Second Artillery, during the recent engagements with the enemy. The battery was attached to General Pleasonton's cavalry division September 5, 1862. It was complete with six pieces, 3-inch caliber. We left Tennallytown on the evening of 5th of September, and proceeded with the cavalry on the advance, without any occurrence of importance till we arrived at Dawsonville. By General Pleasonton's order a section under Lieutenant Chapin was detached and sent forward with Colonel Farnsworth's cavalry to Poolesville (Lieutenant Chapin's report is annexed).* Lieutenant Chapin rejoined the battery at Barnesville on the 9th instant. On the morning of the 10th, by General Pleasonton's order, his section was sent to report to Colonel McReynolds. On the 11th instant the rest of the battery moved forward with the cavalry, and overtook the enemy on the morning of the 13th, posted on the crest of the hills commanding the road to Middletown. The enemy opened fire on us as we approached, at about 6 a. m. I brought forward the leading section and placed it in action on the right of the road. The other section was held in reserve. Captain Robertson took position on my left and somewhat nearer the

* Not found.

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enemy. The firing was thus kept up for some time. Being under Captain Robertson's orders, I received orders from him to bring forward my reserved section and open fire. This section I placed in an orchard about 1,400 yards from the enemy. The other section was moved up closer on the right. The whole battery then opened a fire of case-shot and percussion-shell on the enemy, and after a sharp cannonade of several hours the enemy retired. Notwithstanding the inequality of position of our battery and that of the enemy, we drove them from their position with the loss of only two horses. Upon their retiring, we followed with alacrity, and overtook them again near Middletown. A few rounds from a section of my battery, and from Captain Gibson's battery on my right, sufficed to silence them again, this time without loss on our part. That night one section was placed in a commanding position, covering the road to Boonsborough, and supported by three squadrons of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. The battery did not engage the enemy again until the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th instant. On the morning of the 17th orders were received to move forward, which I did, supported by Colonel Childs' cavalry. We crossed the bridge at the Antietam Creek, moved forward, and immediately engaged the enemy. One section, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton, was placed in position on the right of the road, the other, under Sergeant Reilly, on the left, placed there by Captain Robertson. The enemy were in considerable force in front of us, and concentrated a heavy artillery fire on the right section. Sharpshooters sent forward by the enemy, and posting themselves behind a stone wall, annoyed us some, they being in good rifle range. After several hours' hard fighting, the enemy were either driven from their guns or compelled to retire. About this time I received orders to retire my battery, which not being immediately obeyed was repeated. I then retired the right section one piece at a time. As soon as the right section was fairly on the road I retired the other. Our loss in the whole engagement was, with the exception of one single horse, confined wholly to Lieutenant Hamilton's section. In that section I lost Lance Corporal Frain, wounded, 2 privates killed, 2 wounded, and 2 horses wounded. At the other section our loss was 1 horse killed. One of the ammunition chests had a shot put through it. The projectiles principally used were case-shot and percussion shell. At about 5 p. m. I took position on the same hill, but on the right of the road, and engaged the enemy again. The fire this time was directed against their infantry entirely. The column of the enemy that moved against our right wing suffered severely from our fire, both on their advance and on being driven back. At dark I received orders to retire to my former camping ground. I am gratified to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Hamilton, chief of the right section, who had to act as gunner at one of his pieces under a galling fire, which had disabled the gunner of it and wounded and killed four of its cannoneers. First Sergeant Reilly, who commanded the left section, performed his duties with remarkable coolness. Sergeants Pfeffer and Flood and Corporal Hasenzahl and Lance Corporal Frain (who was wounded) all deserve special notice. All the men of the company behaved with their accustomed coolness and courage with one exception, Private Litten, who was not at all remarkable for coolness or courage. On the morning of the 18th instant the battery started with Colonel McReynolds' cavalry toward Williamsport. Lieutenant Chapin was detached with his section to go with a battalion of the First New York Cavalry on the Sharpsburg road. His annexed report will show the part taken by the section in

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the encounter that ensued.* On the morning of the 19th we entered Williamsport and remained there till the 22d instant, when I was relieved in command of the company by Lieutenant Pennington, Second Artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. HAINS,
First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Pleasonton's Cavalry Division.

[19.]

Report of Capt. James Thompson, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations September 17.

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., *September 22, 1862.*

SIR: I beg to report for your information the part taken and list of casualties in Capt. James Thompson's battery, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery:

In accordance with orders, received through Captain Williams, we moved from the position occupied by us during the night and followed the division, as ordered, and selected a position in grass field, in rear of General Duryea's brigade, and replied to a rebel battery to our right front; but finding that a battery to our left front had got the correct range of our position, I directed my fire on it, and as the smoke from the enemy and our guns prevented me from closely observing the effects of our fire, I directed my men to fire slowly until they could get the correct range, when I was ordered to advance, and came into action in plowed field for a few minutes, when I advanced into corn-field, in rear of right of Duryea's brigade, and continued in action until about 10 a. m. During the action I observed the enemy advancing from the wood to our right front, when we directed our fire on them, using short fuse, as we could not use canister, as many of our men were lying wounded in front of our guns. When, finding that our division had retired, and that I had not sufficient men left to man my guns, I retired to first position in grass field. The moment I halted eighteen of my horses fell dead, when I retired, having to abandon the disabled guns for a few moments until I could return with teams to haul them to the rear. I afterward returned to recover the harness, but found it cut and destroyed, having had 19 team and 4 non-commissioned officers' horses shot and several others wounded.†

Very respectfully,

JAMES THOMPSON,
Captain, Comdg. Independent Battery Pennsylvania Vol. Artillery.

General J. B. RICKETTS.

[19.]

Report of Brig. Gen. Abram Duryea, U. S. Army, of operations September 17.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIRST CORPS,
Near Sharpsburg, September 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the division, that on the morning of the 17th, at early

* Not found.

† Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 12 men wounded, including 2 men attached from the One hundred and fifth New York Infantry, both of whom subsequently died in the Smoketown hospital.

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dawn, we took the position assigned us on the field of battle as a reserve in support of General Hartsuff for the engagements of the day. The action opened at daylight, but, owing to the early fall of General Hartsuff, we quickly gained the right of the division and immediately became hotly engaged with the enemy. The position of the enemy was in a corn-field slightly oblique with the center lines, forming an acute angle with the left of the first line. There were two batteries on our right, which opened with terrible effect upon the enemy. Our infantry, maintaining their ground, poured in a flank fire with great execution. The conflict continued until there were only about 100 men of the One hundred and fourth and One hundred and fifth New York Regiments left on the right of the brigade. At this point the cannoneers of one of the batteries were compelled to abandon their guns. The remnants of the two regiments above named rallied behind a large rock and continued to pour in a deadly fire until re-enforcements came up and covered the guns. The enemy's dead upon the field were almost in as perfect line as if on dress parade. It gives me pleasure to say that the men could not have fought with more determination and gallantry.

Yours, most respectfully,

A. DURYEA,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JOHN W. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

Report of Col. Richard Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations September 16–17.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 21, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of orders I report the following as the part borne by this (General Hartsuff's) brigade in the action with the enemy of 16th and 17th instant:

On evening of 16th brigade was (under heavy fire of artillery and with loss of some wounded) placed in position, in line, connecting with General Duryea's (First) brigade on right and left resting in rear of right of General Seymour's brigade. Here remained on arms during night. At daylight 17th General Hartsuff moved brigade forward, skirmishers being advanced, who soon engaged the enemy. On reaching wood in which General Seymour was already engaged, learned that General Hartsuff (who was in advance examining position) had been severely wounded and removed from the field. I here assumed command of brigade, which was at the time in line as follows, commencing on the right: Twelfth Massachusetts, Major Burbank; Eleventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Coulter; Thirteenth Massachusetts, Major Gould, and Eighty-third New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Atterbury, the left (Eighty-third New York Volunteers and Thirteenth Massachusetts) occupying rear of wood occupied by General Seymour and right (Eleventh Pennsylvania and Twelfth Massachusetts) the open ground to right of woods. In this position I advanced brigade to front, and, at suggestion of General Seymour, to right, so as to clear right of his line. This obliquing to the right had the effect of bringing one-half of Thirteenth Massachusetts into open ground, leaving the other half of this regiment and the Eighty-third New York Volunteers in the wood somewhat protected by the trees and nature of the ground. The

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advance was maintained under a most severe fire of artillery and infantry, which, however, was as briskly replied to as the forward movement would admit of. This continued until the left had reached within about forty yards of the front of woods mentioned, and in front of which the enemy had well established their line. The loss was becoming very heavy, especially on the right, and repeated demands were being made throughout the line for additional ammunition—the supply being by this time nearly exhausted. The left was re-enforced by a part of the Second (General Tower's) Brigade, in consequence of which, and the protected nature of the ground, a very heavy fire was maintained from this quarter, while on the right the fire lessened every moment. At this time Colonel Lyle, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, advanced through the woods to the right and engaged the enemy. Their ammunition being now entirely exhausted, the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Twelfth Massachusetts were withdrawn about 200 yards to the rear, where, being afterward joined by the Eighty-third New York and Thirteenth Massachusetts, the brigade was reformed. Here remained until the front line was occupied by another division, when, by orders of General Ricketts, again moved forward to join other brigades of division, where a supply of ammunition was received and a rest allowed.

In the afternoon again moved with division to the right to the support of batteries engaged at that point, and there remained during evening and night. The brigade went into action about 5 o'clock and retired about 9 a. m. For two hours of that time it was exposed to a most galling fire, as is shown by the casualties reported, while a view of the ground occupied by the enemy in this attack exhibits at least a fourfold mortality. The Eighty-third New York went into action with fifteen officers, of whom three were disabled. I would desire to make favorable mention of Captain Moesch and Captain Hendrickson, of this regiment. The Thirteenth Massachusetts had disabled three officers out of twelve taken into action. I would here make especial mention of Major Gould, commanding this regiment. He brought his men well into action, by his gallantry maintained and encouraged them while there, and was among the last to leave the field. The Eleventh Pennsylvania had five officers disabled (two temporarily) out of nine taken into action. Upon my assuming command of the brigade the command of this regiment devolved upon Capt. D. M. Cook, who commanded throughout the action and brought it off the field. Adjutant Uncapher had his horse killed and was himself injured by the fall, but remained upon the field. The services of this officer were invaluable to me, being the only mounted assistant I had upon the field. Lieutenant Thomas also deserves mention for his gallantry. The Twelfth Massachusetts had killed and disabled eleven officers of fifteen taken into the field. The loss of this regiment, owing to its position, was by far the most severe in the brigade. Major Burbank commanded at the commencement of the action and was disabled early. He performed his whole duty while in the field. Captain Allen, who next assumed command, was also severely wounded. I cannot express too high an opinion of this officer. He has proved himself one of the most gallant officers in the brigade. The command of this regiment next devolved upon Capt. B. F. Cook, who commanded during the remainder of the action, and brought the regiment off the field. Lieutenant Clark and Lieutenant Dehon (acting adjutant), who with Captain Cook were the only officers left, are mentioned for their coolness and the efficient assistance rendered. The loss of officers cannot be replaced—many have been lost permanently to the service,

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while others will be disabled for a long time. This, however, is of minor importance to the loss of General Hartsuff at the time and under the circumstances when it occurred. To appreciate this it is necessary to know both the officer and the high estimation in which he is held by his entire brigade. All had been schooled to look to him as their leader, in whom all trust could be placed and no faltering was to be apprehended. It was with elasticity and buoyancy of spirit unprecedented that our line first moved to the fight. The change was most perceptible when we had learned that General Hartsuff could not further lead his regiments on that day. A detailed report of casualties has been heretofore furnished. This was incomplete, however, owing to the circumstances. An additional report of casualties will be made when the necessary information can be obtained.*

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

R. COULTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN W. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Division.

[19.]

Report of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, First Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14.

HDQRS. FIRST REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, September 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on Sunday afternoon, September 14, 1862, the regiment, as a portion of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, advanced to South Mountain, moving in column of division, avoiding as much as possible the shell of the enemy, and gaining the immediate base of the mountain, remained some time under cover of a forest, and having formed line of battle, two companies, to wit, A, Lieutenant Nields commanding, and B, Lieutenant Bear commanding, were thrown out as skirmishers to support the First Rifles, who were hotly engaged with the enemy on the right. About 5 o'clock a general engagement came on, and having received an order to advance, I moved the eight remaining companies forward, and under the immediate personal direction of General Seymour charged up the mountain side. The enemy were strongly intrenched at the top behind rocks and temporary protections, and while advancing upon them we suffered severely from their fire, but by a rapid move we succeeded in driving them and gained the apex of the mountain in advance of all others. The enemy were armed with Enfield rifles (Tower guns), and their fire was particularly destructive, as will be seen by reference to the list of casualties already sent forward.† Having gained the field and darkness coming on, we were unable to pursue the enemy farther, and lay upon our arms for the night. The troops engaged by us were mainly Alabama regiments, but their numbers or commanders' names I am unable to give, with the single exception of the name of Colonel Gayle, who was killed, and whose body was carefully buried by my men. On Monday we moved forward under general orders. I take pleasure in naming among my surviving officers and men the following as having particularly distinguished themselves for gallantry and good conduct: Capt.

* For revised table of losses, see Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 190.
† Embodied in table, Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 185.

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William Cooper Talley, Company F; Capt. T. B. Kaufman, Company I; Lieut. J. R. T. Coates, Company C; Private (now Acting Lieutenant) John C. Harvey, Private (now Acting Lieutenant) Alfred Rupert, and Private Thomas McNamee, who bore the colors. The general deportment of both officers and men was such as to secure my unqualified approbation and to render personal notices extremely difficult to make with justice to all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Colonel First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

[19.]

Report of Capt. William C. Talley, First Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 16–17.

HDQRS. FIRST REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, September 21, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Late on the afternoon of the 16th the regiment moved with the division into a forest near ———, and while crossing a field to take position a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon us by the enemy, lasting until the darkness prevented us from seeing them. We succeeded in driving them from the woods, threw out four companies as skirmishers, who kept up a desultory fire all night. On the morning of the 17th, as soon as day dawned, the fire of the enemy was renewed. The skirmishers, however, held their position until relieved by some troops from Tower's brigade, when the regiment was withdrawn in good order. The list of killed and wounded has already been forwarded, to which reference is respectfully made.* Six prisoners were taken, 1 commissioned officer and 5 men, and sent to the rear. The conduct of both officers and men was highly commendable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. COOPER TALLEY,
Captain of Company F, Commanding.

[19.]

Report of Lieut. Col. John Clark, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. 3D REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
October 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this regiment at the battles of the 14th and 17th of September:

On the 14th, soon after arriving on the field, I was ordered to move off to the right with the regiment and take a position on an eminence to guard against and arrest the approach of the enemy on our right flank and to report from time to time to General Hooker any movement of the enemy that I saw. I marched the regiment to the point designated and remained there until near sundown, when I received orders from General Hooker to return to the point we had left, as the cavalry were able to attend to that part of the field. I returned as ordered, and found that the division had moved farther up the mountain. I

* See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 190.

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sent a lieutenant to report to General Meade for orders. After considerable difficulty he found the general, who gave orders for the regiment to move up and support Ransom's battery. I marched the regiment to the point as directed, and found that Captain Ransom had been able to move but two pieces on the hill. I remained with them until they were ordered away. I followed them down to the turnpike and on to Antietam Creek, but in consequence of the road being blocked up with trains and troops, we were unable to rejoin the division until sunrise on the 16th. On the morning of the 16th we took our place in the division and marched with them until near what was afterward the battle-field of the 17th. Here I was ordered to throw out eight companies of the regiment as skirmishers in different directions. With the balance of the regiment I marched to the woods, where the enemy opened fire upon us with artillery, and remained in this wood all night. Was engaged early on Wednesday morning. We first marched some distance by the right flank, then closed column by division and approached the enemy. When near enough we deployed into line of battle; but unfortunately we halted and fronted two or three times, which kept our flank for a considerable time exposed to a heavy fire. The last time our men became somewhat confused, but were soon rallied and held the enemy in check for a time until General Meade got a battery in place, which aided very materially in turning the tide of battle at that point until re-enforcements arrived on the ground. We were then relieved and ordered to retire to the rear. I would state that the eight companies of this regiment sent out as skirmishers were detained so late on Tuesday that many of the men and some of the officers were unable to find the regiment in the darkness; consequently we had short of 200 men in the engagement. Out of this number our killed and wounded was just 25 per cent. I take pleasure in mentioning the efficient aid rendered me on the field by the following officers: Maj. William Briner, Actg. Adjt. H. S. Jones, Captains Harkins, Straub, and Davenport, Lieutenants Bamford, Nicholson, and Glenn.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[19.]

Reports of Capt. Thomas F. B. Tapper, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. 4TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., October 1, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, in the action of South Mountain, September 14, 1862:

The Fourth Regiment started from the Monocacy River Sunday, September 14, 1862, and marched on the Hagerstown turnpike until it reached the base of the South Mountains. Here the regiment was marched on a road leading to the right about two miles, and formed in line of battle facing the mountains. The regiment was then ordered to advance up the mountain. At the foot of the mountain we engaged the enemy, but the regiment advanced steadily and drove the enemy over the mountain, and took up a position near the summit, and slept on our arms for the night. The next morning it was found the enemy

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had retired some time during the night. A list of the killed, wounded, and missing has been furnished.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. B. TAPPER,

Capt., 4th Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Div. Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

[19.]

HDQRS. 4TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,

Near Sharpsburg, Md., October 1, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, in the actions of Antietam, September 16–17, 1862:

The Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, marched from near Keedysville, on the Williamsport road, on the 16th of September, 1862. When near the Williamsport and Sharpsburg turnpike the enemy was discovered to our left. We immediately advanced toward the enemy, marching in column of division, until we arrived at a woods directly in front of the enemy's position, where we were deployed in line under cover of the woods, and where we lay on our arms for the night, throwing out a few men as pickets. Early next morning we were marched in column of division to the front and deployed in front of the enemy. We were then marched by the left flank under a very destructive fire from the enemy, when the regiment gave way, but it soon rallied and advanced to the front, maintaining its ground. Shortly after the enemy gave way. Being relieved by Sumner's corps, fell to the rear, where the regiment was again formed ready for action, but was not called upon. A list of the killed, wounded, and missing has been furnished.†

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. B. TAPPER,

Capt., 4th Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Div. Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

[19.]

Report of Col. Joseph W. Fisher, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES,

September 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to present the following report of the battles of 14th, 16th, and 17th instant. I embrace the whole in one general report from the consideration that separate reports would cover more space than I wish to inflict upon you:

On Sunday, 14th instant, my regiment was ordered by you to take a position on the north side of a hill, a spur of the South Mountain, in the good old State of Maryland, near the Monocacy, and charge the enemy through a corn-field on the northern slope, go to the top of the hill, and hold it, and be sure to kill some of the rebels. In the march my regiment was the fourth in the brigade. I followed the skirmishers of the

* See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 185. † See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 191.

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First Pennsylvania Rifles. On arriving on the summit of the first hill I discovered that the Rifles were engaged with a body of the enemy, which was giving them an undue share of the work. I then changed direction and marched by the left flank, where I gave them (the rebels) a raking fire, punishing them severely and causing them to break and retreat in great disorder. I at once pursued them over a high stone-wall and through a corn-field, reaching the top of the hill before either of the other regiments, all the time keeping my line in perfect order. When I arrived at the summit I halted, called my rolls, and found only eight of my men unaccounted for. In this fight I lost 1 killed (John A. Hougendoubler, of Company K, a gallant and faithful soldier, who in seventeen months' service has not to my knowledge ever had to be reproved by his company or regimental commander), and 12 wounded. I wish to ask particular attention to the fact that although my regiment had been several hours engaged, I had but eight men absent at my evening roll-call. On Tuesday evening, September 16, I was ordered by you to take a position on the left of your brigade and make my quarters for the night under a tree which you did me the honor to point out. When I halted I told my men where I might be found, but unfortunately the enemy, or at least a regiment of them, were lying in a piece of woods within twenty paces of my line, and heard all my arrangements for the night, and scarcely had I lain down when they opened a terrific fire upon me, but fortunately none of their missiles took effect as they intended, and in consequence I am here to tell the story. I immediately got my men into proper position, and returned their fire with such effect that I have understood from prisoners taken the next day that we killed or wounded about half of their men. I kept my men, although very tired, under arms during the night. About 2 a. m. they again opened on me, thinking no doubt that in the still hour of the night they would take me off my guard. But I have not so learned duty. I at once returned their fire, and although I punished them rather severely, I did not lose a man. I regret to say, however, in the first attack I lost Hardman P. Petrikin, of Company E, one of my most daring and gallant officers. I also had one man wounded. As soon as it became light enough to see what I was doing I charged across the piece of woodland in my front, routing the enemy and taking possession of the woodland, which I held until the regiments on my right fell back, when I very reluctantly retired, which was done in excellent order.

In all these battles my officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, with very few exceptions. In this connection it is but right that I should mention the names of some of my officers and men who distinguished themselves by most remarkable bravery—among whom may and should be mentioned Major Zentmyer, Captains Larrimer, McPherran, Wolfe; Lieutenant Snay, Company A; Lieutenants Slater and Maus, Company B; Lieutenant McGaughey, Company C, who had been wounded at Bull Run and just returned to duty; Lieutenant Potter, Company C; Lieutenant Schaffle, Company D, who for his gallantry I have recommended for a captaincy; Lieutenant Hildebrand, Company G; Sergeant McNally, who was in command of Company H; Lieutenants Porter and Zentmyer, of Company I; Sergeant-Major McCall, whose name has since been forwarded for a lieutenancy; Sergt. John M. Rhoads, of Company H, whose name has also been forwarded for a lieutenancy. Among the privates I am not prepared to say who most distinguished themselves, but my attention was particularly directed to Thomas Carney, of Company K; Mullin, of Company F;

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Betts of Company C, of whom I have had occasion to mention favorably in a former report. I will take occasion to forward at an early period a list of the names of private soldiers whom I regard as worthy of especial mention. I must not, however, before closing this report, fail to mention the case of Major Chamberlin, of the One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was formerly a captain of my regiment, and severely wounded and taken prisoner at White Oak Swamp, on the Peninsula. Although having in his hands a commission as major of another regiment, he heard that the Pennsylvania Reserves were likely to get into active operation, he, although still suffering from his wound, came on and asked a place with his old companions, and went through the three above-named battles, rendering the most efficient services, clearly winning for himself the title of the bravest of the brave. In thus speaking of the gallantry of my officers and men I regret that candor compels me to give the other side of the picture. Captain Collins, of Company K, by some strange fatality finds his health to fail about the commencement of almost every battle, and I regret to say that in our late struggle, on which so much depended, the captain did not make his appearance, and is now absent without proper leave. Lieutenant Shaw, of Company F, disgracefully fled when the regiment was fired upon in the night, and gave an alarm which to others, had they been as cowardly as himself, might have proved disastrous. My only regret is that his cowardly legs were not equal to the task of carrying him out of reach of the regiment. I will forward at an early day an application for his prompt dismissal. I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the gallantry of commanders of the different regiments of the First Brigade and their entire commands: Colonels Roberts, McNeil, Sinclair, and Captain Byrnes, all of whom behaved well themselves, and their troops came up to the great work before them in such a manner that we were enabled constantly to present an unbroken front to the enemy.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FISHER,

Colonel Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves.

[Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR.]

[19.]

Report of Col. William Sinclair, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 16–17.

SHARPSBURG, MD., *September 21, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, in the action of September 16 and 17, 1862, near Sharpsburg, Md.:

The regiment was on the right of Seymour's brigade, and advanced into the woods occupied by the enemy about 6.30 p. m. on the 16th instant. After reaching the woods a few rounds were fired into the corn-field in front occupied by the enemy. The batteries of the enemy shelled the woods until after dark. The enemy began an attack with musketry at daylight on the 17th instant, and shortly after opened on the woods with shot and shell. When Hartsuff's brigade advanced the regiment was ordered to take post about 200 yards farther to the left. It remained in this position until all of our troops had retired and the woods was occupied by a large force of the enemy, when it retired. The conduct of the officers and men was good on the 16th. On the

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17th the regiment was very much reduced in numbers by men taking the wounded to the rear without my orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,

Colonel Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

Lieut C. N. JACKSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

Report of Maj. Chauncey A. Lyman, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. 7TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 1, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of to-day, I have the honor to report that on the 14th of September, 1862, the Seventh Regiment, under command of Colonel Bolinger, marched from camp near Frederick City to South Mountain, and was engaged with the brigade in that battle. Our loss was inconsiderable, except that Colonel Bolinger was seriously wounded during the action, and the command of the regiment devolved upon myself. The next day (being Monday) we marched to Antietam Creek, where we encamped for the night. On Tuesday the regiment crossed with the brigade and proceeded toward Sharpsburg, where we met the enemy near night and lay on our arms in the woods until morning, when, at about 6 a. m., the line was formed and the enemy met in front in a corn-field. The regiment was under a galling fire of musketry for some time, and lost about one-third their number engaged, but firmly remained on the ground until their ammunition was nearly expended and relieved by other troops. With the exceptions, one lieutenant and a few skulkers, I can only [state] that officers and men are deserving the highest praise for gallantry and obedience during both actions, and we have to report the loss of Captain Colwell, of Company A, and Lieutenant Sanders, of Company K (acting adjutant), who were killed while at their post, manfully doing their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. LYMAN,

Major, Commanding Seventh Regiment.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade.

[19.]

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*Report of Maj. Silas M. Baily, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.**

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., *October 2, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the battles of the 14th, 16th, and 17th ultimo, in which the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was engaged:

On Sunday, the 14th, the regiment, which constituted part of the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, was marched from Monocacy bridge to near the base of South Mountain, when it was marched about a mile to the right of the National pike, when the division deployed into line. The Third Brigade having been sent toward the right, the

* See also report of September 21, Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 1093.

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Eighth Regiment formed the extreme left of the division. The order to advance soon passed along the line, which the men responded to in fine style, and were soon engaged with the enemy on the mountain side, whom they drove at every point, and about dark had the satisfaction of seeing the last of them pushed over the brow of the hill in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. I regret to have to report the death of First Lieut. William M. Carter, of Company B, a fine soldier and brave man, who fell while gallantly leading his company in the thickest of the fight. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was 13 killed and 36 wounded. On the 16th ultimo the regiment, with the division, was thrown across Antietam Creek, and after marching for some distance through woods and fields, the First Brigade became engaged with the enemy; but on being sent farther forward was not engaged except with artillery. Being screened by a strip of woods, we were ordered to lie down, where we remained all night. We were thrown into the field with the division early on the morning of the 17th, and were soon hotly engaged in front of the corn-field. Officers and men behaved themselves nobly. Where all did their duty so well it would be invidious for me to mention names. The loss of the regiment was 11 killed and 40 wounded, including 3 commissioned officers, who were wounded; two of them but slightly, however, who are again at their posts.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. BAILY,
Major, Comdg. Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

General MAGILTON.

[19.]

Reports of Capt. Samuel B. Dick, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. NINTH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of the part taken by the Ninth Regiment whilst under my command in the battle of the 14th instant:

The regiment moved forward on the right of the Third Brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, until we had gained a point about midway down the hill, when owing to the wounds Colonel Gallagher, commanding brigade, had received (compelling him to retire from the field), he turned the command of the brigade over to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson. The command of the regiment devolving on me, I continued to advance my regiment under a heavy fire until we had gained a stone fence near the foot of the hill, which we used as a breast-work to fire from. I remained there about twenty minutes, directing the fire of my regiment toward a log-house in the hollow, from which point we were receiving a heavy fire. I then ordered an advance, when we surrounded the house and took its inmates prisoners, numbering some fifteen men. My ammunition by this time was about exhausted, which fact I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding brigade, who immediately ordered the Tenth Regiment, which had been held in reserve, to advance at double-quick to my relief, and ordered me to halt at that point for ammunition. I halted and endeavored to collect my men, who were much scattered from the broken nature of the ground we had been occupying, and found I had upward of 100 prisoners. By this time the Tenth had driven the enemy over the moun-

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tain, and I remained at that point gathering in prisoners and collecting arms, &c., until dusk, when the firing had altogether ceased on my front. Lieutenant Bemus then rode forward and informed me that a fresh brigade had gone in to relieve us. Being much encumbered by my prisoners, I determined on going back to the top of the hill to turn them over to the provost guard, which I accordingly did, and while reforming my regiment General Meade rode up and ordered me back to the mountain. I started up the road again, and it being intensely dark, and having no guide, I wandered on until I came to General Seymour's pickets, where I halted and reported to General Seymour, who directed me to remain where I was to support Captain Ransom's battery. I accordingly bivouacked where I was until morning, when I rejoined the balance of the division on the top of the mountain. The officers and men all behaved with the greatest gallantry during the entire engagement, and injustice would be done unless mentioning all of them. Full lists of the casualties have already been forwarded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

SAML. B. DICK,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. GEORGE H. BEMUS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HDQRS. 9TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October [2], 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of the part taken by my regiment in the actions of September 16 and 17:

We moved from our camp near Keedysville about 3 p. m. on the Williamsport road, following the First and Second Brigades. After crossing Antietam Creek we moved on nearly two miles, when we left the road, taking into the fields to the left, where we closed in mass by column of division. We then moved forward following the preceding brigades until the enemy's pickets were met and driven in by the First Brigade. We continued our advance toward a piece of woods in our front, when we were opened on by the enemy's batteries from a hill on our right. I was directed to flank my regiment and move at double-quick into the shelter of the woods, forming in line of battle on the right of the Second Brigade. The Tenth Regiment being now on my right flank, facing the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike, I threw out three companies on picket to the outer edge of the wood, connecting with the picket of the Tenth on the turnpike and within 300 yards of the enemy's battery. All remained quiet on my line until 5 a. m., when I again received orders to mass my regiment in column of division and move forward in the rear of King's division. Having arrived at the outer edge of the woods I was again halted, but owing to the enemy's battery on the right having obtained our range I was again withdrawn into the woods. After remaining here a few moments I was moved by the left flank until we had cleared the woods, when I again moved to the front toward a corn-field, where a portion of King's division was hotly engaging the enemy. I formed my line of battle close to the fence and instructed my men to lie down and await orders. We had not been long in this position when I discovered the New York Fourteenth coming out of the corn in some confusion, hotly pursued by the enemy. We held our fire until the enemy had advanced to within

* See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 186.

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twenty-five yards of us, when we delivered the entire volley of the regiment, driving them back in confusion. General Gibbon then ordered me to advance through the corn, as his brigade was on my right. I advanced and continued driving the enemy out of the corn, capturing two stand of their colors, which have already been forwarded to headquarters, until we came to the outer edge of the field, where we remained firing at a new brigade of the enemy who were advancing through the open field. My ammunition by this time was running very low and we were compelled to empty the cartridge-boxes of our dead and wounded to gain a supply. Colonel Anderson then informed me he would try and get a regiment to come and relieve me, but before his return I was informed that the regiments on my left had fallen back, whilst the right had been gone for some time; and as my men were dropping very fast and their ammunition exhausted I was compelled very reluctantly to fall back or be cut to pieces by the new troops advancing against me. I withdrew my regiment and formed it in a gully to the rear of the corn-field, where I remained until I was ordered still farther to the rear, where I met General Meade, who directed me to form my regiment along a line of fence to the rear of Cooper's and Simpson's batteries, where we received ammunition and remained the balance of the day without being again engaged. I have again to speak of the gallant and able support I had from all the officers of the regiment present, and also of the magnificent fighting of the few men I had, who remained in the field without any urging until nearly half of them were killed and wounded, and finally falling back in the coolest manner possible, ready and willing to go in again if necessary. I have also to mention the able services of Surgeon Phillips and his assistants and their care of our wounded, working night and day until all had been cared for before they thought of rest for themselves. Full lists of the casualties have already been forwarded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

SAML. B. DICK,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE H. BEMUS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
[19.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Adoniram J. Warner, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 17.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *September 21, 1862.*

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following brief statement relating to operations of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, on the morning of the 17th up to the time I was wounded:

It will be remembered by the general commanding the division that I was ordered to move with my regiment to our right and front to observe the movements of the enemy in that direction. When about half a mile out my scouts reported a brigade of the enemy moving rapidly to our left, as if hastening to that part of the field where General Hooker's corps was so hotly engaged. I sent a messenger to convey this fact to the general, and at the same time moved toward the front, where we came in reach of the brigade moving as reported. Concealing, as well as the ground would permit, my real force, I threw out skirmishers to annoy the enemy and, if possible, prevent him from

* See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 191.

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proceeding farther, which for the time was accomplished. The rebels halted, formed front, and began a scattering fire. At this juncture a ball struck me in the right hip, inflicting a rather severe wound. Just then also a battery on our right opened upon us. I directed that the regiment be moved a little to the left, under cover from the fire, when I was obliged to retire from the field, the command devolving upon Captain Smith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WARNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Captain [BAIRD],

Assistant Adjutant-General, Meade's Division.

[19.]

Report of Capt. Jonathan P. Smith, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 17.

HDQRS. 10TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,

Near Sharpsburg, Md., October 7, 1862.

I have the honor to report that about 8 a. m. of the 17th of September, during the battle of Antietam, Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, commanding Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, was wounded and left the field. Being senior officer present I assumed command of the regiment. Received no orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Warner. Found the enemy moving a battery supported by infantry into position about 400 or 500 yards to our right. Moved the regiment under cover, deployed skirmishers in front, and sent an officer to report to you, who returned shortly, reporting that he was unable to find you, but saw General Hooker and reported to him. Received no orders from him. Skirmishers soon engaged the enemy, picking off cannoneers, when a battery opened on them from our rear, the shell bursting among us. Drew the regiment back to the woods from which we had started in the morning. Found a part of the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, under charge of Major Lyman, who formed in rear of us. Could find no general officer. Quite a number of stragglers were coming back. Deployed regiment and tried to stop them. Saw General Sumner and, along with Major Lyman, reported who we were, what we had been and were doing. He ordered us to close up and move forward to the edge of the woods. We did so, the Seventh Regiment on the left. At the edge of the woods came under a heavy enfilading artillery fire. Several shots struck in the column, killing and wounding several in the Seventh Regiment. Found one of General Sumner's regiments occupying the only cover. Fell back to their rear to support them, remaining some time, when, learning that the division had been taken a short distance to the rear and General Sumner's men all moving back, I fell slowly back to division and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding brigade. Was joined in about three-quarters of an hour by Captain McDaniel, of the Tenth, who, being senior officer to me, took command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. SMITH,

Captain, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant BEMUS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade,

Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

[19.]

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Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Jackson, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. 11TH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, September 14, 16, and 17, 1862:

On the afternoon of Sunday, September 14, my regiment was ordered by Colonel Gallagher, then commanding Third Brigade, to support a section of Captain Cooper's battery, which had been placed in position to bear upon a battery of the enemy that had been shelling our brigade furiously as we approached the base of the mountain. We had been in position but a few minutes when I received orders to advance my regiment to the front in closed columns of division until we emerged from the corn-field, when we were to deploy in line of battle on the left of the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. I immediately complied with this order, and on reaching the open field moved my regiment forward in line of battle with the balance of the brigade. We were here exposed to a shower of shell from the enemy's batteries, which, fortunately, took no effect on my command. I ordered my men to press forward rapidly to a ravine at the foot of the mountain, but on reaching this we received a deadly volley from the enemy's infantry, who were strongly posted in the rocks on the mountain side and but a short distance from our lines. This single volley brought down more than the half of my commissioned officers present, but the men continued to press forward with a seeming determination to win, and soon succeeded in forcing the enemy from their strong and well-selected position, when they continued to drive them steadily before them to the mountain top. I was here apprised of the shortness of our ammunition, and on reporting the same to Lieutenant Bemus, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, I was told we would soon be relieved, when we could have our empty boxes replenished. Soon after this General Duryea's brigade advanced and covered a portion of my front. Darkness having stopped the farther pursuit of the enemy for the night, I ordered a portion of my men to see to the carrying of our wounded, as up to this time they had been left untouched on the field. Our casualties in this day's engagement were as follows: Killed, Capt. E. R. Brady, Lieut. W. F. Jackson, and 10 enlisted men; wounded, Col. Thomas F. Gallagher, Capt. Nat. Nesbitt (since dead), Capt. Everard Bierer, Lieut. and Quartermaster H. A. Torrence, Lieut. James S. Kennedy, and 25 enlisted men. On Tuesday evening, September 16, after having crossed Antietam Creek, my regiment, with the balance of the Third Brigade, was ordered to take a position in line of battle in a strip of woods and on the right of Captain Cooper's battery, which we succeeded in doing under a terrific shower of shell from the enemy's batteries in our front and on our right, with the loss of one man wounded of my command. I was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding Third Brigade, to hold our position here at any cost, and to cover our entire front by a strong line of skirmishers, which later order I complied with by posting a line of skirmishers along the outer edge of the woods and near to the enemy's lines. At early dawn Wednesday, September 17, my regiment was ordered forward, with the balance of the Third Brigade, to support a portion of General King's forces, which had advanced and drove the enemy through a corn-field in our front. We were ordered by General Meade to halt our command

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at the edge of the corn-field, and to have our men lie down under shelter of the fence. We had been in position here but a short time when the forces of General King were forced to retire from the corn-field, being closely followed by heavy columns of the enemy, who advanced to within a few paces of our lines before we discovered them to be foes. The order was then given along our whole line to open fire upon them, which was done with signal effect, as the enemy after a few well-directed volleys from our lines retired in confusion. We were then ordered to follow them through the corn, but had not advanced far when my command was relieved by a portion of General Mansfield's command, which had just arrived and took the advance. The casualties of my regiment in the battle of Antietam were as follows: Killed, 7 enlisted men; wounded, Capt. Daniel Kistler (since dead), Lieut. Eli Waugaman, and 16 enlisted men. I deem it just before closing this report to make honorable mention of the coolness and bravery of the officers and men of my command throughout those series of engagements.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

S. M. JACKSON,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eleventh Regt., Pa. Reserve Volunteer Corps.

Col. J. T. KIRK,

Comdg. Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

[19.]

Report of Capt. Andrew J. Bolar, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Camp on the Potomac, October 2, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with general orders I make the following report of the part the Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, took in the engagement of September 14, at South Mountain, Md., commanded by Capt. Richard Gustin:

The regiment arrived at the base of the mountain about 4 p. m. As soon as General Hooker had discovered the position of the enemy by shelling, the Third Brigade was ordered into line of battle in view of the enemy, posted in hidden position on the mountain. During the time the line was being formed the regiment was exposed to shell and canister from a rebel battery on the hill, which fortunately did but little execution. At the command "advance" the Twelfth Regiment, on the left of the brigade, marched forward, crossed a small ravine and entered the mountain, under fire of the enemy, who could not be seen until we had come into close quarters. The regiment went on up the mountain without halting. The progress was slow on account of the steepness of the hill and the rocks, logs, and brush with which the ground was covered. The firing was incessant on both sides, the rebels yielding the ground only when routed out of their hidden positions by the balls and bayonets of our men. The musketry was constant from the base to the top of the mountain. The regiment was somewhat broken when it arrived at the top of the mountain, in consequence of the roughness of the ground and the weariness of the men. The casualties in this engagement were 6 men killed, 1 officer (Lieut. Edward Kelly), and 18 men wounded.

Antietam: Leaving our bivouac on the hill above Keedysville, Md., on the afternoon of the 16th, the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Capt. Richard Gustin, crossed the Antietam with the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, marching toward the right of the general

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battle line (occupied by General Hooker's corps). We reached the wood near the enemy's pickets, where our regiment staid all night, occupying the extreme left of the brigade. During the night we threw out a full regimental front of picket guards, who maintained their posts until early dawn, when they were withdrawn. In the forepart of the night the enemy kept up a terrific shower of shot and shell, which fortunately did no injury to our regiment other than a few slight wounds from flying splinters and stones. On the morning of the 17th, about daylight, we were ordered to advance in close column by division obliquely to the right through the woods, when we changed direction to the left, coming into an open field and to the top of a hill, where we again deployed into line of battle in front of a corn-field occupied by the enemy. Here we replied to their fire, which began to take effect on our ranks, and advanced firing to a fence, behind which we took position, keeping up a constant musketry until an enfilading fire from one of our brigades on the left caused the enemy to waver. We then crossed the fence, advanced to the top of the hill in full view of the enemy under a terrible fire, which killed and wounded nearly one-half the command, a position which our men gallantly held until ordered to fall back. Being relieved at the foot of the hill, we marched back and to a position in the rear designated by General Meade, where the division was reassembled. Our loss in this action was 13 men killed, 1 officer (Lieut. Samuel J. Cloyd) and 47 men wounded, 3 of them mortally. The color-bearer, D. H. Graham, Company E, was killed, and the guard all wounded, one of whom, after he was wounded in two places, dragged the torn flag from the field. Too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men for their gallant conduct in these engagements. They fairly won their portion of the field.

Very respectfully submitted.

A. J. BOLAR,
Captain, Comdg. Twelfth Regt., Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

Lieut. GEORGE H. BEMUS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

[19.]

Reports of Capt. Dennis McGee, First Pennsylvania Rifles (Thirteenth Reserves), of operations September 14–17.

HDQRS. 1ST RIFLES, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
September 22, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the First Rifles went into action on the 14th instant with about 275 men and 13 officers, under the command of Col. Hugh W. McNeil. Six companies were deployed as skirmishers and the remaining four held as supports. We advanced but a short distance up the mountain before the enemy's skirmishers were discovered, when a brisk fire was encountered. The order was immediately given to advance at a double-quick, which order was promptly obeyed, driving the enemy before us, until we came upon his main body placed in a most advantageous position for offering a strong resistance to our farther advance. Our men now engaged the enemy with great spirit. At this moment our re-enforcements appeared, causing the enemy to waver and gradually retire up the mountain. The order to charge was now passed along the line, and we rapidly pushed forward, causing him finally to give way and beat a precipitate retreat down the western slope of the mountain, leaving us in possession of the field and position. Owing to the death of Colonel McNeil I am

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unable to give a more detailed account of the action of this day. Our loss during this engagement was 16 killed and 35 wounded; of the latter 6 are known to have since died. Among those who particularly distinguished themselves for gallantry on this occasion I have to mention the following: Capt. Edward A. Irvin (severely wounded), Capt. A. E. Niles, Adjt. William R. Hartshorne, Lieuts. James M. Welch, Lucius Truman, S. A. Mack, jr. (wounded), N. B. Kinsey, David G. McNaughton, and Sergt. Maj. Roger Sherman. I feel great reluctance in singling out individuals, as the officers and men on this occasion behaved most gallantly.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DENNIS McGEE,
Captain, Commanding First Rifles.

Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Commanding First Brigade.

[19.]

HDQRS. 1ST RIFLES, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
September 22, 1862.

COLONEL: I have to report that the First Rifles, under the command of Col. Hugh W. McNeil, was, about 4 p. m. of the 16th instant, ordered by General Seymour to deploy as skirmishers and ascertain the enemy's position. Four companies were immediately deployed, the remaining six, under command of Lieutenant Welch, held in reserve. The whole advance moved forward steadily but cautiously for about three-quarters of a mile, when the enemy's pickets were discovered extending in a line across a plowed field in front of a large strip of woods, in which a large body were masked. They at once opened upon us a raking fire from the infantry, which was replied to, the reserve of our regiment being at once called to the support of our skirmishers. No sooner had we formed a line of battle than we were opened upon by two batteries, one upon our right, with grape and canister, the other on our left, throwing shell. After remaining in this position some fifteen minutes Colonel McNeil gave the order to charge and drive the enemy from the woods. Gallantly placing himself in the advance, he led the command to within a few paces of the woods, when he fell, pierced to the heart by a rifle-ball. Still we did not pause, but drove the enemy from the woods and maintained the position during the night, re-enforcements having come to our assistance. As soon as daylight appeared on the following morning (the 17th instant) the enemy again opened upon us. We remained in our position until our ammunition was expended, when, relieved by another regiment, we were ordered to fall back to supply ourselves afresh with ammunition. About 12 o'clock we were again ordered to the front, but were not brought into action. Our loss during this battle was 6 killed, among whom was Colonel McNeil and Lieut. William Allison; 23 wounded, including 2 officers, Lieutenants Welch and Bell. We also lost in missing 10 men, of whom nothing has since been learned. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men on this occasion, and feel unwilling to make a distinction.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

DENNIS McGEE,
Captain, Commanding First Rifles.

Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Commanding First Brigade.

[19.]

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Reports of Col. Peter H. Allabach, One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations September 17–18.

APRIL 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have examined all the commanding officers, and they all agree that the command was available at 10 o'clock. As regards the number of men of each regiment absent, the One hundred and thirty-third had 800 present at the first formation, and at the second formation 900; One hundred and twenty-third had 850 to 875; One hundred and thirty-first had 850; One hundred and fifty-fifth had 725. The officers in command all agree that we were at Boonsborough at sunrise, and that we were on the ground that Morell occupied at 10 o'clock. I read them the report of General McClellan and they all said at once that it was a scandal on the troops.

I am, general, truly, yours,

P. H. ALLABACH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—I have ordered all of the officers to report to you in fifteen minutes.

P. H. A.

[Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS.]
[19.]

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Camp Humphreys, Va., April 4, 1863.

GENERAL: My attention having been drawn to General McClellan's report of the battle of Antietam, and particularly to that portion of it which refers to your division,* and having had the honor to command the Second Brigade at that time, I felt it my duty to ask the regimental commanders to make a written statement as to the time my command passed through Boonsborough, and the halts from there to the battle-field, the time they arrived on the field, the time at which I formed them in line of battle by your orders, and the strength of each regiment at that time.

I have the honor to send herewith the reports of the different regimental commanders. They all agree as to the time of our arrival on the battle-field, and I am willing to be qualified that my brigade was available at 10 a. m. of the 18th of September, 1862.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of the regimental commanders for the number of men present at the time I formed line of battle, 10 a. m. of the 18th. It will be observed that I had at that hour 3,125 men, and consequently the number of stragglers must have been comparatively small, although the men had been marched all the previous night and part of the day preceding.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. ALLABACH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division, Fifth Corps.

* See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 32.

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[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS 123D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Humphreys, Va., April 4, 1863.

Col. P. H. ALLABACH,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: At your request I make the following statement on honor in regard to a part of our march from Washington, D. C., to Sharpsburg, Md.:

On the 17th of September we left Monocacy Junction about 3 p. m. We arrived at Boonsborough on the morning of the 18th between daylight and sunrise. At this place we halted about thirty minutes, then we marched, I should think, from one mile to one mile and a quarter, where we again halted, from three-quarters of an hour to an hour, by the edge of a piece of woodland. Then we were marched forward near the vicinity, I think, of Keedysville, where the Second Brigade was formed in battle line by battalion in the following order:

One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, first; One hundred and twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, second; One hundred and thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, third, and One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, fourth. At this place they were thus formed between the hours of 9 a. m. and 10 a. m. At this precise time I have no means of determining the exact number of men present when the above line was formed. There were certainly not short of 850 enlisted men present. Such was my impression at the time. I remember distinctly that my battalion line was quite long.

September 19, our consolidated morning report shows that 899 enlisted men were present and 36 commissioned officers.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. CLARK,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. 131ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Humphreys, Va., April 4, 1863.

Col. P. H. ALLABACH,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: In answer to inquiry of this date, about what time my command passed through Boonsborough, Md., September 18, 1862, would report its arrival there at 7 a. m. The column was halted at the edge of the town before passing through about one hour. Also while passing through Boonsborough our march was constantly impeded by the passing of artillery, baggage wagons, &c. A halt of half an hour was made in the town. The column was next halted at the edge of the woods about an hour. We then marched on the hill and formed line of battle on the left of the road. It being now about 10 a. m., remained here about half an hour and were then marched to the right of the road and formed line of battle under the crest of the hill in rear of the artillery. Taking the morning report of September 17, I should say I had not more than 650 men in line at the last formation.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. SHAUT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

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[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS 133D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Humphreys, Va., April 4, 1863.

Col. P. H. ALLABACH,
Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the march to and arrival of my command at the battle-field of Antietam on the morning of the 18th of September, 1862:

We left Monocacy Junction on the afternoon of the 17th of September, 1862, about 4 o'clock, and marched all night, passing through Boonsborough about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and halted in the woods between Boonsborough and Keedysville, where we remained about half or three-quarters of an hour. Then marched through Keedysville, arrived on the battle-field of Antietam, and formed line of battle at 10 a. m. of September 18 on left of road and on top of hill. We remained here half an hour, when we advanced about half a mile, when we again formed line at the base of a small hill or bluff and in rear of a battery that occupied the top of the bluff. This point was reached about 11 a. m. September 18. Had at that time nine companies present, numbering about 775 effective men. The tenth company (B) was detailed at Monocacy as division rear guard. That company came up and rejoined the regiment about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, it having remained with the division train during the night of 18th instant near Keedysville.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. B. SPEAKMAN,
Colonel 133d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS 155TH PENNSYLVANIA,
April 4, 1863.

Col. P. H. ALLABACH,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this command left Monocacy Junction about 4.30 o'clock on the evening of the 17th of September, 1862, marched all night and passed through Boonsborough about 7.30 a. m. on the 18th, and halted near woods between Boonsborough and Keedysville, and rested about half an hour. Arrived on battle-field and formed line of battle about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of September. This was on the left of the road on top of hill. Remained there about half an hour, then crossed over to the right of the road, moving about half a mile from former position, when we formed in line again at the base of a slight eminence and in rear of a battery. At the time of our first formation this regiment numbered about 840 men.

Very respectfully,

A. L. PEARSON,
Major, Commanding 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[19.]

Report of Col. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations September 18.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to transmit to the general commanding division the statements of Colonel O'Brien, One hundred

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and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Anthony, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and my own, relative to the inquiries of this date.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GREGORY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CARSWELL MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. 134TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 4, 1863.

Col. E. M. GREGORY,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to report as follows: The One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment went into position on the left of the road between 9 and 9.30 a. m. with 650 men. On moving about an hour afterward to the position formerly occupied by Morell, some 400 yards in advance, my regiment numbered 760 officers and men.

Yours, respectfully,

ED. O'BRIEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. 129TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 4, 1863.

Col. E. M. GREGORY,
Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 18th of September, 1862, the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers had in line 758 men when we formed line to the left of the road before we were formed for the support of the batteries on the hill (previously supported by General Morell) between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. on the morning of the 18th of September, 1862. When we moved forward to the support of said batteries we had at least the above-mentioned number of men in line.

Respectfully, yours,

JOS. ANTHONY,
Major, Commanding 129th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following statement in reply to your inquiries: The loss of our regimental books at Snicker's Gap, wherein we noticed all movements, prevents me from making it strictly correct, but from my own recollection and that of my officers I would state that we arrived into position on the left of the road at Antietam about 9 a. m. on the 18th of September, 1862; we numbered about 500 men on our arrival. The number present was the same when about an hour afterward we moved into the position formerly occupied by Morell's division on the right of the road under the hill. I am positive that we

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arrived in position with our entire command, less nine men, for it was a subject of remark at the time, when the result of the roll-call was announced.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GREGORY,
Colonel, Commanding.

[19.]

Report of Lieut. Col. D. Watson Rowe, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 18.

HDQRS. 126TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Falmouth, Pa., April 11, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request of yesterday evening, I have the honor to state that when the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at the battle-field of Antietam and occupied the position vacated by the troops of General Morell, about 11 a. m. of the 18th of September, the number of men present was 730. I form this estimate of the strength of the regiment at that time from my recollection of conversations with Colonel Elder, who then commanded the regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. WATSON ROWE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

[19.]

Report of Col. Henry L. Benning, Seventeenth Georgia Infantry, commanding Toombs' brigade, of operations September 15–17.

HEADQUARTERS TOOMBS' BRIGADE,
Camp near Winchester, October 13, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken in the battle of Sharpsburg on the 17th ultimo by Toombs' brigade, the command of which devolved on me by his being in command of the division:

On the morning of the 15th I was ordered by General Toombs to place the brigade across the road leading from Sharpsburg to Rohrersville at the Stone Bridge over Antietam Creek and to defend the bridge. Hardly had I received this order and commenced to execute it when I received another order from him to detach two regiments of the brigade and send them toward Williamsport in pursuit of the enemy's cavalry, which the night before had escaped from Harper's Ferry and gone toward Williamsport to the peril of our wagon train, proceeding to that place from Hagerstown. Accordingly, I detached the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Georgia and sent them off under Colonel Millican on this duty. This left me for the defense of the bridge only two small regiments, the Second Georgia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, and the Twentieth Georgia, under Col. John B. Cumming. With these two regiments I proceeded to the bridge and there put them in position as ordered. For a long distance below the bridge, and for some distance above it, the ground rose very steeply from the

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creek for fifty or sixty yards. The face of this slope was clothed with rather thinly scattered trees, and in one place on the left it had a sort of pit large enough to hold twenty or thirty men. Behind the trees at the top of the steep slope ran a rail fence. Along the face of this slope among the trees, in a rather irregular line, to suit the ground, I placed the two regiments, the Second on the right and the Twentieth on the left, with the line of the Twentieth extending forty or fifty yards above the bridge. Thus the greater part of the general line was placed below the bridge. This disposition was adopted because the road to the bridge on the other side of the creek ran from below up the bank of the creek near the water for 100 or 200 yards. The rails were taken from the fence and built up against such trees as were in suitable situations, and where there were no such trees the rails were laid in simple piles. These rude barricades, few and far between, afforded to men lying behind them tolerable shelter against small-arms. Such was the protection on which the regiments had to rely. The creek was fordable everywhere above and below the bridge; in most places was not more than knee-deep. The hill-side occupied by the regiments was on its left commanded by a sharp ridge about 200 yards beyond the creek, and throughout by good positions for cannon at the distance of from 500 to 600 yards beyond the creek. Pickets and skirmishers were soon thrown across the creek several hundred yards to the front. The day passed off with perhaps an occasional shot from these; and so passed the next day, except that the skirmishing was heavier and that a number of well-directed shells were thrown across the creek from Captain Eubank's battery at small parties of the enemy as they showed themselves and at spots in which it was supposed the enemy lay concealed.

The next morning early (that of the 17th) the skirmishing was renewed. It continued, constantly growing heavier on the part of the enemy, till about 9 o'clock, when our skirmishers were driven in. At about 8 o'clock Captain Eubank discovered a large body of the enemy opposite to him in a wood within range of his guns. He opened fire on them and drove them in confusion from the wood, and with loss, to judge from the movement of their ambulances. Not long after his battery had finished this work it was ordered away. Thus the two regiments were left at the bridge without any artillery supports whatever. The general line of battle of our army was nearly, if not quite, three-quarters of a mile in their rear, and not a soldier was between them and that line. The intervening ground for a great part of the way was a long slope facing the enemy's batteries, and thus commanded by those batteries, so that re-enforcements, if they had been sent, would have been cut up by shells before they could have reached their destination. A regiment had been posted on the right farther down the creek, but this soon after the battle commenced abandoned its post and went to the rear. Thus the two regiments were also without infantry supports, and without the expectation of receiving any re-enforcements. The two together numbered not more than 350 men and officers, the Second having only 97, and the Twentieth not more than 250. In their front was Burnside's whole corps of not fewer than 12,000 or 15,000 of the enemy's best men, with a numerous artillery. In this forlorn condition were the two regiments at about 9 o'clock, when the fight opened in earnest. At this time the enemy's infantry, aided by the fire of many pieces of artillery, advanced in heavy force to the attack; and soon the attack opened on our whole line as far up as the bridge. It was bold and persevering. The enemy came to the creek. The fire not only

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from their infantry, but from the artillery, was incessant, the artillery being so placed that it could fire over the heads of the infantry. It was met by a rapid, well-directed, and unflinching fire from our men, under which the enemy, after a vain struggle, broke and fell back. This attack was succeeded by two similar ones from apparently fresh bodies of troops, and with like results, the last of the two extending above the bridge to the upper part of our line. At length, toward 12 o'clock, the enemy made preparations for a still more formidable attack. A battery was placed in position from which it could command at almost an enfilade the whole face of the hill occupied by our troops. Soon it opened fire, and the infantry, in much heavier force than at any time before, extending far above as well as below the bridge, again advanced to the attack. The combined fire of infantry and artillery was terrific. It was, however, withstood by our men until their ammunition was quite exhausted, and until the enemy had got upon the bridge and were above and below it fording the creek. I then gave the order to fall back. Colonel Cumming, with two companies which had a few rounds of ammunition left, remained near the bridge as a little rear guard, and was, with these, the last to leave the ground. When he left it the enemy had crossed above and below him, and were coming up on both his flanks. They indeed cut off a few of his men by getting to his rear. The men of both regiments, though retreating different ways, were exposed for a long distance to the shells of the enemy. Under an order received from General Toombs they retired to a position near the right of the general line of battle. Thus at near 1 o'clock we were driven from the bridge, but we had held it long enough to enable the advance troops of General A. P. Hill to reach their position in the line of battle; and this, I suppose, was attaining the great object of defending a place so far in front of that line—a place so untenable as was the bridge.

The Second Regiment lost in killed and wounded forty-two, nearly half of its number. Among its killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, a good officer, and as gallant a man, I think, as my eyes ever beheld. The loss of the Twentieth in killed, wounded, and missing was sixty-eight, more than a fourth of its number. No words of mine in praise of officers and men are needed. The simple story is eulogy enough. I must, however, bear witness to one fact: During that long and terrible fire not a man, except a wounded one, fell out and went to the rear—not a man. The loss of the enemy was heavy. Near the bridge they lay in heaps. Their own estimate, as a paroled sergeant of ours taken at the bridge told me, was at from 500 to 1,000 men killed. He also told me that they informed him that at about 12 o'clock an order came from General McClellan to take the bridge, cost what it might, and that then the whole corps advanced to the attack, and Colonel Cumming counted seven flags near the bridge. Shortly before the fight at the bridge terminated the Fifteenth and Seventeenth by forced marches had returned from Williamsport by way of Shepherdstown, and when that fight terminated they were in line of battle on the right and 400 or 500 yards in advance of the general line of battle, which was along the summit of the ascent from Antietam Creek. This position they, together with about half of the Eleventh Georgia, under Major Little, had been placed in by General Toombs, who ordered me, when I returned from the bridge, to take command of the whole. I did so. All remained in this position until, I think, near 4 o'clock. The enemy, except a few skirmishers, were too far off to be fired upon. These skirmishers were driven back by ours, and themselves got out

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of range. Shortly after I was put in command by General Toombs, he informed me that we would be relieved by General Gregg's brigade, and that then I must carry the men, much exhausted by their late long and rapid march to the right of the general line for rest. At about 4 o'clock General Gregg brought his brigade down and took our place, and we commenced marching to the position assigned us. Before, however, we got half way there, an order was sent to me to hasten the march and carry the command some distance to the left of that position along the road running into Sharpsburg until we came opposite to the enemy advancing from the bridge. This point was distant, I suppose, half a mile.

Again and again was this order repeated, the last time with the startling addition that the enemy had broken our line and were nearly up to the road with not a soldier of ours in their front. The pace was accelerated to a double-quick, which in a short time carried the head of the line beyond the corn-field and in sight of the enemy. A brigade of them was standing composedly in line of battle not 200 yards from the road, apparently waiting for the nearer approach of supports, and neither in their front nor far to their right (our left) was a man of ours to be seen, but three abandoned pieces of ours were conspicuous objects about midway between the road and the enemy's line. Major Little, with his battalion, was in advance. The Seventeenth, under Captain McGregor, was next, the Fifteenth, under Colonel Millican, was next, and a large part of the Twentieth, under Colonel Cumming, again ready for action, notwithstanding the severe work of the morning, brought up the rear. All, however, made but a short line. I carried the head of the line opposite to the right of the enemy, and ordered it to commence firing on the enemy without waiting for the rest of the line to come up. It did so with promptness and spirit. The rest of the line as it came up joined in the fire. The fire soon became general. It was hot and rapid. The enemy returned it with vigor, and showed a determination to hold their position stubbornly. In about ten or fifteen minutes a cannon or two opened on them, and their line, which had already shown signs of wavering, broke and fled down the hill and was soon out of sight, concealed by the crest of the hill. General Toombs ordered pursuit, and our whole line rapidly advanced after them. We could not see what was below the crest of the hill, but I knew a very large force of the enemy must be somewhere below it, for I had from our late position seen three or four successive long lines of them march out from the bridge. I therefore suggested to General Toombs the propriety of halting the line, as its numbers were so small and it had no supports behind it, just before it reached the crest of the hill, and sending to that crest only the men armed with long-range guns. This suggestion he adopted, and the men armed with those guns quickly advanced to the crest and opened on the retreating enemy. Their other forces under the hill soon commenced falling back also. After getting near the creek, however, a large portion of them halted and formed behind a fence. On discovering this General Toombs ordered down the greater part of the command to dislodge them, soon following himself. After a very hot fight, in which Colonel Millican fell mortally wounded, he succeeded in his object. But it is for him to relate what took place there, as I remained behind with the small reserve. Our loss in this part of the battle was in numbers light, considering the large force of the enemy and the short distance of the fire. Their loss was very heavy. The conduct of both officers and men was, as far as I could observe it, as good as it could be.

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To mention some names without mentioning all would therefore be unjust. The service they rendered, to say nothing of the saving of the three abandoned guns, was, I think, hardly to be overestimated. If General Burnside's corps had once got through the long gap in our line it would soon have been in the rear of our whole army, and that anybody can see would have been disastrous.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING,
Colonel, Commanding Toombs' Brigade.

Capt. D. M. DU BOSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

Report of Capt. Abner McC. Lewis, Second Georgia Infantry, of operations September 15–17.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 23, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to orders we inclose you a list of casualties, also report of the engagement of this regiment on the 16th [17th] instant:

On the morning of the 14th [15th] we were ordered to take position on the banks of the Antietam River, to the right of the bridge. The Twentieth Georgia was on our left and directly in front and to the left of the bridge. We remained in this position, after having deployed the regiment behind trees and barricades made of fence rails, until the morning of the 16th [17th] when our pickets were driven in. The enemy commenced an attack upon the center of the regiment at 9 o'clock; then immediately afterward upon the left, with how many regiments we are unable to ascertain. They were repulsed several times, but their re-enforcements continually came pouring in; and besides, all the while a battery completely enfilading our lines was playing upon us. We held the position until our last round of ammunition was exhausted. At this time Lieut. Col. William R. Holmes, commanding, was killed, the command falling upon Maj. W. T. Harris. He, seeing the condition of affairs, ordered the regiment to retire by the left flank, which was done in good order. The regiment was conducted by the major back to the reserve, where it remained until next morning. Below you will find list of casualties.*

Respectfully,

A. McC. LEWIS,
Captain Company B, Commanding Second Georgia Volunteers.

Col. H. L. BENNING,
Commanding.

Our regiment went into the engagement with eighteen officers and eighty-nine men. The number of the enemy could not have been less than 7,000. From what we saw, the loss of the enemy was supposed to be 300 or 400.

[19.]

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 4 men killed, 2 officers and 26 men wounded, and 2 officers and 6 men captured.

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Report of Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, Fifteenth Georgia Infantry, of operations September 17.

CAMP NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 23, 1862.

I have the honor of reporting through you to Col. H. L. Benning, commanding General Toombs' brigade, the following report of a battle fought near Sharpsburg, Md., on the 17th instant:

On the morning of the date above mentioned the regiment crossed the Potomac from Shepherdstown and marched toward the scene of battle; was ordered in position on the right wing on a road leading I know not where; remained but a short time, when orders came to move forward toward a bridge leading across the Antietam River. Before reaching there were ordered to halt by General Toombs in person, to remain in a corn-field, after which we were ordered to about-face, and march by the right flank by file left into a clover field, where we were ordered to lie down. In the meantime skirmishers were ordered forward, who engaged the enemy's skirmishers with great gallantry; also a company of the regiment was ordered to the right of our position as skirmishers to prevent a flank movement from the enemy. The regiment, then composed of eight companies, lay inactive until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were relieved by General Hill's division. We immediately were ordered by Colonel Benning to draw in our skirmishers in front and move, which we did, on the road we first occupied. We marched but a short distance up the road when the enemy advanced on a battery, which when we reached had been deserted by our troops. We checked them, crossed the fence at the road, and charged the enemy a distance of half a mile, until we reached a rock fence, where we halted and continued firing until dark, at which point the colonel commanding was killed, and I, second in command, was, after dark, ordered by General Toombs in person to move the regiment and occupy a different position. Not knowing of the orders that were issued during the day, and unable to give a more perfect account of the movements ordered, of all I could see the officers and men behaved gallantly, and obeyed every order issued to them with promptness. The company sent out as skirmishers on the right of our position reported back the next morning, they not being relieved until the regiment was moved from where they left it, which prevented them from finding the regiment sooner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. JACKSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant MOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

FIFTEENTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
Sharpsburg.

CAPTAIN: State the number of officers and men you carried into action as well as you can.

H. L. B.

One hundred and twelve men and thirteen officers.

[19.]

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Report of Capt. John A. McGregor, Seventeenth Georgia Infantry, of operations September 17.

CAMP NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 23, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit to you the following report of my command, Seventeenth Georgia Volunteers, during the engagement near Sharpsburg, Md., on the Antietam, September 17, 1862:

My command, together with Fifteenth Georgia and five companies of the Eleventh Georgia Regiment, were posted as support to the Twentieth and Second Georgia Regiments, who were engaged at the Stone Bridge, and who distinguished themselves in the extreme in driving the enemy away, who attacked them with vastly superior numbers of infantry; also had batteries, which commanded the bridge. Still the gallant Twentieth and Second held the position until all their ammunition was exhausted. They then fell back. About this time we were relieved by a portion of General A. P. Hill's division, as I thought to go to the support of our own division and to rest a little, for we were worn almost down by fatiguing marches, but in the meantime the enemy were advancing on the left of the position which we had been holding. After the position was taken by those who relieved us we proceeded to go to the position where we were ordered, and while on the march toward the left we were notified that the enemy were advancing in strong force, and that our forces which were posted in their front had, after a very short resistance, given way and left one of our batteries exposed to the mercy of the enemy. Of course the gunners were then compelled to leave, and their condition was such that two or three pieces were left on the field. I received an order to bring my command up in double-quick time and engage the enemy, which I promptly obeyed. Never could men have acted more gallantly than those under my command, save a few, which I shall hereafter mention. When I reached the field I found the enemy's long lines in position in grand style. I took position and ordered my men to open fire upon them, at the same time to be cool and aim well, which they did. After a short but desperate struggle the enemy gave way, and we went forward. The battery was then safe. We engaged the enemy about 4 p. m., and it lasted until dark. We drove the enemy about three-quarters of a mile, and should have still pursued but for the prudence of yourself and General R. Toombs, who had discovered that the enemy had batteries on our left and were only waiting for our approach.

I must here thank Capt. H. L. French, acting lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. W. M. Middlebrook, acting adjutant, for their aid to me in keeping the men in position and in encouraging them during the engagement. Lieut. J. B. Pickett acted very gallantly in encouraging his men. I must mention also that those men of Company A who went in acted gallantly, as they remained without a commander, Lieutenant Fentrall receiving a wound at the commencement of the fight. I must further mention the privates and non-commissioned officers who came under my immediate notice, and who deserve praise for their daring and coolness, viz: J. H. Howell, private Company B; C. C. Fickling, J. McCullough, and W. J. Skinner, privates of Company C; Sergt. J. C. Haire and Corpl. C. R. Perry, Company D; G. W. Hall, private Company F; Daniel Duffy, of Company G; J. N. Hutchinson, Company H. In fact, it is hard to make any distinction, as all acted gallantly. I will here mention those spoken of above as reported to me by company commanders, viz: R. W. King, J. L. Darby, R. A. Bell, McFarland,

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and G. L. Matthews, privates of Company A, fell out and were not seen on the battle-field. B. Beeman, private Company B, failed to stand to the colors. John Key, private, Company C, fell out without permission in the face of the enemy. W. Emanuel and J. McNair, privates Company D, not in the battle—absent without leave. A. H. Howell, private of Company F, detailed to bring water, not heard from since. McDonald and Cohen, privates Company F, fell out while going to the field and did not report until next day. R. Jackson and P. Head, privates Company G, failed to stand to the colors. Sergt. P. P. Truett, Corpl. J. W. Cline, and C. Chase, private Company H, fell out on the way to the field without permission. E. McLeod and W. J. Wimberly, privates Company K, detailed to bring water, and did not return until after the fight.

JNO. A. McGREGOR,
Captain, Commanding Seventeenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

Col. H. L. BENNING,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division.

[19.]

Report of Col. John B. Cumming, Twentieth Georgia Infantry, of operations September 15–17.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully report the part taken by Twentieth Regiment Georgia Volunteers in the engagement of the 17th instant:

On the 15th instant I was stationed at a post as picket guard, which post was the scene of action on the 17th, so far as my regiment was concerned. On the evening of the 16th instant, the enemy appearing in force, I sent out a body of skirmishers, who were driven back. Early the next morning the enemy showed in great force—at least three brigades, supported by artillery, among which were some mountain howitzers. They poured a heavy fire upon us, which continued almost uninterruptedly for nearly five hours. My regiment, about 200 strong, maintained its position, inflicting a heavy loss to the enemy, killing and wounding, according to statements of some members of my command who were taken prisoners, nearly 1,000. The fire of the enemy continued in undiminished force, and as all the ammunition available on the ground from the boxes of the dead and wounded men had been expended, and being enfiladed by a battery which the enemy had planted on our left, I deemed it proper to withdraw my command. This order was not given until the advancing enemy were within six or seven yards of my line. A portion of the regiment under my immediate command returned to the engagement during the afternoon and fought on the right of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Georgia Regiments until after dark. When men acted as my command did, I cannot mention the names of any who particularly distinguished themselves, as every one did his whole duty. Accompanying this is my list of casualties, showing: Killed, 4; wounded, 47; missing, 17; total, 68.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. CUMMING,
Colonel, Commanding Twentieth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

JOHN R. MOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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*Report of Col. Montgomery D. Corse, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, of operations September 14.**

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
Camp near Winchester, October 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the battle of 14th of September on the mountain near Boonsborough, Md.:

By your order my regiment was placed in line of battle about 4 p. m. in a field to the right of the road leading to the summit of the mountain and to the left of Crampton's Gap. In the act of taking their position the regiment was subjected to a very fierce shelling from a battery of the enemy about 600 or 800 yards on our right, which enfiladed our line. Fortunately, however, we suffered very little loss from this, having but two men slightly wounded. I moved the regiment forward about 100 yards by your order toward a wood in our front, and ordered Lieutenant Lehew with his company to deploy forward as skirmishers into the woods and to engage the enemy, who were supposed to be there. Very soon I heard shots from our skirmishers. Your aide, Captain Beckham, at this time delivered me an order to move my regiment by the left flank and to connect my line with the Eleventh, occupying a corn-field, which order was obeyed. We remained in this position a few moments, when Colonel Stuart's regiment (Fifty-sixth), of Pickett's brigade, joined my right. Immediately the brigade on our right became hotly engaged. We reserved our fire, no enemy appearing on our front. After the fire had continued about fifteen minutes Colonel Stuart reported to me that the troops on his right had fallen back. I also observed that they had abandoned the left of the Eleventh. I communicated my intention to Colonel Stuart and to Major Clement, of the Eleventh, to fall back about ten or fifteen steps behind a fence, which was simultaneously done by the three regiments in good order. We held this position until long after dark under a severe fire of musketry obliquely on our right flank and in front until nearly every cartridge was exhausted. Shortly after the enemy had ceased firing, about 7.30 p. m., I received your order to withdraw my regiment, which was done in good order and halted to rest on the Boonsborough and Fredericktown road with the other regiments of your brigade. In this engagement I was particularly struck with the determined courage of officers and men. They held their ground manfully against largely superior numbers, as far as I could judge from the heavy fire of the enemy upon our right and front. Those who deserve particular mention for distinguished gallantry and activity were Capt. J. T. Burke, of Company D; Lieut. Thomas Perry, of Company A; Lieut. S. S. Turner, of Company B, and Lieutenants Athey and Littleton, of Company C. Color Corpl. J. Murphy, of Company C, and Color Corpl. W. M. Harper, of Company E, won my highest admiration for their cool bravery.

Respectfully submitted with a list of casualties.†

M. D. CORSE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. L. KEMPER.

[19.]

* See also Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 904.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 8 officers wounded and 1 man killed, 10 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

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OCTOBER 16–17, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Sharpsburg, Md., to Smithfield, Va.

Report of Maj. Greely S. Curtis, First Massachusetts Cavalry.

CAMP OF FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Hagerstown, Md., October 20, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to report that at 11 p. m. of the 15th instant a detachment of this brigade, 500 strong, left camp under my command. The detachment was composed of 150 men from the Fifth Regulars, commanded by Lieutenant Ash; 150 from the First Massachusetts, under Capt. C. Crowninshield; 150 from the Fourth Pennsylvania, under Captain Shorts, and 50 from the Third Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Hess.

At 3.30 a. m. of the 16th I reported for instructions to General A. A. Humphreys, near Sharpsburg, and at daybreak crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's [Blackford's] Ford. The command halted one mile beyond Shepherdstown on the Smithfield turnpike until the main body had crossed the river and then proceeded along the turnpike, driving in the enemy's cavalry pickets and acting as supports to our artillery in the skirmishes which occurred until Kearneysville was reached in the afternoon, where the entire force halted and camped for the night. During the day the Martinsburg road from Shepherdstown was held by a detachment of 150 of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under the command of Capt. C. Crowninshield, with orders to advance if possible to a cross-road connecting the Martinsburg and Smithfield turnpikes, by which they were to rejoin the main force, leaving a sufficient number to hold the cross-road at the junction. Captain Crowninshield advanced, driving in the enemy's pickets until he was checked by a heavy force of rebel cavalry, who subsequently, being re-enforced by two pieces of artillery, caused our men to retire for nearly a mile. This command rejoined the main body of the advance, by orders, early in the morning of the 17th.

At sunrise of the 17th the cavalry resumed their advance until Leetown was occupied. From that point twenty-five of the First Massachusetts Cavalry went with me to within a short distance of Smithfield, which was found to be occupied by the rebel cavalry. The exact orders of expedition having been carried out, the force returned to Shepherdstown and recrossed the river by Blackburn's [Blackford's] Ford, the cavalry aided by two pieces of artillery under the command of Lieutenant Hazlett, of the Fifth Regiment Artillery, protecting the rear. The immediate rear guard was taken from the Fifth Regular Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Ash, and behaved with great steadiness though closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry in large numbers and annoyed by a concealed musketry fire. From the beginning of the return march to the immediate vicinity of Shepherdstown the enemy were shelling the rear with little success. The casualties of the cavalry command were 1 private of the First Massachusetts slightly wounded by shell, and 1 horse killed and 2 wounded of the Fifth Regulars.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. S. CURTIS,
Major, First Massachusetts Cavalry.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Comdg. Reconnaissance in Force from Sharpsburg, Md., of October 16 and 17, 1862.

[19.]

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Report of Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

BATTERY D, FIFTH ARTILLERY,
October 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following actions of my command on returning from Leetown on the 17th instant:

Immediately after the artillery had been removed from the position it occupied near Leetown and started on the return the enemy opened with two guns on our retiring columns, but without injury to our troops. I kept two guns with the rear guard of cavalry. The enemy's cavalry followed us as we retired, and word being sent me that they were getting ready to charge on the rear of our column, I halted and came in battery on the road which was straight for about half a mile. Our cavalry moved off to one side of the road, and as the enemy came in sight over the crest of a hill I opened on them, when they immediately fell back out of sight. This I repeated two or three times. The effect of the shots could not be ascertained certainly, but they apparently did execution, as most of them burst directly in large groups of cavalry and caused them to fall back in haste out of sight. The enemy also fired upon our column with artillery. The only damage, however, as far as I could learn, was the wounding of one man in my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HAZLETT,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery.

Captain MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

OCTOBER 26–NOVEMBER 10, 1862.—Operations in Loudoun, Fauquier, and Rappahannock Counties, Va.

*Report of Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, of skirmish at Mountville, October 31.**

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Upperville, November 1, 1862—8 a. m.

GENERAL: Yesterday I succeeded in surprising the enemy (cavalry) at Mountville, capturing his camp and giving chase all the way to Aldie. Here we found artillery strongly posted in the mountain gap. This, however, delayed us only long enough to bring up our own, which drove their batteries away, and the whole concern left in the direction of Fairfax Court-House. We captured about seventy prisoners armed and equipped and mounted complete. Left four or five of the enemy at farm-houses, too badly hurt to be moved, who probably died last night. Captured two colors. It was Bayard's brigade, composed of five regiments and six pieces of artillery. As it was sundown when the enemy's battery was silenced, and as I was thirteen miles from here, with my rear and left flank exposed to attack by Pleasonton, I did not continue the pursuit with the horses so jaded, but returned to camp near Union. The enemy were roughly handled, our sabers showing blood. Colonels Wickham, Rosser, and Owen did their duty nobly, as did the officers and men of the command. There is no cooler or more intrepid man in action than Rosser. The enemy made several charges,

* See also Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 141.

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but were met with signal defeat. I had the pleasure to witness a collision between two of the enemy's squadrons, one charging to the front and the other to the rear. They could not stand the sabers. Captain Watkins, Third Virginia Cavalry, behaved heroically, and was, I regret to say, severely wounded. We had none killed, but several wounded and several horses killed. I had Lee's brigade only, now commanded by Wickham. Bayard had his own and Stoneman's cavalry. Our wounded and many of the enemy's were brought away. One captain among the prisoners. I have no information particularly important. Heintzelman and Sigel are about Fairfax Court-House. I will thank you to send this hurried note to General R. E. Lee.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

[19.]

DECEMBER 11-15, 1862.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor, U. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Fletcher's Chapel, Va., December 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I herewith inclose the brigade reports of the brigades composing this division, together with the reports from the commandants of regiments composing the brigades, and also the report of the chief of artillery, accompanied with the reports of the commandants of each battery.* From a careful perusal of these reports you will be enabled to obtain a clear comprehension of the part taken by each regiment and brigade, the details of which I thought might be of assistance to you in making out the report for the division. You will observe, of course, some conflict in the various statements, but from your own observation and that of your aides you will easily discriminate between that which they represent and which really took place, and no doubt be enabled to draw sound and correct conclusions of the whole. A very little is to be said of what took place after you retired from the field. The bayonet charge over the railroad track and into the woods was pre eminently successful. The enemy was routed and driven from his position with actual loss by the bayonet and many prisoners taken. We possessed ourselves of his position and occupied it for some time, and I only consented to give it up when I found the troops on my left had retired and saw a heavy column of the enemy marching down the skirt of the wood to attack my left flank. (See Colonel Bates' (Twelfth Massachusetts) report.†) No re-enforcements coming to my support, and amid a universal cry of a want of ammunition, I deemed the position no longer tenable. Such being the state of affairs, I felt that it was my duty to order the division to fall back; that to persist in holding the position longer without the assurance of being speedily re-enforced (which I was not) would be the sacrificing unnecessarily of many lives. The division, at about 2.30 p. m., fell back to the position it occupied in the morning in comparative good order with but slight loss, where, covered by skirmishers, it was reformed and at 5 p. m. supplied with ammunition. Between 3 and 4 p. m. General Sickles' division, of General Stoneman's corps, took a position on the ground which our division occupied in the morning and relieved our skirmishers. No real demonstration was

*See Vol. XXI, pp. 481-508. †See Vol. XXI, p. 497.

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made on the enemy's line near this part of the field after the withdrawal of this division. About 3 a. m. on the 14th, by direction of General Reynolds, I marched the division to the left to support General Doubleday's division, where the division remained until the evening of the 15th, when, by direction of General Reynolds, I recrossed the river with the division, leaving 300 pickets on their posts, who all rejoined the command before daylight next morning. The loss of the division, as I stated to you in a short note a day or two since, was 1,249.* The foregoing, as near as I can recollect, comprehends about the substance, if not the details, of what took place subsequent to the time you left. I give you this information to enable you to complete the report of the division, which I think you may do with propriety. However, if you think differently and desire it, I will take up the subject where you leave off, but would much prefer that you would complete it yourself.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON, &c.

[21.]

Report of Col. Henry L. Benning, Seventeenth Georgia Infantry, commanding Toombs' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TOOMBS' BRIGADE,
December 20, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you that the part taken in the action of the 13th instant by Toombs' brigade was slight. The brigade occupied a position near the center of the second general line of battle. The enemy never approached near enough to that line to draw its fire. Still, the brigade was near enough to his batteries to suffer some casualties from the artillery fire directed at our batteries or other troops in its front and on its flanks. A list of these casualties I send you.† The brigade displayed the most commendable activity and energy in strengthening its position to resist attack. In a single night, with eight spades, six or eight picks, and a very few axes, it rendered its position impregnable to small-arms, and to every kind of attack, except one by artillery, conducted on the principles of a regular siege. On the day of the battle it was without any of these artificial defenses, hence the casualties it sustained. Shells were bursting on its line, especially that part of the line occupied by the Fifteenth and Twentieth Georgia, every few minutes during the whole battle; and it is cause for thankfulness that the casualties were so few. The men were quiet and firm under this long ordeal. Only one other thing deserves mention: From the time the signal guns were fired on the night of the 11th to the time when the enemy retreated across the river in the night of the 16th, the number of men for duty remained about the same, rather increasing toward the last. The desire to meet the enemy was universal.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[21.]

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*But see revised statement, Vol. XXI, p. 139.

†Shows 1 man killed, 2 officers and 7 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

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Report of Col. Lewis B. Williams, jr., of the operations of the First Virginia Infantry on the 13th and 14th of December, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
December 18, 1862.

The regiment on the morning of the 13th with the brigade took position as support to General Armistead, Garnett's command occupying that position until 3.30 o'clock, when it moved with the brigade to the left and down the Telegraph road in the direction of Fredericksburg, turning to the left where that road reaches the foot of the bluff, crossing a mill-pond and halting under the point of a hill to the left of said road, remaining there as support to General Ransom, during which maneuver and halt we were subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, in which seven of its men were wounded. At dusk the regiment was carried forward and put into position behind a stone wall in the suburbs of Fredericksburg where the above mentioned road leads into said place. During the night the regiment took four prisoners, coming into our lines, one of whom was sent to the general commanding the brigade, the other three (two officers and one private, all mounted) were turned over to General Kershaw, with horses, &c., nothing more of interest occurring during the night. The morning of the 14th brought on a sharp skirmish, which was kept up during the day, with a loss of two men to the regiment, and as far as could be seen some ten or twelve to the enemy. At 11 o'clock upon the night of the 14th the regiment took up the line of march with the brigade and returned to bivouac occupied the night of the 12th. The conduct of the men and officers was such as to call forth the highest praise, not one absenting himself the whole time.

Respectfully submitted.

L. B. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

[21.]

Report of Col. William R. Terry, Twenty-fourth Virginia Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
Camp near Fredericksburg, December 18, 1862.

GENERAL: In giving an account of the part taken by the regiment in the late actions in front and near the city of Fredericksburg on the 13th and 14th instant, I have to report that on the 13th we were held in reserve of the positions taken by Brigadier-Generals Armistead and Garnett ready to support whichever might first need our support. About 3 p. m. we were marched to the left of the line of battle immediately in front of Fredericksburg to re-enforce General McLaws' division, a part of which was then warmly engaged in action with the enemy. During our march my regiment was severely shelled by the enemy's batteries, but suffered comparatively little loss. During a small portion of the march we were exposed to the fire of small-arms at long range. About 9 p. m. we arrived in the ditch immediately in front of the city, which position we held during Sunday, the 14th (suffering no annoyance except from the enemy's sharp-shooters, who were posted under cover immediately in our front), until relieved by another brigade about the hour of 10 p. m., when we were marched to our original position in reserve in rear of Pickett's division. My loss was only

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some seven or eight wounded, a report of which has been furnished. In conclusion I have only to say that my regiment acted entirely to my satisfaction.

W. R. TERRY,
Colonel Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment.

[21.]

FEBRUARY 25, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartwood Church, Va.

Report of Col. De Witt C. Baxter, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade in carrying out the order transmitted from corps headquarters through you to me:

On the 25th instant, about 9.30 p. m., the brigade was ordered under arms, and with instructions to hold the cross-roads at Berea Church, marched for that point about 10 o'clock. We arrived there about 11.15. The night was dark, and the roads were in a very bad condition from the recent fall of snow, in consequence of which, although the distance marched was but little over two miles and a half, the men were much fatigued, but in the best of spirits. I made the following disposition of my men at this point: One division from the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was stationed on the road intersecting the Warrenton road at this place, and about 500 yards to the left of the latter; one division from the Seventy-second Pennsylvania was stationed on this road to the right, a like distance from the Warrenton road; one division from the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was sent up the Warrenton road a like distance beyond the Berea Church. Each of these divisions had vedettes thrown out beyond their posts. One division from the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was stationed in the church. This left each of my battalions four divisions. Taking advantage of the buildings around Pollard's house, two battalions (the Seventy-first and Seventy-second) were placed in position there, with the intention of forming square or line of battle as occasion might require. The other two battalions were held in reserve in close column of division. The cavalry escort sent with me I found very useful in patrolling the roads and keeping up communication with the main body and outposts. The above disposition was effected by 12 o'clock. Guards were placed over the surrounding houses to prevent communication with the enemy. About 3.30 o'clock in the morning a brigade of U. S. cavalry commenced moving to the front and continued until after 5 o'clock. About this hour I received orders to report to General Stoneman. About 7 a. m. I received orders from General Stoneman to march the brigade some two miles farther up the Warrenton road and take a position of defense at that point. The rain, which commenced falling about 12 o'clock and continued all night, now fell in torrents. The roads were impassable, and the men were wet to the skin. About 11 a. m. I received orders to return with the brigade, and arrived at camp about 2.30 p. m., without having met the enemy. Notwithstanding the shocking condition of the roads, and the heavy rain that continued without cessation, the morale of the men was excellent, and I am sure if occasion had required they would have given a good report of themselves. To the officers who accompanied me I am under lasting

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obligations for the promptness and alacrity with which all my orders were executed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. C. BAXTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. WHITTLESEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[25.]

MARCH 28, 1863.—Skirmish at Hurricane Bridge, W. Va.

Report of Capt. James W. Johnson, Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry.

HURRICANE BRIDGE, VA., *April 3, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the assault made on this post by the rebel General Jenkins and his command on the 28th instant [ultimo]:

About 6 o'clock in the morning of the 28th instant [ultimo] our pickets brought in a flag of truce, with the following note from Jenkins:

HURRICANE BRIDGE, VA., *April* [*March*] *28, 1863.*

Colonel BROWN,
Commanding Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Volunteers, Hurricane Bridge:

COLONEL: I have now an overwhelming force so disposed as to completely surround you and cut off your retreat. A humane desire to avert the loss of life induces me to demand your surrender. In the event of your compliance, and the surrender in good faith of all forces under your command, they shall receive the treatment warranted by the usages of war, and both officers and men will be paroled. Twenty minutes will be allowed for the consideration of this note and to return a reply.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Upon the receipt of the above note I immediately sent in reply that I should not surrender the forces under my command unless forced to do so by an exhibition of his boasted strength, and immediately set about making the best possible disposition of the limited forces under my command. In fifteen minutes we were ready for action. All our available forces, numbering about 150 effective men, were drawn up inside our fortifications, when the enemy appeared in force and opened a furious fire upon us simultaneously on three sides from as many different hills, owing to the high elevation of which and the unfinished condition of our works, exposed our men to a most galling cross fire, which they withstood and returned with the firmness of veterans. The enemy's sharpshooters, posted on the adjacent heights and armed with globe-sighted rifles, were constantly endeavoring to pick off officers and men. After about five hours' brisk and animated firing from both sides the enemy sullenly withdrew his forces, leaving a few of his wounded, who fell into our hands, from whom we have learned that the enemy's force engaged did not number less than 500 men. Our loss was 3 killed and 4 wounded, one of whom has since died. To both officers and men I return my most sincere thanks for the bravery and gallantry displayed during the engagement. Where so many heroic deeds were performed it would be unjust to mention individual acts of gallantry. It is enough to say that all behaved in the most noble and gallant manner.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

J. W. JOHNSON,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment Thirteenth Regt. Virginia Vol. Infty.

Col. W. R. BROWN,
Commanding Thirteenth Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

[25.]

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APRIL 21-24, 1863.—Scout to Leesburg, Va.

Report of Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP OF THE FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
April 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that agreeably to the orders of General Kelley, on the evening of the 21st instant, at 11.02 o'clock, I started with 211 men and 6 commissioned officers for Lovettsville. I arrived at Lovettsville at daybreak on the 22d, and found that Captain Means' company was at Grubb's Mill, three miles distant; that a party of rebels twelve strong had stolen a horse from John Snoots about five hours before my arrival. I put out patrols and vedettes, and permitted the men to rest until 8 a. m. I joined Captain Means at Grubb's Mill, and fed from the corn of one Joseph Mead, a rebel. I scouted the country between the west slope of the Catoctin Mountain and Waterford. I camped at Waterford awaiting the arrival of Captain Hall, who was sent to catch Mobberly, the guerrilla. Mobberly was not found. On the morning of the 23d it commenced to rain. We pushed on for Leesburg by the eastern slope of the Catoctin Mountain, Stumptown, and Goresville. At Leesburg we found Charles Cooper and John Taylor, of White's cavalry, hidden in a haymow; George G. Harper, who was pointed out by a negro as a spy from Richmond; James Shehuf, a refugee from Alexandria. Near Leesburg we found William Fletcher, formerly of the Loudoun Cavalry, who says he was never mustered in, and served as wagon-master of the Eleventh Virginia for three months. I returned to Waterford and remained for the night. On this morning it continued to rain. Our men were out of rations, and the creeks all unfordable, and after gleaning all the information possible from scouts and refugees, I continued by a circuitous route, on account of the creeks, my way to camp. I learned that Mosby had been in Waterford in person; that he intended to attack our outposts at this place on the night of the 21st; but as he was doubtless gone two days I thought any attempt to cut him off between Hillsborough and the Ferry, considering the roads, to be useless. I learned that Fitzhugh Lee had fallen back, leaving Mosby and four companies to catch any small parties we might send out, particularly Captain Means' company. Mosby was last camped at Bloomfield, six miles from Leesburg. I took a horse from Mrs. Louders, near Lovettsville, telling her that if she brought in the one left, a worn-out one, she should have her own. We got five prisoners and four horses. Forage in the country scouted in is plenty. The people complain of the rebels stealing horses, and many express themselves gratified at our presence. There is one Shugart, near Leesburg, who harbors and feeds the rebel horse-thieves. The prisoner Cooper took the oath of allegiance once. The man John Taylor admitted that he was a native of Baltimore and a deserter from a Maryland regiment. Cooper should be tried by a military commission for bushwhacking and horse stealing. He admits having shot pickets.

T. GIBSON,
Major, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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APRIL 27-MAY 6, 1863.—The Chancellorsville Campaign.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.**

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND CORPS,
In Bivouac at Banks' Ford, May 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I detailed a company of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as skirmishers to cross the river under charge of one of my aides-de-camp, Lieut. R. S. Seabury, and to scour the woods on the enemy's side, ascertain his force and whereabouts, and if possible communicate with General Sedgwick's forces, then advancing in gallant style from Fredericksburg on the plank road. These objects were accomplished without loss. Ten prisoners were taken, whom I send herewith to General Gibbon. At 4.30 p. m., hearing the heavy fusilade and discovering that the enemy had been driven beyond the ford which I was to protect, and believing that I might be of assistance to General Sedgwick, I quickly formed my brigade and hastened across the bridge, at this time finished. On my way and near the bridge I met Generals Hunt and Benham, who approved of my action. I sent my acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain Banes, to General Sedgwick with my compliments and the request that I might be assigned a position and be allowed to take part in the fight. Just as I had reached the point where my left would join his right I received for answer that he was strong enough for the enemy, and advising me to prevent him from either crossing or destroying the pontoon bridge, for which I at once made my arrangements. I have experienced some inconvenience from a question of rank and a conflict of authority between Generals Hunt and Benham. I am alternately ordered by each, and sometimes these orders are conflicting. When they have conflicted I have taken the responsibility of acting according to my own judgment. During my progress I picked up a number of our wounded and had them brought over by stretchers and ambulances to a hospital which I have established near my headquarters, under charge of my brigade surgeon, Doctor Rizer. The officers and men of my command acted with promptness and manifested their usual readiness to obey my orders and do their duty.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. F. A. HASKELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel K. Zook, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., HANCOCK'S DIV., SECOND CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac:

On the 28th ultimo we broke camp. On the evening of the 30th we crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford and bivouacked that night near Chancellorsville. At noon on the 1st instant the brigade was

* See also Vol. XXV, Part I, p. 357.

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marched out the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville pike to a hill in the direction of Fredericksburg, about a mile from the Chancellor house, where it was formed in two lines to the right of the road and the First Brigade. The Sixty-sixth New York and the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania formed the first line and the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-second New York the second. Skirmishers were thrown out from the first line with instructions to remain under cover of the woods out of the enemy's view. Subsequently Major Scott, of the division staff, in the name of the general, required of me a regiment to support the skirmish line, which he himself undertook to post. The Fifty-second New York was assigned to the performance of the required duty, and by some mistake was deployed in full view of the enemy, and in easy range of his batteries. Of course, the enemy opened fire upon the regiment with his artillery, and advanced his infantry against it with such effect that 24 enlisted men out of 124, the total of the regiment, were killed or wounded without accomplishing any possible good. Some time later I received orders to fall back with the brigade 200 yards and await orders, which, however, were soon given to hasten out of the woods, march rapidly toward the Chancellor house, and re-form line of battle. The line was formed in the best position the ground afforded, with one battery in front and another in rear. The fire of the latter injured one officer and several men of the One hundred and fortieth by premature shell explosions. After the repulse of the enemy the brigade again advanced over the road by which it had just retired and took position to its left at the foot of the ridge recently abandoned, forming a second line to the First Brigade, General Caldwell's. It remained here until 3 a. m. of the 2d, when it was again withdrawn to the Chancellor house. The enemy had shelled the position ineffectually during the early part of the night. At sunrise the Fifty-seventh New York was detailed to picket near the ground just vacated by our lines. During the day it was frequently and determinedly attacked, but resisted successfully, killing and wounding many of the enemy. In the course of the morning a part of the Fifty-second was sent to its assistance, and of course shared the fighting and honor. The remainder of the brigade at the same time was marched toward the place of our first night's bivouac to occupy a crest looking toward Fredericksburg, which they subsequently strengthened by rifle-pits. At 10 a. m. the Sixty-sixth New York was detached to report to General Caldwell, and later in the day what remained of the Fifty-second was sent him also. A battery enfilading my position threw a few shells about sunset, but fortunately without injury to the command. At 9 p. m. the Sixty-sixth and two companies of the One hundred and fortieth relieved the Fifty-seventh and the part of the Fifty-second which was on picket, the latter falling back to the rifle-pits vacated by the Sixty-sixth, in General Caldwell's line. These pickets experienced severe fighting and considerable loss next day, especially when ordered to fall back.

On the morning of the 3d, some regiments having been withdrawn from the rifle-pits on my right, the One hundred and fortieth was moved in that direction to maintain connection with those which remained. In this new position the regiment lost some men killed and wounded by the enemy's artillery. Lieut. John S. Paden, Fifty-seventh New York, my acting aide-de-camp, was wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell at this place. Subsequently the One hundred and fortieth was moved to the support of a battery on the right of the Chancellor house—the Fifth Maine. Half an hour after taking this position the house caught fire. Being filled with our wounded a company of the One hundred and fortieth was ordered to assist in their

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removal, which duty was well performed under very severe fire. Another detail of forty men was made to bring off the guns of the battery above named, which had lost all its officers and nearly all its men and horses. This detail first drove two caissons into the woods, out of the enemy's sight, and then returned and removed two guns to the same position. It was then and there they first saw men of any other brigade. Some men of the Second Brigade assisted part of the detail to bring off these guns, whilst the remainder went back for the other three, which they found some men of the Second and Fourth Brigades endeavoring to remove. Lieutenant Linton, of the One hundred and fortieth, in charge of the detail, ordered some of his men to assist with each gun, until they reached a place of safety, which was done. The gun detail and that for the removal of the wounded necessarily left their arms with the regiment, which moved away in obedience to orders during their absence. In this way some rifles were lost, although many of the men and some of the officers each carried off quite an armload of pieces. Conspicuous amongst the latter was Lieutenant Stokes, who abandoned his rations, blankets, &c., for the purpose. On arriving upon the field near the white house in rear of Chancellorsville, I found the other regiments of the brigade, the Fifty-second and Fifty-seventh New York, which had been operating under General Caldwell, as he informed me, with great credit, and the Sixty-sixth, returned from picket. These with the One hundred and fortieth were formed in line in rear of General Caldwell's brigade, in the new position to the left of the Third Corps, where we remained until our withdrawal to the north bank of the river. I am happy to express entire satisfaction with the conduct of my command, and to return my thanks to Captain Rose, and Lieutenants Faville, Broom, and Paden, of my staff, for their efficient assistance.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. K. ZOOK,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

Report of Col. Hiram Burnham, Sixth Maine Infantry, commanding Light Division, Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
May 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Light Division from the date of the resignation of General Pratt, April 30, when the command devolved upon me, to the time when the command was withdrawn to the left bank of the Rappahannock on the morning of May 5:

In pursuance of orders received from corps headquarters, I marched the Light Division to the right bank of the river on the morning of May 1, crossing near Deep Run and reporting to Brigadier-General Brooks for orders. I was directed to take up a position in front of our forces at this point, which I accordingly did, relieving all pickets which had previously been thrown out. This position was maintained almost without incident until 5 p. m. May 2, when it was determined to drive the enemy back, and the necessary preparations were accordingly

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made. The Thirty-first New York, Colonel Jones, was ordered to proceed up Deep Run to clear that ravine of the enemy's sharpshooters and to commence the attack on the enemy's lines. This regiment having become warmly engaged, my whole line was ordered forward and moved up gallantly, my skirmishers driving the enemy everywhere before them, and pressing him completely back to the base of the line of hills which bristled with his fortifications. Here a halt was ordered by General Brooks, and the engagement was discontinued, the enemy having been driven wherever found. Subsequently my command was relieved and drawn back near its former position, where the men were allowed to rest until the movement toward Fredericksburg was commenced at 11 p. m., when I reported with my command to Major-General Newton, and in obedience to orders moved in the rear of his division. The entire night was consumed in this movement. Just as day was beginning to dawn I halted my command in the outskirts of the town and remained there for a short time until a position was assigned me in front of the fortifications upon the heights of Saint Marye. I occupied this position at about 6 a. m. and disposed of my forces as follows: The Sixth Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris; Thirty-first New York, Colonel Jones, and Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Allen, I placed directly in front of the fortifications and just to the left of the plank road where it winds down the hill and crosses the canal.

The Forty-third New York, Colonel Baker, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, were reserved for purposes which will be indicated hereafter. The men were informed that they were to take the fortifications in front of them by storm, and regimental commanders were urged to enforce upon them the necessity of relying upon the bayonet alone instead of wasting ammunition by firing upon a foe sheltered behind fortifications. To the fidelity with which this instruction was observed I consider the glorious success of my command entirely due. All preparations having been completed, I commenced the attack at 10 a. m. by pushing forward upon the plank road an attacking column, consisting of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Spear, and the Forty-third New York, Colonel Baker, the Sixty-first being in front. This force, marching in columns of fours and having reached the bridge across the canal, took up the double-quick, pushing up the hill gallantly under a withering fire of musketry. The head of the column becoming engaged with the enemy was the signal for the direct attack upon the fortifications by the remainder of my command. Accordingly the regiments upon the left of the road were at once put in motion and swept steadily up the hill unmindful of the terrific fire of musketry and canister which was vomited forth upon them from stone walls, rifle-pits, and redoubts. Silent and cool, with ranks well closed, they rushed on without firing a shot, routed the enemy from behind the stone wall at the point of the bayonet and without a pause pushed him before them up the heights. At this critical juncture the Sixty-first Pennsylvania was thrown into momentary confusion by the death of its gallant colonel, and fell back in some disorder. This exposed the flank of the Sixth Maine to a most destructive cross fire of musketry, but nothing could check these men of iron will. The rifle-pit was carried by a bayonet charge in which many of the enemy were slain, and still pressing on after the routed and panic-stricken foe, they carried the earth-works upon the crest of the hill and planted our colors there in triumph. The confusion in the column upon the plank road was only momentary. Colonel Baker at once pushed his regiment to the front and the works at this point were carried with small loss, the enemy's lines having already been broken.

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The works having been thus carried, my whole command was pushed on down the plank road in pursuit of the flying enemy, and assisted in carrying his second line of works, after which General Brooks took the front, and my command was not again engaged with the enemy during the day. I need hardly speak of the advantages which accrued to our forces from the desperate and successful assault upon the heights of Saint Marye, of which I have just given the details. The splendid battery and the many prisoners which were captured were, after all, perhaps the least of the fruits of our victory. Later in the day when General Brooks' command became engaged with the enemy at Salem Heights, I placed my command within supporting distance and awaited orders. Just at dark I moved the Light Division to the front and there passed the night.

At an early hour on the morning of May 4, in obedience to orders, I moved my command to the extreme right of our lines and took position near Brooks' Ford. During the day the position of the Light Division was changed several times. In the afternoon the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixty-first Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Allen, were attached to the command of General Brooks. They became engaged with the enemy, but did not suffer severely. At night the Sixth Maine, Forty-third New York, and two companies of the Thirty-first New York were posted near the position which they occupied in the morning, on the extreme right of our lines at Brooks' Ford. The position was somewhat isolated, and by breaking through our picket-line the enemy placed himself between this portion of my command and the remainder of the corps. He then advanced in heavy force at about midnight to attack the command. He succeeded in capturing some of my pickets from the Thirty-first New York and Forty-third New York, but the Sixth Maine met him and repulsed him handsomely, after a fight of less than half an hour. He at once reformed his columns, and bringing up fresh troops prepared to renew the attack. Finding a much larger force opposed to me, the command was withdrawn, after being virtually cut off from the corps and surrounded by the enemy, by being led to the water's edge and thence following the river to Banks' Ford. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of May the command recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, encamping on the left bank near that place. In detailing the operations of the Light Division I should not omit to speak of the services rendered by the Third New York Independent Battery, Lieut. W. A. Harn, which, under the directions of Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery of the Sixth Corps, participated in the engagements at the heights of Saint Marye and Salem Heights, on both of which occasions it behaved gallantly and was skillfully and efficiently handled. I have to deplore the loss of Colonel Spear, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell at the head of his regiment in the assault upon the heights of Saint Marye, and also the loss of Maj. Joel A. Haycock, of the Sixth Maine, who fell in the same engagement. The loss of these and other valued and gallant officers cannot be too deeply regretted. Throughout these operations the conduct of the officers and men of my command was splendid, almost without exception. The following are deserving of special mention, and I take great pleasure in bringing them to your notice, viz: Colonel Allen, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; Colonel Baker, Forty-third New York Volunteers; Colonel Jones, Thirty-first New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Major Dawson, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Harn, Third New York Independent Battery. The able manner in which

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these officers handled their commands, and the personal gallantry which they displayed in the engagements with the enemy, cannot be too highly commended. Adjt. Charles A. Clark, Sixth Maine Volunteers, should also be specially commended. His coolness, gallantry, and presence of mind in the engagement at Brooks' Ford contributed in a great measure to saving his regiment from annihilation and capture. I submit herewith a special report of such officers and men as have been brought to my notice by regimental commanders and are in my opinion deserving of mention. I also submit a special report of casualties.*

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BURNHAM,
Colonel Sixth Maine Volunteers, Comdg. Light Division.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
May 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your notice the following-named officers and enlisted men of this command who distinguished themselves during the recent operations of the army on the right bank of the Rappahannock. Special mention should be made of the following officers of my staff, whose services throughout were of value to me and who distinguished themselves on more than one trying occasion by gallant and meritorious conduct, viz: Capt. A. E. King, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Enoch Totten, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieutenant Bissell, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and First Lieut. J. G. Roberts, Sixth Maine Volunteers, division provost-marshal. I have already in my report of the operations of the command brought to your notice the several regimental commanders and the commander of the Third New York Independent Battery. I would again say that the gallantry and bravery of Colonel Baker, Colonel Jones, Colonel Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, and Major Dawson, deserve special mention. I have also mentioned Adjt. Charles A. Clark, Sixth Maine Volunteers, in my report of operations. He is highly commended by his regimental commander for gallant and meritorious conduct, both at the heights of Saint Marye and Brooks' Ford. From my personal knowledge of the circumstances I would say that his coolness, bravery, and good behavior elicit my warmest admiration and praise. He has fully earned promotion, has the ability and would make a good assistant adjutant-general. The following officers are mentioned for distinguished services at Saint Marye's Heights, where they were wounded seriously: Capt. B. J. Buck, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Capt. Thomas P. Roach, Sixth Maine Volunteers; First Lieut. J. B. McKinley, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Maj. H. M. Wheeler, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. The following are commended for gallant conduct at the heights of Saint Marye and Brooks' Ford: Lieut. Col. John Wilson, Forty-third New York Volunteers; Maj. John Fryer, Forty-third New York Volunteers; Capts. Theodore Lincoln, jr., and George Fuller, Sixth Maine Volunteers; First Lieuts. A. B. Sumner, H. H. Waite, L. Smith, and Second Lieuts. Fred. A. Hill, Fred. B. Ginn, and George W. Burnham, all of Sixth Maine Volunteers. All commanded companies after the charge at heights of Saint Marye. Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, deserves honorable

*Embodied in tables, Vol. XXV, Part I, pp. 172, 191.

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mention for gallant conduct at heights of Saint Marye, where he commanded the left wing of his regiment. The following enlisted men are mentioned for reasons set against their names: Private James Robb, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, seized the colors of his regiment when the color-sergeant was wounded and bore them until relieved by one of the color-corporals. Corpl. C. T. Packard, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, pursued and captured two rebels. Corpl. J. F. Elliott and Corpl. O. H. Beal, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, who insisted upon following the rebels after being wounded. Corpls. V. B. Gee, Charles O. Brown, and Privates John Ross and Alexander Johnson, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, wounded at heights of Saint Marye, but remained with the regiment throughout. Color Sergt. John A. Gray, Sixth Maine Volunteers, distinguished himself at heights of Saint Marye, being the first man of our forces to enter the enemy's works, and planting his colors upon them before any others waved over them, and while the cannoneers were still at their guns and the infantry making a stubborn resistance. First Sergt. Lindroff W. Smith, Sixth Maine, distinguished himself by gallantry at heights of Saint Marye and Brooks' Ford. At latter engagement he commanded his company after the wounding of Lieutenant Burnham.

I would say, in conclusion, that regimental commanders have been remiss in bringing to my notice officers and men who deserve commendation for distinguished and meritorious services; only one regiment, the Sixth Maine, having submitted a special report of persons, as required by regulations. For this reason the number mentioned from this regiment is larger than from any other.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BURNHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Light Division.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps.

[25.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Harris, Sixth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near White Oak Church, Va., May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part which this regiment took in the recent battles on the right bank of the Rappahannock, and the operations connected therewith:

The regiment left its former camp near Belle Plain on the 28th day of April ultimo, at 10 a. m., and marched toward the point on the river where General Franklin crossed his command last December. Having arrived near that point at 5 p. m. the Light Division was halted a little back from the river, out of sight of the enemy. The regiment was drawn up in the skirt of a pine forest and allowed to rest until it became so dark that the operations for which the regiment was detailed could be carried on without fear of discovery by the enemy. The command was then marched into the open field, where the pontoon train was drawn up, about one mile and a quarter from the point of crossing. From this place the bateaux were to be carried to the river by the Light Division and launched into the water preparatory to throwing a force upon the right bank of the river. For this purpose the regiment was divided into parties of seventy men each. At 10 o'clock the bateaux were taken from the wagons and carried by the men toward the river. The

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distance was quite long and the road slippery, owing to the heavy rain which had fallen during the day; nevertheless the men worked with a will, and some hours before daylight the boats were all in position at the water's edge. So silently were these operations conducted that I judge the enemy had no idea of our presence, although his pickets were posted on the opposite bank only a few rods from us. Just before daylight the boats were launched and filled with men by General Brooks. This regiment was then drawn back a little, and with the first gleam of light the line of boats swept across the river, and after a sharp skirmish General Brooks occupied the right bank of the river. My command lay in line of battle on the bank of the river until 8 a. m. of the 29th, when I was ordered to march it to the right of the bridges which had been laid and station it to guard the mouth of Deep Run. After remaining here until 10 a. m. I was relieved, and the command was withdrawn to the heights, a little distance back from the river. We remained there until the afternoon of May 1, but little being done in front of us meanwhile. Just at twilight of this day the command was marched across the river and took position in the first line of battle, the Light Division doing picket duty for the whole force, which had crossed the river at this point. My whole command was virtually on picket, and as extreme vigilance was used, the men rested but little. The night wore away quietly, as did the next day (May 2), until about noon, when a company of the enemy's sharpshooters crept up Deep Run and commenced a sharp attack upon my pickets. They were repulsed and lost several men in wounded and prisoners. At 5 in the evening an advance of our entire line was ordered and we swept forward, driving the enemy everywhere before us, and forcing him to retire to the base of the line of hills which he had so strongly fortified. Here a halt was ordered, and at 8 o'clock another regiment took our place in the first line, and my command was drawn back near the end of the bridge, where the men were permitted to rest until 11 p. m. At this hour the regiment was again put in motion and marched with the rest of the Light Division through Deep Run and advanced toward Fredericksburg.

The column moved very slowly and the entire night was consumed in this movement, so that we did not enter the streets of the town until about 5 o'clock on the morning of May 3. After a halt, we marched out and took position directly in front of the fortifications on the heights of Saint Marye, probably the strongest portion of the enemy's works. Here our lines were formed with a view to charging the enemy and taking his formidable fortifications by storm. This regiment formed the right of our lines. The right flank rested near the plank road where it winds down the hill and crosses the canal; the left rested near a small redoubt, from which the enemy had been driven in the early part of the day. On my immediate left was the Thirty-first New York, while, deployed as skirmishers, in front of both regiments was a portion of the Fifth Wisconsin. Dispositions were at once made for an attack. The men were informed what was to be done, and instructed to press on at double-quick to the top of the hill, over the meshes of rifle-pits and stone walls which intervened. Above all, they were instructed to rely upon the bayonet and not to fire a shot until the fortifications were carried. At 11 o'clock an attacking column, consisting of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and Forty-third New York, marching by the flank, moved across the bridge on my immediate right and advanced up the plank road to attack the enemy.

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This was the signal for a general attack, and as they became warmly engaged with the enemy my command was ordered forward. The instant that the advance commenced all of the enemy's works in front of us, stone walls, rifle-pits, and redoubts, vomited forth a tremendous fire of musketry, which did fearful execution in our ranks. Silent, cool, and determined, with ranks well closed, my men rushed steadily on, and routing the enemy from behind the stone wall, at the point of the bayonet, pressed on for the rifle-pit without a halt and without firing a shot. Hotter and hotter waxed the fire of the enemy. Besides the terrific musketry, canister was poured into my ranks from the guns at the top of the hill, while my right, which was left entirely unprotected by the breaking of the Sixty-first, was subjected to a flank fire, before which it seemed that every man must go down. As we neared the rifle-pit the fire of the enemy reached its greatest fury and did the most fearful execution. It was here that those gallant officers—Captains Young, Ballinger, and Gray—fell, fighting like brave and true men, as they were. Scores of the men fell, too, but nothing could check our line, which swept steadily on up the hill. The rifle-pit was reached, and then for the first time a shout of victory went up, and in the fierce hand-to-hand fight which ensued many of the enemy were slain, while from twenty to twenty-five were killed by the bayonet alone. One man in Company K, Private George Brown, bayoneted two of the enemy in succession, and then, as the resistance was obstinate, he brained a third with the butt of his musket. At this point the fight was waged only for a moment. The enemy's line gave way in wild confusion and dismay and fled to the top of the hill, followed so closely by our men that they were never rallied, but either surrendered in the fort or continued their flight down the plank road. Our men rushed on, scaled the earth work at the top of the hill, capturing many prisoners and a battery of seven guns from the celebrated Washington Artillery. In five minutes from the time which we started on the charge our colors waved over the enemy's strongest work, and the day was ours. My loss in this charge was 128 officers and men killed and wounded—a fearful rate of mortality, when the short time which we were under fire is considered. Major Haycock, one of the most valued and gallant officers in the regiment, fell among the first, cheering on the men by his example and words. I cannot deplore his loss too deeply. After a halt of a few moments in the formidable works, which our wild charge had so successfully carried, the regiment was pushed on down the plank road in pursuit of the flying enemy, who had fled toward Chancellorsville. Signs of panic and rout were everywhere visible, and many prisoners were captured by our pursuing forces.

Brooks' division having taken the front, the regiment was marched very slowly with the remainder of the Light Division, and was not again engaged with the enemy during the day. Just at dark I marched my regiment to the front, in obedience to orders, and supported our artillery. Here the night was passed, and as the men had left their knapsacks at the foot of the heights of Saint Marye before the charge, they were without blankets and rested but little. May 4 the engagement with the enemy continued. My regiment, with the whole Light Division, was changing position almost constantly, occupying different portions of our lines, which were threatened strongly by the enemy, but at no time becoming engaged. At night the withdrawal of the Sixth Corps to the left bank of the river having been determined upon, this regiment, together with the Forty-third New York and two com-

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panies of the Thirty-first New York, were posted to hold the extreme right of our lines, which rested on the river at Brooks' Ford. The position was a critical one, as we were detached from the remainder of the corps by a distance of nearly two miles, and it was only necessary for the enemy to break through a picket-line and place himself between my command and Banks' Ford, in order to completely cut us off and render our capture almost certain. This he did a little before midnight, and at once advanced to attack my command, which was strongly posted in a skirt of pine forest. The pickets in front of my command from the Thirty-first and Forty-third New York Regiments all surrendered or fell back without firing a gun. I was warned of the approach of the enemy only by the tread of his troops and his hurried orders, which were given in a loud tone of voice. Having obtained precise information of my position from the captured pickets, he advanced to attack me in heavy force. For nearly half an hour the fight raged furiously, but my regiment, though unsupported and with both flanks entirely unprotected, met the attack as brave men should, and finally the enemy was driven back in confusion, having sustained severe losses. After the first heat of the conflict I sought Colonel Baker, on my right, who was in command of the whole force, to ascertain what his instructions were at this critical juncture of affairs. During my absence the services of Adjt. Charles A. Clark were invaluable. While the fight continued he rode back and forth along the line, fearlessly exposing his person and encouraging the men by all the means in his power. His excellent conduct did much toward insuring the success of which I have spoken. The enemy at once rallied his forces and prepared to renew the attack with overwhelming numbers. Annihilation and capture stared the regiment in the face unless it could be withdrawn in pursuance of orders previously received. This was successfully accomplished by Adjutant Clark, who led the regiment through almost impenetrable underbrush to the bank of the river and then over a precipitous bluff to the water's edge, riding his horse down this bluff which it seemed impossible for any mounted man to descend alive. Having arrived at the water's edge, the regiment was led by him down the river to Banks' Ford, and there rejoined the Light Division. I cannot praise the behavior of Adjutant Clark on this occasion too highly. His gallantry and presence of mind extricated the regiment from a most perilous position after it had repulsed a superior force of the enemy in a handsome manner. At 2 o'clock on the morning of May 5 the regiment recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, encamping for a few hours at that place. At 10 a. m. of the same day I was ordered by General Sedgwick to march my regiment to Richards' Ford, to resist the passage of the enemy at that point. I remained at Richards' Ford until May 7 without being attacked by the enemy, when I rejoined the Light Division in pursuance of orders. I submit herewith a special report of the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the actions above mentioned.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. KING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

[25.]

* Not found, but names probably embodied in Burnham's report of May 13, p. 183.

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Report of Col. John Ely, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Bivouac near Banks' Ford, May 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, in pursuance of instructions from headquarters, to make the following report of the movements, operations, and casualties of this command since April 28, 1863:

On Tuesday evening, 28th ultimo, this regiment was detailed to carry five pontoon-boats to a point on the river opposite Deep Run. This was accomplished quietly, and before daylight of the 29th ultimo, the regiment having the honor of launching the first boat. On the 29th and 30th ultimo and 1st instant we lay opposite the bridges, moving several times from the upper to the lower one. On Saturday evening the regiment crossed the pontoon bridge at Deep Run and moved to the left of the Bernard house, where we remained until midnight, whence with the brigade we moved along the Bowling Green road to Fredericksburg, where we arrived about 3.30 a. m. of Sunday, after considerable skirmishing at the head of the column. We there relieved the First U. S. Chasseurs, taking the head of the column on the right of the railroad near the depot in the rear of the town, and fronting the noted stone wall rifle-pits. Just at daybreak we received orders to feel the enemy at that point. I immediately ordered the right wing, composed of Companies A, D, G, H, and F, under Lieut. Col. John F. Glenn, to be deployed forward as skirmishers, and supporting him myself with the left wing, Companies C, E, I, K, and B, my skirmishers advanced to within a few yards of the stone wall, when the enemy arose from behind it and delivered a very heavy fire upon us. Not being supported, and knowing the impossibility of gaining anything by being thus exposed, we fell back to our position in the ravine, from where we started, in good order. We experienced but a slight loss in this movement, having 2 men killed and 6 wounded. We remained in this position until about 11 o'clock, when our artillery opened with much vigor upon the enemy, and under cover of this cannonade the assaulting party moved forward, the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine on our right flank. I had no orders to move forward, but I took the responsibility of ordering my regiment to the charge, when I heard the orders given to the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine to storm the enemy's works on my front. We charged up the hill under a most furious cross fire, and arrived simultaneously on the enemy's works with the two regiments before mentioned, the colors of the Sixth Maine being the first on the stone wall, and the colors of my regiment being the first unfurled on the heights, immediately behind the stone wall. Capt. H. Reese, of K Company, captured eighteen prisoners, including one commissioned officer (Lieutenant Clements) of the Sixth* Mississippi Regiment. My regiment then reformed and rapidly pursued the enemy on the left of the plank road. We arrived on the second line of hills and reported to General Newton, who ordered the regiment into line on the left side of the road, and remained there for an hour. Then, by your orders, we rejoined our brigade. About 4 p. m. we were moved with the brigade to the support of a battery, which was in danger. In this position we remained all night.

At daylight on Monday we were placed on picket and under the command of Colonel Eustis, who had charge of the picket-lines, where we remained until 6.30 p. m. Then by your orders we prepared to fall

*Mistake as to number of regiment. The Sixth Mississippi was not in the Army of Northern Virginia.

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back. This we had scarcely commenced when Colonel Eustis ordered me to resume my position, which was done. Orders were then received from Major-General Newton to fall back, which was done in good order and without loss. We then moved to the rear toward Banks' Ford, about one mile and a half, when we were directed by you to support a battery under Major Duncan [Doull?] and to be relieved by his orders. This being accomplished we again fell back and rejoined our brigade, and arrived on the hills near Banks' Ford about 10.30 p. m. Detailed one company under Captain Marchant on provost duty at the lower bridge. After crossing, my regiment and the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers were ordered by General Newton to report to General Tyler to support Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, which was on the extreme right of our crossing position. We remained there under a very annoying fire from a rebel battery (though a harmless one) until all the troops and artillery had recrossed and the bridges taken up, when we rejoined our brigade and encamped with it on the Falmouth road. From crossing the river at Deep Run, below Fredericksburg, and its recrossing at Banks' Ford I have to report the following casualties, viz: Four killed, 18 wounded, and 40 missing; total, 62. I cannot close my report without acknowledging my obligations to the field, staff, and line officers, and to every man in this regiment for the prompt and efficient manner with which every order was executed by them.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN ELY,
Colonel Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

Capt. W. P. ROOME,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

Report of Col. James B. Walton, Louisiana Artillery, chief of artillery, First Army Corps.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY CORPS, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report:

In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Pendleton given to Captain Eshleman on the afternoon of the 29th of April, in the absence of myself at Richmond on duty, ten guns of the Battalion Washington Artillery left the camp at Chesterfield Station on the morning of the 30th; reached the front near Fredericksburg on the afternoon of May 1. Unavoidably delayed in Richmond endeavoring to procure horses essential to move the guns to the front, a detail for which purpose was waiting in Richmond, I reached the command near Fredericksburg a short time after its arrival there. Shortly after they had been placed in park behind the hill near Alsop's house an order was received from General Pendleton directing four Parrotts or Napoleons to be sent forthwith to Hamilton's Crossing to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, commanding the artillery battalion, Early's division, Second Corps. Captain Richardson, with one section of Second Company and one section of Fourth Company, four Napoleons, was immediately detached and reported as ordered at about 11 o'clock that night.

On the morning of the 2d of May, heavy firing being heard on the left in the direction of Chancellorsville, the remaining guns were held in constant readiness to move. At 9.10 a. m. I received orders from General Pendleton to send all the guns to the front. The remaining six

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guns were moved up the Telegraph road and subsequently placed by General Pendleton's order in position in the redoubt about 1,000 yards to the left of the plank road. Here they remained until evening, when General Pendleton ordered the guns to be withdrawn to the Telegraph road. Before, however, they reached that road, about sunset, a staff officer of General Pendleton came to me upon Marye's Hill with orders to send all the guns, including a section of Parrotts of Parker's battery, then in position on that hill, to the rear toward Chesterfield Station. The order was immediately communicated to Captain Eshleman and to the lieutenant commanding the section of Parrott guns, who at once began the march as directed. After marching about two miles I was met by Brigadier-General Barksdale at the head of his brigade going rapidly to the front, who inquired by whose orders the artillery was being removed, stating that General Early was in command and that he was on the march with his division coming to re-enforce the center. My column was ordered to be reversed at once and the artillery was bivouacked on the Telegraph road overlooking Fredericksburg.

At 2.30 a. m. 3d of May General Barksdale sent an aide to me to say that he considered it necessary that guns should be placed upon Marye's Hill to command the plank road and the causeway. Aware of the meager and insufficient infantry force in front of the works, and the absence of any troops in support in the rear of them, I saw General Barksdale in person and protested against their being placed there until they could be better protected, to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy should he charge the position. General Barksdale urged compliance with his order, and Captain Miller was sent with two Napoleon guns to the position indicated; one was placed in the work immediately to the left of the plank road and the other on the right of the road and to the left of the Marye house. About sunrise, 3d of May, by General Pendleton's order, one Napoleon and one 3-inch rifle, under Captain Squires, were sent to Marye's Hill and placed in position in front of the graveyard to the right of Marye's house. The section of Parrotts of Parker's battery had also been ordered to and replaced in position in the works on the extreme right of Marye's Hill. At 8 a. m. the enemy made a demonstration above the town and opposite to Falmouth. By General Pendleton's order the two remaining guns of the Washington Artillery (two 12-pounder howitzers), under Lieutenant Norcom, were sent to the left and placed in position in two small and incomplete works on the brow of the hill 300 yards in front of the main line of redoubts and about 800 yards to the left of the plank road. One of the Napoleons, under Captain Miller, in position commanding the plank road and causeway, was ordered by General Barksdale to be removed to the left of the works occupied by the howitzers under Norcom, leaving only one gun to command those approaches.

At 10 a. m. the enemy's batteries on the edge of the town opened a vigorous fire of shell upon Marye's Hill. Immediately his columns appeared formed for the assault, and, notwithstanding the three guns (Squires' two and Miller's one) opened upon him with vigor and precision, he advanced steadily over the plain and in column up the plank road. The road running behind the stone wall in front of Marye's Hill being gained, the small force in the trenches gave way before the heavy columns which pressed upon them, leaving the guns upon the hill without support. The enemy, hugging the slope of the hill, climbed to the crest and flanked and captured the guns there in position almost before it was ascertained the infantry had been driven back. Other columns advanced and flanked Norcom's position on the left, where the howitzers

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had been placed. He had been firing upon them on the plank road, and was only aware of their close proximity when he discovered them in the adjoining work and upon his flank. Giving the order to limber to the rear, he made the attempt under a fire of musketry to carry off his guns, but his horses were shot down, and he was thus compelled to abandon them. As soon as Marye's Hill was seen on the right to be occupied by the enemy in force General Barksdale formed a regiment in line of battle to the left of the crest of the Telegraph road. Richardson, with the four Napoleons sent the day before to Hamilton's Crossing, had just returned to report to me. His four guns were immediately ordered to the front and placed in position on the left of the Napoleons. Richardson continued firing upon Marye's Hill until a column of the enemy that had appeared within about forty yards of his guns poured into him a volley, when he was ordered to save his guns and men, which I then considered of doubtful accomplishment. He succeeded in withdrawing all his guns and carriages but one Napoleon gun, which had to be abandoned in consequence of the loss of horses rendering it impracticable to remove it. Moving with the remaining guns to the rear, General Pendleton ordered me to place them in battery at the first proper and commanding position. I selected the junction of the Telegraph and military roads, and there on the left of the Telegraph road I placed the three remaining guns of Richardson in battery, and on the right of the road two howitzers of Colonel Cutts' battalion, which were afterward withdrawn. Here Lieutenant Hero, with the Napoleon gun of the Washington Artillery saved from the extreme left position in front, joined the command and was also placed in battery. General Early subsequently formed his line of battle at this point. Toward dark in the evening forges, battery wagons, and forage of the enemy were discovered coming down the road toward our position. Orders were given to fire upon them. Captain Richardson, being ready, fired the first gun, followed by the guns of Andrews' battalion, which had been placed on the right of the road. The wagons beat a hasty retreat and were found upon the road in the morning. At dark the four guns were sent a mile to the rear, where the command bivouacked.

Fully alive to the disaster and sincerely deploring the loss of the guns by the Washington Artillery and the section of Parker's battery, affording, as it will, the only cause for congratulation and boast the enemy can have after this our last, most brilliant victory, I cannot close this report without asserting that upon no previous occasion during this war have the officers and men exhibited more courage and devotion to the sacred cause in which they are engaged. The guns were fought until the enemy's colors were planted upon the works in which they were. To have fought them longer would have been madness and resulted in wanton sacrifice of life. The loss of the Washington Artillery is as follows: Killed—non-commissioned officers, 3; privates, 1; total, 4. Wounded—commissioned officers, Lieutenant De Russy, 1; non-commissioned officers, 3; privates, 4; total, 8. Missing—commissioned officers, Capt. C. W. Squires, First Lieut. E. Owen, First Lieut. J. M. Galbraith, 3; non-commissioned officers, 4; privates, 26; total, 33. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 45. The loss in guns, carriages, and horses, as follows: First Company, 1 U. S. 3-inch rifle and limber, 1 Napoleon and limber; Second Company, 1 12-pounder howitzer and limber; Third Company, 1 Napoleon and 1 caisson; Fourth Company, 1 Napoleon gun, 1 12-pounder howitzer and limber; total, 6 guns, 4 limbers, and 1 caisson. Horses killed and lost in

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action, First Company, 16; Second Company, 8; Third Company, 4; Fourth Company, 1; total, 29. In the absence of reports from other batteries or battalion commanders, which I presume will be forwarded directly to the division commanders, I am unable to embrace in this report any more than it contains—the operations transpiring under my immediate orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. B. WALTON,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps.

Capt. D. D. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

Report of Lieut. C. H. C. Brown, First Company, Battalion Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

CAMP STANARD'S FARM, *May 10, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders given to Capt. C. W. Squires on the morning of the 3d instant, two guns of the First Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, one Napoleon and one 3-inch rifle gun, were placed into position by him on Marye's Heights at 7.30 a. m., with the caissons some 300 yards in the rear, protected by a ravine. By the capture of the senior officer of the company the report of the engagement devolves upon me, but as I was in rear in charge of the caissons and did not witness the engagement I am unable to report upon it. About 10.30 a. m. I was informed by the company quartermaster-sergeant, J. G. Timmons, that the heights had been taken and the enemy were advancing, whereupon I moved my caissons with all dispatch from the field down the plank road and reported with them at camp near Chesterfield Station. During the engagement the valuable services of Sergt. William H. West and Corpl. T. J. Lutman were lost, both having been killed while at their posts. Braver and more chivalrous men never fought. Private J. E. Florence received a mortal wound and died from its effects on the 6th instant. I have to report by the taking of Marye's Heights the loss of the First Company, Battalion Washington Artillery: 1 Napoleon gun and limber, complete; 1 3-inch rifle gun and limber, complete; 16 horses; 4 sets lead and 2 sets wheel harness.*

Very respectfully,

C. H. C. BROWN,
Second Lieut., Comdg. First Company, Battln. Washington Artillery.

[Capt. B. F. ESHLEMAN.]

[25.]

Report of Capt. John B. Richardson, Second Company, Battalion Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

CAMP BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., May 8, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to hand you the following report:

On Friday, the 1st of May, soon after arriving in bivouac near Fredericksburg, I was ordered with a section of my battery, two Napoleon

*Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 3 men killed and 3 officers and 24 men missing.

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guns, under Lieut. John D. Britton, and a section of the Fourth Company, two Napoleon guns, under Lieut. H. A. Battles, to report to Colonel Andrews, General Early's division, at Hamilton's Crossing, which I did about 11 o'clock the same night. Next day all of General Early's division except General Hays' brigade was moved and my battery was attached to his brigade. I remained in position near Hamilton's Crossing until the morning of the 3d of May, when I found the enemy making an attack in front of Fredericksburg. Finding my guns would not be wanted where they were, I requested General Early to allow me to move my battery in the direction of Fredericksburg, which I did by the Telegraph road. When I arrived I found the enemy had taken Marye's Heights and everything was falling back in confusion. I was ordered forward by Colonel Walton and took position in and to the right of the Telegraph road, commanding Marye's Heights, and immediately opened fire on the enemy, who by that time had occupied the heights in considerable force. I fired from this position fifty-one rounds of ammunition, when I was compelled to fall back, having no support, and the enemy coming up under cover of the hill so close as to force me to leave one of Lieutenant Battles' Napoleon guns. His wheel driver having been wounded and one of his horses killed, made it impossible to move the gun in time. We then fell back one mile on the Telegraph road, where a new line of battle was formed. A battery of the enemy made its appearance, on which we opened fire and drove away. I remained in this position until relieved late in the evening. I have to report Privates P. Von Coln and B. T. Kirk, of the Second Company, wounded, and Corpl. J. B. Valentine and Privates Carey and Anderson, of the Fourth Company, wounded. The officers and men were cool, worked the guns well, and acquitted themselves, as they always do, with credit. Privates Freret, Payne, Humphreys, and Meux being under arrest, were allowed to volunteer and assist in working the guns, which they did to my entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

J. B. RICHARDSON,
Capt., Comdg. Second Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

Capt. B. F. ESHLEMAN,
Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

[25.]

Report of Capt. Merritt B. Miller, Third Company, Battalion Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Near Po River, May 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 3d of May, about 2.30 o'clock, I received orders from you to move my company, composed of two 12-pounder Napoleons, from Lee's Hill down to Fredericksburg, and on arriving there I placed one of the guns in position on the left of the plank road under command of Lieutenant Hero. The other gun was placed to the right of the plank road under command of Lieutenant McElroy. I remained with this gun, and nothing occurred worthy of notice until about 10.30 a. m., when the enemy commenced moving heavy columns of infantry out of the city, down the plank road, as well as a road leading from the city, which my piece commanded; also on the open plateau in front of Marye's Hill and to the right of my position. I immediately

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opened fire upon them with spherical case and succeeded in driving them back. They reformed and again advanced and succeeded in gaining the cover of the hill. I continued firing at their bodies of infantry, but on looking toward Marye's Hill on my right I saw our forces retreating, and that the enemy had gained the heights and were advancing toward me, being then only about 150 yards to the right and rear of my position. I immediately ceased firing and ordered the piece to be limbered up, but perceiving that the enemy were gaining on me and that there was no possibility of saving the piece, I ordered the limber and caisson to retire from the field, which they succeeded in doing. Three of my men are missing and are supposed to have been taken prisoners, viz: Sergt. J. T. Handy, Privates B. E. Dick and W. P. Noble. I expended about twenty rounds of ammunition. I herewith submit the report of Lieutenant Hero,* by which you will perceive that he was so unfortunate as to be compelled to abandon his caisson and that he had three men wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. MILLER,

Captain, Comdg. Third Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

Capt. B. F. ESHLEMAN,

Commanding, &c.

[25.]

Report of Lieut. Andrew Hero, jr., Third Company, Battalion Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

CAMP BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,

Near Po River, May 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant I was placed by you in command of a 12-pounder Napoleon in position on the left of the plank road, with orders not to respond to any artillery fire, but to operate against infantry. I remained in this position until about 9 a. m., when I was ordered by Captain Eshleman to move toward the Stansbury house, opposite Falmouth, and occupy one of the fortifications adjoining the house. I succeeded in gaining the position under a severe fire without any injury. Nothing occurred here worthy of notice until nearly 11 a. m., when I discovered that our forces on my right toward Marye's Hill were retreating, and that the enemy had gained possession of the works to the left of the plank road and within about 500 yards of my position. At this juncture Captain Eshleman arrived at the work and ordered me to limber up and move to the rear, which I did, and succeeded in gaining our second line of works, but was compelled before reaching them to abandon my caisson owing to the jaded condition of my horses. On arriving at this point the piece was unlimbered preparatory to going into action, but my cannoneers not having arrived at the position, and having no infantry support, and the enemy then advancing up the plank road, I was ordered by Captain Eshleman to repair to the Telegraph road. On arriving there I secured a caisson of the Fourth Company and moved down the Telegraph road. Here I remained until about 5.30 p. m., when I moved with the residue of the battalion to camp for the night at the intersection of the Hamilton's Crossing and Telegraph roads. Before leaving I fired two rounds of spherical case at some wagons and pieces of the enemy which were coming up the Telegraph road. My casualties were

See next, *post.*

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three wounded, Corpl. R. P. Many severely, and left on the field near the second position which I occupied and supposed to have been taken prisoner by the enemy, and Privates Otto Frank and L. A. Adam, both slightly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HERO, JR.,
Lieutenant, Third Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

Capt. M. B. MILLER,
Comdg. Third Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

[25.]

Report of Lieut. Joe Norcom, Fourth Company, Battalion Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

CAMP OF WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Stanard's Farm, May 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit to your consideration the following report of the part taken by the section under my command in the late battle of Fredericksburg on the morning 3d of May, 1863:

On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, in obedience to your order I moved the section of howitzers under my command, comprising one of Second Company, under Lieut. G. B. De Russy, and one of Fourth Company, under Lieut. G. E. Apps, from the Telegraph road to the left of the plank road to take position in the small and incomplete works on the brow of the hill 300 yards in front of the main line of redoubts, and about 800 yards to the left of the plank road. Upon entering the redoubts I immediately opened fire upon a column of the enemy's infantry moving to our left on the plain beneath, soon compelling them to scatter and seek cover under a stone wall running along the canal. Their infantry now being under cover and out of sight I opened upon a battery of six guns moving into position in their rear and on a line with the town of Falmouth, distant about 1,000 yards. A spirited duel took place lasting for the period of thirty minutes, when the enemy withdrew badly crippled. During this unequal contest the section of howitzers were subjected to the fire of two other batteries of six guns each, one directly in front 600 yards distant and the other behind the graveyard in the rear of the town; also three heavy guns on the heights of Falmouth. After silencing this battery I ceased firing to save my ammunition in case the enemy should attempt to cross the canal. At 10.30 a. m., finding that the enemy remained quiet on my front and that they were advancing to storm Marye's Hill, I immediately, by firing to the right, began shelling, and with good effect, their columns advancing over the causeway at the foot of the plank road. While thus engaged I saw the enemy's flag surrounded by men planted upon the redoubt on my right and about 400 yards distant. The order to "limber to the rear" was immediately given and executed, but too late to escape. Finding it impossible to save the guns, the men were ordered to scatter and the horses to be cut loose. The gun of the Second Company being in the advance was captured with its horses, the enemy crippling two of them. The horses of the gun of the Fourth Company were brought off, but the gun lost. Having no support whatever of infantry, we were completely at the mercy of the enemy as soon as the hill was taken, the raising of the flag upon the redoubt on our right being the first intimation of their proximity. I am much indebted to Lieutenants Apps and De Russy, the former deserving much praise for

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his coolness in action and his endeavors to save the guns; to the latter also I am much indebted for his services during the time he was on the field, but being struck by a piece of shell was disabled and forced to leave the field early in the action. The non-commissioned officers and privates deserve much praise, all acting alike with coolness and bravery. The gunners, I am proud to say, wasted no ammunition. My loss was: Lieutenant De Russy severely and Corpl. L. L. Lewis, of Fourth Company, mortally wounded, 6 horses, and 2 guns. The section fired 225 rounds of spherical case and shell. The caissons being sent to the rear to refill the chests thus escaped capture.

Trusting that the above report may prove satisfactory and sufficiently explicit, I subscribe myself, yours, very respectfully,

JOE NORCOM,

Lieut., Comdg. Fourth Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

[Capt. B. F. ESHLEMAN.]

[25.]

JUNE 3-AUGUST 1, 1863.—The Gettysburg Campaign.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, commanding Light Division, Army of the Potomac.**

HDQRS. LIGHT DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Funkstown, Md., July 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received from Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to follow up the rear guard of the enemy and send information of his movements, the following was the result of my operations:

On the morning of the 7th of July I marched my command, consisting of Colonel McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, with two pieces mounted artillery attached thereto, Captain Martin's regular battery rifled pieces (10-pounder Parrott), and my own, Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps Infantry, through the gap in the mountains leading from Fairfield to Waynesborough, Pa., into which gap I had driven the rear guard of the enemy the night before with my brigade, the advance of the Sixth Corps. We moved rapidly through this pass, and upon advancing into the valley beyond, I left my infantry behind and pushed forward at a trot to Waynesborough. Found the rear guard of the enemy had left for Hagerstown about three hours before. I pushed through the town, took the Hagerstown pike, and about two miles out found the enemy had burned the bridge over the Antietam at that point. This prevented me from crossing my artillery. I pushed my cavalry forward to a point about four miles from Hagerstown and found the enemy strongly posted at all the fords and bridges on the Antietam and covering Ewell's corps, which was in position along the north of Hagerstown. I sent Colonel McIntosh, with his brigade of cavalry and four pieces artillery, to feel the enemy and draw his fire along the various crossings of the Antietam. This he did in a very gallant and professional manner. Upon arriving at Zeigler's Mills, about three miles from Hagerstown, he found the enemy strongly posted with the three arms. He allowed the enemy to fire forty or fifty rounds from his artillery, then placed his troops in position, opened with his own artillery, dismounted his skirmishers, and drove the

* See also Vol. XXVII, Part I, pp. 678-680.

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enemy back across the Antietam in gallant style. I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the daring, courage, and excellent judgment exhibited by Colonel McIntosh during the whole of the time he was under my command, and would most urgently recommend that he be promoted to the rank of brigadier, in order that he may fill a wider sphere of usefulness toward the accomplishment of the good cause. The day after my command arrived at Waynesborough General W. F. Smith arrived with his command of three brigades, fifteen regiments infantry, of militia from Pennsylvania and New York, and two batteries of artillery. From his arrival I was governed by his counsel, advice, and orders, and co-operated with him in daily trying to bring the militia under fire, but the enemy did not recross the Antietam in this direction. Information of the strength, position, and attitude of the enemy was sent daily to Major-General Meade. On the evening of the 11th we had marched the whole command to Leitersburg, about five miles from Hagerstown, where I was placed in receipt of an order to rejoin my corps (the Sixth), two miles from Boonsborough. On the 12th I marched my Light Division toward Boonsborough, found the corps had moved, marched to Funkstown, crossed the Antietam, rejoined my corps and division, and took position in line of battle opposite the enemy about 5 o'clock that evening.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. NEILL,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., late Comdg. Light Division.

General SETH WILLIAMS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.

[27.]

Report of Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, of operations July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 8, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with General Orders, Quartermaster-General's Office, No. 29, dated July 6, 1864, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864:

General Orders, No. 29, was not received by me until November 6, and this report has been prepared as rapidly as possible since that date. I respectfully refer to my annual report for the previous year, dated November 30, 1863. First. I have been throughout the entire year on duty at the War Department as assistant superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, and as such have had direct charge of the construction, operating, and management of all military telegraph lines in the Department of the Potomac, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Department of the South. At the beginning of the fiscal year the Army of the Potomac, under command of Major-General Meade, was in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa. Telegraph wire, instruments, material, &c., together with a full force of builders and operators, were on hand with the army, but the commanding general did not think it expedient to have telegraph lines established to the army. Communication was kept up, however, by means of a line of couriers from Frederick City, Md., and from Hanover, Pa., to both of which points we telegraphed directly from the War Department. Within a short time after the 1st of July the army moved to Frederick, having

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defeated the rebel army in a severe engagement at Gettysburg. From Frederick our army moved toward Hagerstown and Williamsport, and lines were at once extended from the first-named place to the headquarters of General Meade and to the several corps headquarters. These lines were worked continually until after the rebel army had evacuated Williamsport, when the main force of our army moved to Pleasant Valley, Md., the headquarters of General Meade being established at Knoxville. Lines were then built to the army, connecting with our line to Harper's Ferry.

July 19 and 20, our army crossed the Potomac near Berlin, Md., and immediately moved to Gainesville, Va., where telegraph communication with Washington was renewed via Manassas Gap Railroad. Within a few days the army marched to the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. From this time until May, 1864, when the army began its spring campaign, two wires were kept in constant working order from Washington to the army, one being used exclusively for military, the other for railroad business. In addition to these lines others were built from General Meade's headquarters to all of the corps and some of the division headquarters. These lines were of very great value to the army, keeping all its parts in quick communication with each other and with Washington. In March, 1864, the Secretary of War ordered the construction of a telegraph line from Washington, D. C., via Port Tobacco, to Point Lookout, Md., that being the new depot for rebel prisoners of war. This line was commenced March 14 and finished April 3, offices being opened at Point Lookout, at Saint Mary's, the headquarters of the Potomac flotilla, at Port Tobacco, and afterward at Leonardtown, Md. The use of this line has been of immense advantage to the Government. From June, 1862, a field telegraph had been worked in the Army of the Potomac under the supervision of the Signal Corps, the wire used being of steel (six strands), covered with rubber, and the instrument the Beardslee magneto-electric machine. This instrument was found to be inefficient for speedy communication and failed to accomplish the result desired. In March, 1864, by an order of the Secretary of War, these field telegraph lines and instruments were turned over to me to be worked. I gave them a thorough trial. The instruments proved to be of very little practical use, and were sent to the rear, by order of Major-General Meade, previous to the movement of the army.

In contemplation of the spring campaign of the Army of the Potomac, a complete field telegraph construction and working party was organized under charge of D. Doren, superintendent of construction, and A. H. Caldwell, chief operator. An arrangement for the speedy running out of telegraph wire was made as follows: Pack-saddles were fitted for reels, each containing one mile of wire, and were placed on pack-mules. By making fast the end of the wire and starting the mule off the wire was unwound and run out with great rapidity. This arrangement has enabled us to construct field lines with great promptness, many times having them up and working before the troops themselves had changed position. To furnish current for the army lines, I fitted up a portable battery, consisting of sixteen sections of six cells each. The cells are of copper, about four inches in diameter and nine in depth, and contain a solution of blue vitriol and water. In this solution is placed a leather cup one-half the diameter of the copper, containing a zinc plate and water. Each cell is insulated by a casing of thin sheet rubber, and fitted on the tap is a bone rubber cap, thus making the cells water-tight. Each section is inclosed in a strong box,

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and the whole securely packed in a common army wagon, in which is also placed a box of blue vitriol, the only article necessary to replenish the battery and keep it in working order. A table is arranged in the wagons with instruments, tools, &c., thus making in itself a complete telegraph office, with everything necessary to the working of any number of lines required at a moment's notice. This wagon was placed at General Meade's headquarters and has accompanied them throughout the operations of the spring and summer campaign. It has proved successful in every respect. By its aid battery has been furnished the field lines at all times.

On the night of May 3 the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan at Ely's, Germanna, and Culpeper Fords, and advanced to the vicinity of Chancellorsville, where the engagements known as the battles of the Wilderness took place. From here the army moved to near Spotsylvania Court-House, on May 10, where another sanguinary battle was fought, continuing through three days. After those engagements the town of Fredericksburg was taken possession of by our forces and constituted a temporary base of supplies. To open communication with the army by this route a line was built from Port Tobacco, Md., to Maryland Point, on the Potomac, where a submarine cable, six miles in length, was laid, and the line extended thence via Belle Plain to Fredericksburg, from which point a line of couriers was established with the army. The office at Maryland Point was opened May 16 and those at Belle Plain and Fredericksburg within a day or two thereafter. On the night of May 20 the Army of the Potomac moved from Spotsylvania Court-House to Bowling Green and Milford Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and a temporary base established at Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. A line was built from Belle Plain to Port Royal, the office at the latter place being opened on May 24. After a short halt the army moved forward from Bowling Green and vicinity to and across the North Anna, where several spirited engagements took place.

On May 28 our forces withdrew from south of the North Anna and marched to Hanovertown, on the Pamunkey, where they crossed and took position about Cold Harbor. The offices at Belle Plain, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, and Maryland Point were closed about May 30, the base of supplies having been changed to White House, Va.

The line from Fortress Monroe, Va., to Yorktown was extended along the north bank of the York from Gloucester Point to West Point, with submarine cables crossing the York at Gloucester and the Mattapony at West Point. From the latter place a line was built on the north bank of the Pamunkey to White House. The office at West Point was opened June 2, and at White House the day following. Between White House and Cold Harbor a line of couriers was established. In the construction of the line from Gloucester to West Point the building force had several serious skirmishes with guerrillas in which the guerrillas were driven off. Two of our men were killed and several wounded.

While the operations of the Army of the Potomac were going on General Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, landed a force at Bermuda Hundred and threatened Richmond and Petersburg. The telegraph line from Fortress Monroe to Williamsport [Williamsburg] via Yorktown was extended to Jamestown Island. Dispatch boats were kept running between the last-named place and Bermuda Hundred. Lines were built from Bermuda Hundred to the headquarters of General Butler on Proctor's Creek, and to both wings of his army, and were invaluable to General Butler in conducting his

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operations. The telegraph lines in this department were under the direction of Richard O'Brien, chief operator, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to render them of service to the Government. June 12, 13, and 14 the Army of the Potomac moved from its position about Cold Harbor to Bermuda Hundred and City Point, crossing the James River immediately above Fort Powhatan. A telegraph line was built on the south side of the James from City Point to Swan Point, there connecting with a submarine cable to Jamestown Island, but owing to interruptions by guerrillas this line was not worked successfully until June 24, at which time a sufficient force was stationed along the line to protect it from guerrilla raids. From City Point lines were built to General Meade's headquarters, two miles and a half southeast of Petersburg, and to General Butler's headquarters at Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, crossing at that place with submarine cable. Lines were also constructed to all the corps headquarters and to our advanced works. During the operations at Spotsylvania, on the North Anna, at Cold Harbor, in the march from Cold Harbor to City Point, and in the battle in front of Petersburg in June, the field telegraph lines were worked with great success, and invaluable aid was thus rendered the Government. General Grant and General Meade were kept in almost constant communication with each other and with the different corps of the army. In the above-mentioned operations 150 miles of field telegraph were constructed and worked, and when the army moved were taken down, thus making it necessary for the construction party to travel a distance of 300 miles. To D. Doren, superintendent of construction, A. H. Caldwell, chief operator, and the men under them, is due much of the success attending these lines. They have worked many times in the face of the enemy, exposed to fire without shelter, have been kept up day and night whenever required, and have had innumerable difficulties which can never be known to but few. They deserve the highest commendation.*

T. T. ECKERT,
Major and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, U. S. Army,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

[27, 36, 40.]

Report of Capt. Alexander Moore, aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, of operations July 1–2.

WASHINGTON, *September 8, 1863.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of facts connected with the battle of Gettysburg, July 1 and 2, as they transpired under my immediate observation, and of the orders intrusted to me for execution:

About 2 p. m. July 1 you directed me to proceed from your headquarters at Emmitsburg and communicate with General Reynolds at or near Gettysburg. Upon reaching Gettysburg I found that General Reynolds had been killed, and the troops under command of General Howard, who was anxious to learn when your corps would be up. Returning to report, I met at short distance from Gettysburg the head of your column advancing, under command of General Birney, and learned from him that you had already gone forward to communicate

* Remainder of report (here omitted) relates to the construction and management of lines in the Department of the South and statement of property and expenditures.

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with General Howard. Early on the morning of July 2, after accompanying you to General Meade's headquarters, I rode with you around our lines. After the formation of your new line of battle, in accordance with instructions from General Meade empowering you to call upon the Fifth Corps on your left, and upon the Second Corps on your right, for any needed re-enforcements, you directed me, at about 2.10 p. m., to proceed to General Sykes and request him to send a brigade to support General Birney on the road connecting the Taneytown and Emmitsburg roads. General Sykes informed me, upon delivery of my communication, that he would rather not send a brigade at once, but would do so if any necessity arose, General Birney, or General Ward, who commanded Birney's left, to notify him of such an event. On my return the artillery fire had just opened, and I was directed by you to return to General Sykes and bring up a brigade immediately. Upon reaching General Sykes' headquarters I found him absent, but his adjutant had authority to detach a brigade from General Ayres' command, and I conducted General Weed's brigade to General Birney's line, General Weed accompanying me in person to your headquarters near the wooden barn. Immediately thereafter the signal officer on Round Top Mountain reported to you in person that the enemy was advancing in great force, with the evident design of carrying that position, thus flanking General Birney's lines, and you again directed me to go for further re-enforcements from the Fifth Corps. On my way to where I had last found General Sykes, I met General Crawford, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was informed by him that he had not received any orders at all that day, and although very anxious to take part in the battle he did not feel authorized to move without orders from General Sykes. I proceeded at once to find General Sykes, but failing in that I met General Slocum, to whom I explained the position of affairs. General Slocum immediately authorized me to use any troops I might meet. Thus, triply armed, with your own, General Meade's, and General Slocum's authority, I had no hesitation in calling again upon General Crawford, who gladly acquiesced, and his column was instantly put in motion, reaching the extreme left of the line in time to defeat the enemy's attack upon Round Top Mountain. Leaving General Crawford to report to you, I met Captain Poland, who informed me of your disablement, which misfortune I at once proceeded to report to General Meade, and upon my return at dark met you as you were being borne from the field.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MOORE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Major-General SICKLES,
Third Corps.

[27.]

Report of Capt. Lovell Purdy, jr., Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
August 14, 1863.

MAJOR: Pursuant to orders received from your headquarters, I most respectfully submit the following report of the participation of this regiment in the movements of this army between the dates of June 11, 1863, and August 1, 1863:

At an early hour on the 11th day of June, 1863, orders were received at these headquarters, originating from headquarters Third Army

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Corps, to move at 10 p. m. the same day. Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, then in command of the regiment, doing at the time picket duty with a detachment of it, Capt. F. E. Tyler, senior officer present, immediately prepared that part of the regiment which still remained in camp to move at a moment's notice. At about 12 m. First Lieutenant Belger, aide-de-camp to Colonel Brewster, communicated verbally to Captain Tyler to move his men on the road in front of the encampment of this brigade where to form in line of battle on the rest of the regiments belonging to this brigade, whence to proceed on the road to the extreme front in order to meet the detachment at the time doing picket duty in front, who had already received orders to march for that purpose on the aforesaid road. Accordingly Captain Tyler formed his men in line of battle on his parade ground, when the previously given orders to move immediately were countermanded by Lieutenant Belger, and the men, after having formed stacks, were allowed to rest, he also stating that the pickets had received final orders to join their regiments in their different encampments. During the night of the 11th the pickets joined us after a very severe and rapid march. Early on the morning of the 12th orders were received to move, the regiment was formed, and after joining the rest of the brigade, the column was marched off. Nothing of importance occurred that day. The weather was extremely hot. Halted the column for the night at about 5 p. m. within four miles of Grove Church. Orders were given in the evening to be prepared to move early next morning. The line of march was accordingly taken up at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th and halted at 6 p. m. on the arrival at Rappahannock Station, the marching having been severe and the weather sultry. There being indications of a short stay on the morning of the 14th, the men were ordered to clean their guns and accouterments and a thorough inspection of both was immediately made. In the evening of that day orders were received to move. The march was continued during the whole night and until the next morning, June 15, 1863, at 8 a. m., and halted at Catlett's Station. Left at 2 p. m. and arrived at Manassas Junction at 9.30 p. m. the same day. The marching from Rappahannock Station was very severe, the weather being sultry and the night dark, causing some men to straggle, who, however, rejoined the regiment at Catlett's Station previous to its departure from there. Remained at Manassas Junction during the night of the 15th and the whole day and night of the 16th. Great scarcity of water. Started from Manassas Junction on the morning of the 17th; crossed Bull Run Creek, where a short halt was made, and arrived at Centerville in the afternoon. Received orders on the morning of June 19 to accompany the corps wagon train as guard, upon which Colonel Holt, after joining the same, divided the regiment into different squads and marched them at intervals among the train. Reports that the enemy's cavalry hovered about our rear being in circulation, the strictest precautions were taken against an emergency. Lieutenant-Colonel Holt ordered the arms to be loaded and the men to be kept on a continual alert. These orders were strictly complied with, but nothing of importance occurred. The train was halted on the arrival at Gum Springs in the evening, and the regiment encamped near the wagons of the train where it remained till the 21st day of June, when orders were received to rejoin the brigade, which was complied with at 8 a. m. that day. The line of march was again taken up at 10 a. m. on the 25th of June. Crossed the Potomac River at Edwards Ferry on pontoons, proceeded along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and arrived at Aqueduct Bridge at 1 a. m. the 26th of June, under a very heavy rain-storm, where a bivouac was made. The line of march

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was again taken up at 7 a. m. on the 26th. The roads being in a bad condition and the weather bad, the progress was slow and difficult. Crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and halted for that night in the vicinity of it. Left on the morning of the 27th, passed through Jefferson City, Md., and arrived near Middletown, Md., at 7 p. m. Started early next morning (the 28th) and proceeded on the macadamized road through Frederick, Md., and halted about seven miles beyond that city for the night. Broke up next morning, June 29, and passing through Woodville and Middleborough, Md., left the macadamized road and proceeded about one mile on a country road leading to the frontier of Pennsylvania, where the regiment bivouacked for the night. Left at an early hour next morning and passing through Taneytown, Md., encamped two miles beyond. The line of march was again taken up on the 1st day of July, 1863, passed through Emmitsburg, Md., at 10 a. m., crossed the frontier of Pennsylvania early in the afternoon, and arrived at Gettysburg, Pa., at 12 p. m. the same day.

The morning of the memorable 2d of July opened and the men, anticipating an engagement, were cleaning their guns, adjusting their cartridges, and making every other preparation for the coming conflict with a cheerfulness and good will never before surpassed. Early in the morning the regiment was drawn up in line of battle, variously changing position, when at about 1 p. m. the battalion being formed in close column by division it was advanced to the support of the first line of battle, which was then hotly engaged with the enemy. The enemy evidently espying our position, opened a vigorous fire of artillery on us, throwing shot and shell with such an accuracy into the midst of this regiment that Colonel Holt deemed it advisable to advance the regiment out of range of the enemy's guns. After advancing about fifty paces the men were ordered to lie down. The enemy here also directed his fire with remarkably good aim, compelling the battalion to seek a more sheltered place some distance in front. Several shells exploding among the regiment, Colonel Holt again advanced, and had scarcely reached a new position when orders were received to deploy on the road in front of it, on the right of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the First Brigade, this division, and in the rear of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, of the same brigade. There being a remnant of a fence in close proximity Colonel Holt immediately had breast-works erected (using fence rails for that purpose). The men worked with an alacrity I scarcely ever before witnessed. The First Massachusetts Volunteers meanwhile being engaged in our immediate front, several men in this regiment were wounded by chance shots. The regiment was then ordered to lie down behind the erected breast-works, which they had scarcely done, when an order was received to change front and to form in the rear of the Fourth Excelsior, which at the time was engaged with the enemy. This regiment being in the immediate rear of the Fourth Excelsior, Colonel Holt gave the order to fire left oblique, there being an open space on the left of the Fourth Excelsior, through which the regiment could fire without endangering our own troops. The regiments in our front were subsequently compelled to fall back on our regiment, which had now, the front being clear, commenced a direct fire, until ordered to retreat slowly, which they did, continually firing in retreat. Meanwhile the rest of the brigade having rallied in the rear of our position, we were formed on their line of battle and again advanced. On the way toward the front several 12-pounder brass guns were detected between the two contending forces, when a detachment of this regiment voluntarily seized the ropes, and after pulling two of them into our lines, delivered

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them to Captain McClellan, chief of staff of General Humphreys. This act was performed under a vigorous fire of the enemy and several officers and men were wounded. In the charge following the retirement of our troops ninety-two prisoners were captured and turned over by the men of this regiment to Major Bull, provost-marshal of the Second Corps. Among the prisoners captured was the adjutant of the Twenty-second Georgia Volunteers, C. S. Army, on whom, on being searched, were found important papers which were given over to Brigadier-General Humphreys in person. The enemy having been driven from the position he occupied, the battalion received orders to retire to the second line of battle, after the compliance of which night set in and the men were cautioned to rest on their arms. The casualties during this engagement were as follows: One officer killed and five officers wounded, namely: Capt. William H. Chester, killed, and Capt. F. E. Tyler and First Lieut. Willard Bullard, wounded, Second Lieuts. Charles G. Summers and Charles Dussuet, wounded. Asst. Surg. Joseph D. Stewart, wounded; 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 4 privates killed; 12 sergeants, 16 corporals, 38 privates, wounded; 3 privates missing.

On the morning of the 3d of July, the battle having recommenced, the regiment was again formed in line of battle behind a fence in front of our position and remained under a very brisk artillery fire of the enemy for about one hour, when the regiment was marched to the rear in order to obtain provisions, after which it was again moved to the front and formed on the left of the First Division, this corps. Staid there until the afternoon and then moved up to the support of a battery and remained under a heavy shelling of the enemy for several hours. Two men were wounded. The regiment was marched into a piece of woods for the night. Received orders toward 9 o'clock next morning, July 4, 1863, to proceed to the right of our front, and remained there as support for the pickets until late in the afternoon, when we were withdrawn and bivouacked on an open field and on the left of our late position for the following night. Details were also sent out to identify the killed of the regiment and bury them. During the day of the 5th of July men were also sent out to pick up arms and accouterments which they might see lying round on the battle-field. On the morning of the 6th of July received orders to move, which were, however, countermanded after the column had moved but a few hundred yards. It was accordingly countermarched to the position previously occupied. The total loss at Gettysburg was as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Killed or died from wounds received	1	11	12
Wounded	5	68	73
Missing	.....	3	3
Total	6	82	88

The line of march was again taken up on the morning of July 7, at 4 o'clock; passed through Emmitsburg, Md., after recrossing the frontier of Pennsylvania, and through Mechanicsville, Md., and bivouacked for the night about half a mile beyond that town. Left in the morning of the 8th, at 6 o'clock, repassed Mechanicsville and Frederick, Md., and bivouacked two miles beyond that town for the night. Broke up next morning (on the 9th), passed through Middletown, Md., and bivouacked

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for the night on South Mountain. Started again in the morning of the 10th, passed Mount Carmel Church, through Keedysville, crossed Little and Big Antietam Creeks, and bivouacked for the following night on the Antietam battle-field. July 11 passed through Sharpsburg, Md., and staid that night some distance beyond it. Took up the line of march again on the 12th day of July and stopped for the night within supporting distance of the Twelfth Corps. Moved up to the intrenchments on the 13th, where we remained until the afternoon, when we again moved to the road on our right, on which we proceeded some distance and then encamped. Remained there on the 14th. Orders were promulgated on the 15th in the morning to move. Took up the line of march again, and passing through Fairplay, Md., moved on the turnpike to Sharpsburg, passed through that town, and encamped two miles beyond it for the night. The weather was extremely hot and sultry, and several men were sunstruck during that day's march. Left again on the morning of the 16th, and passing through Pleasant Valley encamped within sight of the fortifications of Maryland Heights and four miles from Harper's Ferry. Before leaving the loyal States I must remark that the people of both Pennsylvania and Maryland welcomed us wherever we passed with apparent joy, displaying the Stars and Stripes and singing national songs. They also aided us in every possible way, sometimes sacrificing their own comforts for that of the troops. Crossed the Potomac and into Virginia on the 17th of July in the afternoon, and staid that night about three miles beyond Harper's Ferry. Moved again at 4 a. m. on the 18th of July, and passing through Loudoun Valley encamped near Hillsborough, Va. Took up our line of march on the 19th and halted one mile beyond Berryville, Va. Started again on the morning of the 20th toward Snicker's Gap, turned off near Snickersville to the left, marched along the Blue Ridge Mountains, and remained that night near Upperville, Va. Staid there during the day of the 21st of July and until noon of the 22d of July, when we marched toward Piedmont Station, Va., where we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 23d orders were received to move. The regiment was consequently decamped at 4 o'clock in the morning and marched on the road toward Manassas Gap, where we arrived at about 1 p. m. Here again, in anticipation of an engagement, the so-often-tried veterans of this regiment were snapping caps, cleaning and preparing their arms for the soon-to come trial. After a short delay, occasioned by the skirmishing in front, the regiment was formed in close column by division and advanced toward the mountains. My pen can hardly describe the difficulty of ascending and descending the two gigantic mountains which lay on the road to the front; adding to it a big swamp at the foot of the second mountain, which this regiment had to pass. I may justly add that none but the often-tried heroes could have passed through the fatigues of such a march and accomplish what they subsequently did. After passing through the swamp and ascending another less steep mountain, the regiment was halted and time allowed to those men to join who had not been able to follow up with the same rapidity with which the head of the column had marched, of which opportunity they availed themselves. The column was then deployed and marched left in front through a ravine and then fronted and formed in the brigade line. The men were cautioned to load their pieces and after a short stay they were ordered to charge bayonets. Though I never doubted their courage, the effect which this order had on the men by far surpassed my expectations. They charged over one and then another hill with an endurance rarely witnessed. Using their hands to aid their progress they at last reached the summit of the hill on which the enemy

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was stationed and, charging, drove them from their position. In utter confusion the enemy threw away arms and accouterments and left us in possession of the field, the killed and wounded, and several prisoners. They were pursued by our men, who continually fired at the foe. Night set in and prevented further movements. A detachment of this regiment was then deployed as skirmishers, while the rest were ordered to sleep on their arms. Among the casualties in this engagement I regret to announce the death of two of the best officers of this regiment, First Lieut. Charles S. Preston and Second Lieut. James Short.

Total loss of the regiment at Wapping Heights, July 23, 1863.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Aggregate
Killed or died from wounds received	2	....	....	2	4
Wounded	....	2	2	3	7
Total	2	2	2	5	11

Started on the morning of the 24th of July in pursuit of the enemy, and after proceeding some distance on the road to Front Royal, Va., deployed in line of battle on a field to the left of the road and advanced toward that place, which we reached at about 12 m. After proceeding about a mile beyond Front Royal orders were received to countermarch, and the regiment accordingly returned on the same road and halted for the night at Markham Station after a very severe march, the weather being extremely hot and the men without rations. On the 25th day of July, while on the march to Salem, Va., the column was halted in an open field and rations were drawn for the men, after which we again left and bivouacked the following night at White Plains. The line of march was again taken up on the 26th; we marched through Warrenton, Va., and encamped about one mile beyond it until the 1st day of August, 1863, when we broke up camp and proceeded to our present position. During this last march, Colonel Holt having left for New York on detached duty, I, being the senior officer present, was in command of the regiment. In reviewing the operations of this regiment, performed since the beginning of this campaign and up to the time of our arrival here, I can state that the members of it—officers and men—are deserving of much praise for the gallantry with which they have gone through so many hardships, suffering from the weather, want of clothing, and hunger. I regret to say that, owing to inefficiency or neglect of the officer in charge of the commissary department of this brigade, the officers of this regiment were only very seldom allowed the privilege due to them of purchasing stores from that department, which certainly caused suffering and dissatisfaction among the members concerned, and through the inefficiency of another officer the allowance of clothing and company stores was insufficient, the baggage wagons having been sent to the rear on leaving camp and subsequently burned, thus depriving us of necessary change of clothing, &c., and embarrassing company commanders greatly in settling their accounts and furnishing reports daily required from different sources.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOVELL PURDY, JR.,

Capt., Fifth Excelsior, Comdg. Seventy-fourth Regt. New York Vols.

[27.]

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JULY 2–26, 1863.—Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.

Report of Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp White, W. Va., July 23, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders from General Scammon, two regiments of the brigade under my command, viz, Twenty-third Ohio and Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers, marched from Fayetteville on the evening of the 16th instant, en route for the Ohio River, to aid in preventing the escape of the rebel forces under General Morgan. We reached Gallipolis by steam-boats from Loop Creek at daylight on the morning of the 18th; thence we proceeded up the Ohio to Pomeroy. At this point General Morgan attempted to force a passage over the Ohio, on the 18th. By direction of General Scammon, the Twenty-third Ohio, under Lieutenant-Colonel Comly, and the Thirteenth Virginia, under command of Colonel Jones, of General Scammon's staff, were marched to the roads on which Morgan was attempting to reach the river. On the approach of the rebels these regiments formed in line of battle, and with four companies thrown forward as skirmishers, advanced to meet the enemy, who were dismounted and also formed in line of battle. A short skirmish ensued, when the rebels retreated, hastily mounted their horses, and pushed on up the Ohio. Our loss was one wounded, Corporal Clemons, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The enemy lost 5 killed and 16 wounded left on the field. The troops were immediately embarked on transports and steamed up the Ohio to Buffington Island, where Morgan, on the morning of the 19th instant, again attempted to cross, but was defeated by the cavalry under General Judah, and the gun-boats under Captain Fitch. The infantry under my command were present in time to witness the defeat of the enemy, but not in time to render important assistance. On the 19th my command went up the Ohio to Hockingport. The Twenty-third Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Comly, scouted the woods in pursuit of the enemy and captured a large number of prisoners and horses. During the night of the 19th the two regiments were deployed on the Virginia shore for a distance of five miles, to prevent the enemy from crossing. It is believed that no rebels succeeded in crossing during the night, although attempts were made to do so. On the 21st instant we started on our return, and reached this camp at 10 a. m. on the 22d instant. The total number of prisoners reported to these headquarters, captured by the troops under my command, was 208, —— of whom were commissioned officers. No full report of captured horses has yet been made; the number will exceed fifty. A quantity of arms and cavalry equipments were also captured. The troops under my command, it is believed, prevented the rebels from crossing the Ohio at Pomeroy, and gave important aid to those engaged in intercepting them at points higher up on the river. It is proper to add that General Scammon and staff were with the advance during the whole of the expedition, and that all the movements referred to in this report were directed by the general.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Eighth Army Corps.

[23.]

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NOVEMBER 26-DECEMBER 2, 1863.—The Mine Run (Virginia) Campaign.

*Report of Col. Clement A. Evans, Thirty-first Georgia Infantry.**

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S BRIGADE,
January 21, 1864.

MAJOR: On the 26th of November, 1863, this brigade, in obedience to orders, moved from its camp near Somerville Ford to the old turnpike road, about one mile west of Mine Run, and picketed various roads by regiments during the night. On the morning of next day advanced across Mine Run and came in contact with the enemy at Locust Grove. The Sixtieth Georgia Regiment, Maj. W. B. Jones commanding, was deployed as skirmishers; advanced and engaged the skirmishers of the enemy, driving them nearly upon the main line, and held their position during the day. The casualties of this regiment in this affair was: Killed, 3; wounded, 15; missing, 13; total, 31. During the night our line of battle was withdrawn to the west side of Mine Run, about half a mile distant, where position was again taken and fortified. Eight companies of the Sixty-first Georgia Regiment, Lieut. Col. C. W. McArthur commanding, covered the brigade front as skirmishers. The enemy followed, crossed a heavy line of skirmishers in front of Early's division, drove in our skirmishers, but the lost ground was soon recovered, the enemy again retiring their skirmishers beyond the run. The loss of the Sixty-first Georgia Regiment in this skirmish was: Killed, 1; wounded, 10; missing, 8; total, 19. On the 29th and 30th no operations of any importance, and on the 2d of December, being discovered that the enemy had retreated, the brigade as part of the division pursued, but without results, as the enemy had crossed the Rapidan. On the same day the brigade returned to its former camp.

C. A. EVANS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. DANIEL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Early's Division.*

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S BRIGADE,
January 22, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with your note just received, I respectfully add the following to my within report:

On the 26th of November, 1863, four regiments of this brigade, viz, the Sixtieth Georgia, Major Jones commanding, the Sixty-first Georgia, Colonel Lamar commanding, the Thirteenth Georgia, Colonel Smith commanding, and the Thirty-eighth Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel Davant commanding, were marched to the junction of the Zoar Church and Fredericksburg road, and the following dispositions made: The Thirty-eighth Georgia was posted on the old turnpike about one-quarter of a mile beyond the junction referred to. The Sixtieth Georgia and Sixty-first Georgia were posted on the road leading from New Verdierville to Locust Grove. The Thirteenth Georgia was posted on the plank road about one mile east of Verdierville. None of these regiments were relieved or re-enforced until they all marched on the 27th to Locust Grove. On the day first mentioned the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment, Colonel Atkinson commanding, was on picket at Robertson's Ford, and the Thirty-first Georgia Regiment, commanded by myself, was ordered to take position near the ford to support Colonel Atkinson, if necessary. I was placed in command of both regiments, and about dark was directed to return my regiment to camp. When nearly at camp I received another order from the brigadier-general commanding the division to take the Twenty-sixth Georgia as soon as

* See also Gordon's report, Vol. XXIX, Part I, p. 843.

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it was relieved and my own regiment and rejoin the brigade. I communicated the order to Colonel Atkinson immediately, and as soon as he was relieved and had joined me with his regiment (which was about 10 p. m.), I marched both regiments and reported, with the orders I had received, to Brigadier-General Gordon.

I am, major, yours, very respectfully,

C. A. EVANS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Maj. J. W. DANIEL.]
[29.]

DECEMBER 6, 1863.—Reconnaissance to Woodville, Va.

Report of Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at 12 m. this day, in pursuance of orders, I dispatched Captain Corrigan, with thirty-two men of Ninth New York Cavalry, accompanied by Lieutenant Cating, of my staff, with orders to proceed in the direction of Woodville and ascertain whether any force was or had been moving in the direction of that place or Sperryville. The party proceeded up the Sperryville pike to Hazel River, crossing at the covered bridge; thence to the left to State Mills; thence to Mount Lebanon Church; thence to Woodville. On the road Lieutenant Cating pursued and captured one private of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, who stated that there were forty of the enemy in Woodville. The party charged in the town, but found no one there; nor had there been any except one or two, who fled on the approach of the party. At this place they picked up a negro just from Sperryville, who stated that no force was or had been there except the squadron of cavalry that has been there constantly. He states that there is a guerrilla force about one mile and a half from Woodville, who have a number of Union prisoners and horses. As it was now dark, the party were obliged to return. The inhabitants all stated that there was no force nearer than the Little Forks, near the meeting-house on the road from Madison Court-House to Sperryville. The party, on their return on the pike, found that the bushwhackers had been busy in their rear and had torn up the bridge over the run at Little Boston and the covered bridge over Hazel River. At both places they were attacked from the woods on each side and on the hill above the road, which passes through a defile, but the darkness favored them as well as the enemy, whose ammunition also seemed poor. The party succeeded in fording the river, losing but one horse killed. Not a man was hurt. The party exceeded their orders in going to a distance which precluded their return before dark, but their object was praiseworthy (although its execution was attended with great danger), as, without reaching Woodville, from the nature of the country and roads, the reconnaissance would not have been complete, as it now certainly is, and Captain Corrigan and Lieutenant Cating are entitled to great credit for their coolness and perseverance. Not a horse was blown, although the party marched thirty-two miles from 12 m. until 10 p. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. C. BACON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*
[29.]

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DECEMBER 18, 1863.—Skirmish at Indiantown, or Sandy Swamp, N. C.

Report of Capt. George B. Cock, Fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

INTRENCHED CAMP NEAR NORFOLK, VA.,
December 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of action and casualties sustained by a detachment of the Fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, under my command, at Sandy Swamp, near Indiantown, N. C., on the 18th instant:

The detachment consisted of four companies, numbering near 200 men. Of these one company was detached as rear guard. At about 11 a. m., while on the march, Lieutenant Bennett, commanding the vanguard, reported to Captain Jones, commanding a detachment in the advance, that the enemy was near. The detachments were then halted while the vanguard went forward to reconnoiter. Scarcely had we halted, however, when a volley was fired upon us from a dense thicket of pines, distant 400 yards, by which 2 men were killed, 1 mortally and 1 severely wounded. I immediately commanded the men to lie down and fire on the enemy from behind the fence, which was obeyed in time [to] escape a second volley. For a few minutes the firing was rapid and general on both sides. Two companies were then sent out to the right and one to the left to flank them, while I was to attack them in front. I immediately moved by the road in front of the thicket, commanded "fix bayonets," and moved by the right flank into the pines, but the enemy had fled. We then returned, picked up our dead and wounded, and continued the march. The casualties sustained by my command were as follows: Privates, Richard H. Fox and Jeremiah Franklin, killed; Jordon Dorton, shot in the neck, mortally wounded, died the following morning; David Quan, shot through the right lung; all of Company G, Fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. The behavior of the men while under fire was good.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. COCK,
Captain Company G, Fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

[29.]

JANUARY 22-23, 1864.—Scout from Manassas Junction to Middleburg, Va.

Report of Maj. George H. Corode, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Bristoe Station, Va., January 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout sent out from Manassas Junction under the command of Capt. R. D. Martin:

He started from camp at Manassas and took the road to Sudley's Mills on Catharpin Run, about twelve miles from camp in a northwesterly direction. When he arrived at that place he saw two mounted men, apparently soldiers. He immediately charged with a portion of his men, when they ran. His men, following rapidly, fired several times at them, but they escaped by dismounting and leaving their horses, which he captured, the men escaping through the woods. He then advanced with his command in the direction of Aldie, crossing the run, and after marching about a mile came in sight of three mounted

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men, who ran for about half a mile, when they also dismounted and escaped to the woods, when he took possession of the horses. Nothing of importance transpired until he arrived at a point about one mile this side of Aldie, where there is a tanyard. He was informed by a colored woman that rebel soldiers had been receiving leather from that place. He could not find any finished leather, but the vats were all full. There are five or six men at work there. He then passed through Aldie, where nothing of importance transpired, but was informed that rebel soldiers were in the habit of passing through the town nearly every day. He stopped the command, fed the horses, and then proceeded to Middleburg, a distance of about seven miles from Aldie, on the Winchester turnpike. After going about two miles he came in sight of several mounted men (apparently soldiers), who ran as soon as they discovered his command. He sent a squad of men after them, ordering not to follow any farther than a bridge this side of Middleburg, where he formed his command and charged through the town. While there he heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Winchester. He saw about eight soldiers going out of the town in the direction of Upperville. His command was not large enough to surround the town, which might have enabled him to capture the entire party. Thinking that his command was too small to advance any farther, and in consideration that the horses were very much fatigued, he returned to camp by the way of Centerville, finding nothing of importance. He rested his command for about four hours near the so-called double tollgate on the Fairfax pike, and arrived in camp on the 23d about 10 a. m., making the march (a distance of sixty miles) in thirty hours.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. COVODE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. ROBERT A. MCCOY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

[33.]

JANUARY 27, 1864.—Skirmish near Wayne Court-House, W. Va.

Report of Capt. John S. Witcher, Third West Virginia Cavalry.

BARBOURSVILLE, W. VA., *January 29, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance to orders received from you on the 27th instant I marched at daylight on the 27th with twenty-five men of my company in pursuit of a body of rebels who were reported to be in the vicinity of Guyandotte. I marched to Guyandotte, crossed the suspension bridge, and went up to the mouth of Russell's Creek, about one mile above the mouth of Guyandotte River. I there learned that a body of rebels under the command of the notorious Capt. Hurston Spurlock had been there, and after capturing Mr. Smith, the deputy sheriff of Cabell County, whom they robbed of about $500, and Mr. Wright, commissioner of the revenue of Cabell County, John Ferguson, a magistrate, and four or five veteran soldiers of the Fifth and Ninth Virginia Volunteers, they had left the neighborhood, taking the direct road to Wayne Court-House. I pursued them until I came to the forks of the road about two miles and a half from Guyandotte. I there found that they had divided their force, one party going on the Beach Fork road and the other the forks of Twelve Pole road. From the best information that I could obtain at this point, I was satisfied that the largest party had gone by the Twelve Pole road; this party numbered

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about thirty men. My force not being large enough to divide, I pushed on after this party with my whole command. I came up with them about 10 o'clock at Squire Barbour's (whom they had just arrested), about six miles from Wayne Court-House, the headquarters of the rebel Colonel Ferguson. I found Captain Spurlock here, strongly posted on a hill with thirty men. I immediately charged his position, firing briskly as I advanced, and after a spirited skirmish lasting about half an hour the rebels gave way and fled in all directions through the woods. I ordered a vigorous pursuit, and two of my men, recognizing Captain Spurlock with five of his men, gave chase, and after pursuing them about a mile succeeded in capturing Captain Spurlock and killing one of his men. Captain Spurlock fought bravely, firing at us every opportunity. He shot one of my horses five times with his own hand. The result of the engagement was the capture of Capt. Hurston Spurlock and 4 of his men, killing 3, recapturing 2 soldiers of the Ninth Virginia Volunteers and 2 citizens. I also captured 10 Enfield rifles, 5 revolvers, and 3 horses. I learned from the prisoners that they had sent Mr. Smith, the sheriff, Mr. Wright, the commissioner, and Squire Ferguson to Wayne Court-House by the other route, thus preventing their recapture; they had also disposed of the money and papers taken from Mr. Smith by sending them by another route. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, came up just after the engagement, but our united forces being small, he deemed it prudent not to advance nearer to Wayne Court House, and ordered me to return to Barboursville, which place I reached about sunset, having traveled about forty miles in twelve hours without stopping long enough to get anything to eat for either men or horses. I was compelled to swim the Guyandotte River on my return, in doing which I had one horse drowned.

Very respectfully,

J. S. WITCHER,
Captain, Commanding Company G, Third Virginia Cavalry.

Col. W. R. BROWN,
Commanding.

[33.]

FEBRUARY 14, 1864.—Affair near Brentsville, Va.

Report of Capt. James Carle, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Camp at Bristoe Station, Va., February 14, 1864.

SIR: At 1 p. m. to-day I accompanied a detachment of twenty-five men from the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieutenant Earley, with orders from General Crawford to cross Cedar Run beyond Brentsville, and to scout through the country from a mile to a mile and a half beyond that place if safety would apparently permit. While passing through Brentsville one of four men sent in advance rode back and reported three rebel soldiers having run from the town into a thicket of pines in the direction of Cedar Run, some few rods farther on. Upon arriving at this thicket four men were dismounted to examine through it, and the balance of the party, except three men to lead the horses of the dismounted and to guard at the bridge on the side of

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Brentsville, proceeded on the road to cross the bridge, the condition of which would permit the crossing only in single file. When the head of the column had reached the opposite side several shots were fired from a thicket of pines a few rods in advance to the right of the road, and being in an exposed position which afforded no chance to oppose the adversary, the head of the column (about eight persons) who had crossed with the officer in charge dashed rapidly forward to a point opposite the thicket, about fifteen rods beyond, where it terminates to a point extending toward the bridge, when Major Larrimer, who accompanied the expedition, and two men fell killed and four were wounded by a volley (apparently from carbines) proceeding from the thicket. This brought the party to a halt, except two officers (the one in command) and one man, who had gone so far and were under such headway as to make it prudent to go ahead, which they did, passing the enemy masked close to the road on their right. Being thus separated from the officer in command, I assumed command of the party (consisting then of thirteen men) and went back to the terminus of this neck of timber, intending to advance along on its right to endeavor to get a view of the rebels and if possible to cut off their retreat and attack them, but the men evinced much reluctance and hesitancy in following, and it was only by force that a party would go dismounted through the thicket to where the major was lying, upon which being done, however, he was found to have been stripped of his boots, and the enemy had gone (apparently retired) to a more elevated position a little farther on, as vedettes could be seen at various points and in different directions. At first I thought to pursue and attack them, but the other officers, Captain Restieaux and Lieutenants Scudder, Schutt, and Quail, denouncing the policy of doing so with so small a party, and considering the diffidence evinced by the men from the beginning, I deemed it expedient to return to Brentsville, where I posted the men and came into camp to report to General Crawford, who ordered out two companies of infantry and all the available cavalry force attached to his headquarters to pursue the enemy. We went this time about five miles beyond Brentsville, encountering no obstacle, when it became dark and we returned to camp, having seen no traces of the enemy beyond where the skirmish had ensued except fresh tracks of horses upon different by-roads, indicating their departure in groups of from three to five each. It is impossible to judge what force they may have had concealed, but I doubt whether those engaged exceeded our own number. Our casualties were 1 officer and 2 men killed and 4 men wounded. The enemy's could not be determined, there being one dead body on the ground and traces (by pools of blood) of some two others having lain and being carried off.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CARLE,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, Third Division, Fifth Corps.

Maj. R. A. MCCOY,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifth Corps.

[33.]

Report of Maj. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,

Bristoe, Va., February 14, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from headquarters detailing one commissioned officer and twenty-five

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men to report to Captain Carle, provost-marshal of division, I detailed Lieut. P. S. Earley to report, who, upon reporting, proceeded in the direction of Brentsville, and when about one mile from that place, across the Broad Run bridge, his command was attacked by the enemy. Major Larrimer (staff officer) ordered him to charge the enemy, which he did, killing some 5 of them, with a loss of 3 killed (1 major and 2 privates) and 3 wounded; none captured. We also lost four horses killed. The enemy fired from an ambuscade in the pine woods on the right of the road. The horses of his command were taken from the unserviceable ones of the regiment in order to furnish the detail, and consequently were totally unfit to move and unable to attack a superior force of the enemy. Re-enforcements being ordered, I proceeded with the balance of the command and scoured the country some six miles beyond Broad Run without being able to meet the enemy and returned to camp, arriving at 8 p. m.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. KERWIN,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. R. A. McCOY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

FEBRUARY 25-26, 1864.—Scout from Vienna to Farmwell Station, Va.

Report of Maj. Casper Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., February 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that pursuant to orders received from Colonel Lazelle, commanding cavalry brigade, I left this camp at 7 a. m. February 25 with the following force: Second Massachusetts, 200; Sixteenth New York, 200; Thirteenth New York, 125; total, 525 men. I marched up the pike to Dranesville, where a large force of the enemy were said to have been the day before. On the way up one or two rebel cavalrymen were seen on the hills on the right of the pike. At Dranesville, having satisfied myself that no large force of the enemy had been in that vicinity since the day on which Captain Reed's party was attacked, I moved on to Belmont. On the way up I could not hear of any force of the enemy having been seen, except in small parties. I also learned that there was no force of the enemy either at Leesburg or vicinity. I learned that the force which had attacked Captain Reed had gone back toward the Blue Ridge, passing through Middleburg on the afternoon of Monday, the 22d. A Union man who had just come from Aldie said that there was no force of the enemy there or in the vicinity. From Belmont I went to Farmwell Station. Here I heard of a small party of ten rebels having passed down toward Herndon Station that morning. I also crossed Mosby's trail going toward Aldie, after the fight with Captain Reed. From Farmwell Station I went to Gum Spring, and here also heard that the rebels had gone through Middleburg with their prisoners on Monday afternoon and had not been back since. At Gum Spring we saw two rebels in the distance. I then marched to Centerville, and thence into camp, reaching camp at a little after 1 o'clock this morning. From all that I

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can learn, I should judge that Mosby had a force of 300 men, or even more, when he attacked Captain Reed. Many accounts put his force as high as 400 or 500 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CROWNINSHIELD,
Major, Commanding Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

Lieutenant STONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
[33.]

FEBRUARY 28, 1864.—Skirmish near Sprigg's Ford, Va.

Report of Lieut. Edward O'Shea, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Camp near Bristoe Station, Va., February 29, 1864.

I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders from division headquarters I left this camp at 3 a. m. February 28 with a detail of fifty men. By avoiding the road and keeping in the fields I got between Brentsville and the bridge over Cedar Run, having previously posted guards at every outlet from the town. I then advanced to Brentsville from the bridge and searched every house, but found no enemy. I then crossed the bridge and reconnoitered through the woods; saw nothing of the enemy. Returning to Brentsville, I took the telegraph road and traveled rapidly to Bland's Ford, and after crossing dismounted half my command and scouted that section of country to a place called the Forest, crossing another ford called Sprigg's Ford. I crossed this ford about sunrise, and deploying my men as skirmishers I proceeded to search the Forest and all the houses therein. Here, at a house which I think is the place marked deserted on the map in my possession, a few of my mounted men came in view of a house from whence two bushwhackers emerged, who, on seeing the soldiers, made for a pine wood close by, discharging their pistols as they ran, one shot wounding one of the mounted men in the arm while in the act of dismounting to go in pursuit, it being impossible to bring a horse through so dense a pines. At first sight of the bushwhackers and previous to dismounting, the mounted party, numbering six, discharged their carbines simultaneously with the fire of the bushwhackers' pistols. By this time I arrived on the ground, bringing with me the dismounted men with whom I was scouting in another direction, from which direction I changed my course to that from whence came the reports of the eight shots. I got a view of the enemy whilst making through the woods and poured a volley of twenty shots after him, some of which I believe took effect, for one of the bushwhackers jumped some two feet from the ground and lost his hat, which was immediately picked up by my men. The bushwhackers pushed their way through an almost impassable swamp, when they succeeded in getting beyond our view. We saw no more of them, though making a diligent and thorough search. I captured 1 horse and horse equipments, 1 saber, 1 Springfield rifle, 1 officer's hat, which formerly belonged to an officer in the First Division, Second Corps; 4 ounces coffee, such as is furnished by U. S. commissary. The two men had but one horse. From inquiries made I believe one of the bushwhackers' name is Higgison. He has a

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house near Sprigg's Ford at the mill. His wife resides there, but he is never at home when I get there. The property captured has been turned over to the quartermaster. Arrived in camp at 12 m. Distance traveled twenty miles.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDWARD O'SHEA,
Lieut., Comdg. Company L, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. R. A. McCOY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

MARCH 8, 1864.—Scout from Bristoe Station to Brentsville, Va.

Report of Capt. Andrew H. McHenry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR BRISTOE STATION, *March 8, 1864.*

I have the honor to report that in compliance with your order (verbal) I proceeded from this camp at 6.40, instant, with a detail of forty mounted cavalry from various companies of this (Thirteenth) regiment, with one sergeant from Company H. Proceeded about south by southeast to and through a part of improved country that is known as the Jersey Settlement; then moved eastward by private roads over plantations, crossing Kettle and Cedar Runs. The latter is a large stream. After crossing two or more roads, public, leading northward, at about nine miles by route came in a public road. At about ten miles came a place called Cole's Store. The improvements here are two dwellings, one small store-house, a shop, and small church contiguous. The country so far is comparatively open, but few if any places in which an ambuscade could be formed or a surprise made by an enemy. The country has about 95 per cent. of the whole area cleared and the greater part grown up with pine, red, and black oak. Searched the houses generally so far, but found nothing deemed contraband. Mr. Cole and one very aged man reside here. Mr. Cole informed me that some three days prior a number of rebel cavalry passed there in squads, the whole amounting to 200 or 300. From this took the public road leading northwestward in the direction of Manassas. At about one mile on this road, at a house said to be occupied by a Union man, was informed that the rebels had maintained a picket-post for about one day and a half. Along this road to near Cedar Run bridge is skirted with small second-growth pines on either side, generally favorable for bushwhackers to carry out their mode of warfare. Approached the Cedar Run with caution, reconnoitered the position, then crossed by twos. Came to Brentsville, examined the place, found five houses occupied, including the jail. But two men reside in this town; the court-house has but a part of the roof remaining on; the houses are generally in ruins. The town stands on an elevation, said to be five miles from Cole's Store, nineteen miles to Potomac via Dumfries. From this came to the Jersey Settlement, from thence to camp, not having met or seen any enemy in arms.

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. McHENRY,
Captain Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

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NOTE.—Arrived at Cole's Store 10.13 a. m. Whole distance traveled about twenty miles. Arrived in camp at 2.30 p. m. Rain falling nearly the whole time of travel.

A. H. McHENRY,
Captain, &c.

Maj. MICHAEL KERWIN,
Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[33.]

MARCH 9, 1864.—Skirmish near Greenwich, Va.

Report of Maj. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Bristoe Station, Va., March 9, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant White with a detachment of forty men left this camp at 7 a. m., proceeding in the direction of Greenwich, near which place he was attacked by the enemy, consisting of Mosby's command, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and Chincapin Rangers, numbering in all some 200 men. One of Lieutenant White's command succeeded in effecting his escape to camp, reporting the circumstances of the attack to me. I immediately ordered Lieut. Ed. O'Shea to report the circumstances to you, and in obedience to the order of the colonel commanding the division, I repaired with the whole available force remaining in camp, numbering in all some sixty-five men, to the scene of action, taking the road to Greenwich. When within three miles of the latter place, observed a squad of about fifteen rebels upon the top of a hill and about half a mile to the left of the main road. Not knowing but that they might be in force, I deployed a line of skirmishers, advancing cautiously, in the meantime deploying a portion of the command to the left. The woods being very dense, the movement could not, I thought, be observable to them, and calculated getting in their rear. But before the party approached within half a mile of them they left. I then advanced the whole command to Greenwich, feeling the way cautiously. I met on the road three men of Lieutenant White's command who were wounded, and one who had been captured, confined in a house with an infantryman captured sometime previously, under the guard of one man. Requesting a drink of water, the sentinel went to a spring some distance away, and whilst away succeeded in effecting his escape alone, the infantryman not feeling inclined to hazard the attempt. From him we learn the following information, as obtained from the rebel guard placed over him and his own observation: A party of about forty of Mosby's command charged them in the rear on the road, whilst a party of about fifty advanced in line of battle in rear of the charging party, other squads also attacking on the flanks at the same time. The whole rebel force was commanded by Mosby, consisting of the Fourth Virginia, Chincapin Rangers, and forty of Mosby's old command, the latter party proceeding with the prisoners captured through Greenwich. The two other columns, the Chincapin Rangers and Fourth Virginia Cavalry, crossed Broad Run, proceeding in the direction of Gainesville. The command remained one hour at Greenwich, during which time I sent parties to reconnoiter the woods in the vicinity. Observing no indications of the enemy, returned, arriving in camp

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about 6 p. m. The casualties will foot up as follows: Ten missing, 3 wounded (present in camp).

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. KERWIN,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. ROBERT A. MCCOY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

Report of Lieut. Charles A. White, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Near Bristoe Station, Va., March 9, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that the following are the particulars of the scout made by forty rank and file of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and under my command:

I left camp at about 7 a. m. to-day; moved up toward Nokesville. On coming within a quarter of a mile of that place I obliqued to the right, and throwing front and rear guards out proceeded across the country in the direction of Greenwich and came out on the Greenwich road about three miles this side of Doctor Payne's house, having thoroughly scoured the roads on the way. Here I halted and with about fifteen dismounted men skirmished through a pine woods to the right of the road. Finding no indication of the enemy, mounted and moved forward very slowly, throwing out flankers to ride through the woods on either side of the road, at the same time keeping the column off the main road whenever it was practicable. I arrived at Doctor Payne's house at about 10.30 a. m. Here I again halted and sent men to skirmish through the woods, also to search Doctor Payne's house and the outhouses adjoining. Finding nothing to indicate that the enemy had been there, I slowly moved on again. On coming opposite to Doctor Hunter's house I took sixteen men and galloped forward with them, giving a sergeant command of the balance of the men (about twelve men); on arriving at the pine woods convenient to Doctor Hunter's house, I dismounted the men and proceeded to skirmish through these woods, when, having gone but about 100 yards through them, I heard cheering and immediately after, firing on the road. The men holding the horses of those dismounted succeeded in bringing five or six of them to the woods. We then mounted and came out on the road when I saw about fifty of the enemy, mounted and drawn up in line on a hill northwest of the aforesaid pine woods, and several, I think about thirty, riding about in almost every direction. I then tried to find the men I left mounted on the road, but could see no one but the enemy in strong force, consisting, as I afterward learned, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Mosby's guerrillas, and those known as the Chincapin Rangers, the whole commanded by Mosby in person. Knowing that no good could be done with the few men I had, I ordered them to get to camp as quickly as possible and notify Major Kerwin of the affair. I met two men of my command coming out of the woods about two miles and a half outside our pickets, whom I ordered to catch five riderless horses that came running down the road. Here I and these two men remained until Major Kerwin came up with his command, to whom I reported, and with whom I went to Greenwich. The loss sustained in

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men and horses is as follows, as far as can be ascertained at present, viz: Men wounded, 3; missing, 10.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. WHITE,
First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. M. KERWIN,
Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[33.]

MARCH 11, 1864.—Scout from Bristoe Station to Greenwich, Va.

Report of Capt. Andrew H. McHenry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Camp near Bristoe Station, Va., March 11, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with your order at 7.30 instant I left this post in command of the available force of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry now at the post, and proceeded by the route leading to Greenwich Plantation. Upon arriving at the exterior line of our pickets I sent forward Lieutenant O'Shea, with Company L, as advance guard, with skirmishers at rectangle with the right flank of his command, with instructions to arrest all citizens found on the route. In this way the country was thoroughly scoured, houses examined, and information obtained that could reasonably be done. This was strictly adhered [to] until arriving within the picket-line of the Second Infantry (Regulars) near Catlett's Station. The course or route from camp was by the road to Greenwich until arriving within about three-quarters of a mile of Observation Mountain (where we saw the rebel cavalry on the 9th instant). From this point digressed to the left, thus avoiding any view that could be taken from Observation Mountain, passing generally through land covered by second-growth timber, in part small pines. About three-fourths of the land had been originally covered with white oak, was of clay formation, the horses sinking each step from three to five inches in the flat land. When within about two miles and a quarter of Greenwich crossed a small branch of Kettle Run. Running left a short distance farther, touched on the northern bend of Kettle Run; kept this run to left; raised the ridge. A part of this was red shale soil and firm road. Our skirmishers discovered the place occupied by the rebels on the night of the 8th prior to their attack on our scout. Arrived at Greenwich Church (Episcopal) at 11.06 a. m. Sent out one detachment to Gaines' Cross-Roads, New Baltimore pike, with Lieutenant O'Shea; another detachment with Lieutenant White to the battle-ground of the 9th instant. Diligent search was made for men that might have fallen on the 9th; found none, as all our men are accounted for; nine men made prisoners and taken away; two others were taken and escaped; eleven horses were lost. We ascertained from the people of the country two of the enemy were mortally wounded and one favorite white horse was killed. They report the enemy's force consisting of thirty-eight of Mosby's guerrillas, part of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and the Chincapin Rangers, numbering from 250 to 300 men. From Greenwich proceeded on the route in the direction of Catlett's Station; about two miles was through woods of coke-red, white, and black-oak, the land rather sterile and roads or route firm. At about two miles and a

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half crossed Kettle Run. About one mile farther crossed the north branch of Cedar Run, passing through cleared land and along a public road until within the picket-line of the Second Regulars near Catlett's Station, to the station; thence returned to camp by the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Had no information of guerrillas on this route for many months. The people informed us that the Fourth Virginia Cavalry had orders to return to Stuart's command and bid them good-by, and was to meet the Sixth Virginia Cavalry in the mountains (Blue Ridge), by whom they were to be relieved. Arrived at camp at 4.15 p. m. Whole distance traveled about thirty-four miles.

A. H. McHENRY,
Captain Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. MICHAEL KERWIN,
Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
March 11, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

One of the twelve horses mentioned in yesterday's report as being captured was abandoned by our men, he being foundered.

M. KERWIN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[33.]

MARCH 28-29, 1864.—Scout to Aldie and Middleburg, Va.

Report of Maj. George F. McCabe, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Bristoe Station, Va., March 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows:

I left this camp on the evening of the 28th of March, on a scout, having in my command 225 men and 9 officers, and proceeded by way of Manassas to Aldie. Not finding the enemy, I went on to Middleburg. I drove the pickets of Mosby's command from the town, none of the enemy, with the exception of the pickets, being there. I there learned that Mosby, with from 400 to 600 men, had been encamped the past week six miles north of Middleburg. As my horses by that time needed feeding, having marched thirty miles, I fell back to Aldie to feed. Whilst there the enemy sent forward several men on the road and hills around to watch us. I sent forward one company to show fight and to fall back if the enemy would attack, that I might have the advantage of ground, and would fight them at the east end of Aldie, as the ground and roads at the west end were not fit for me to use a small force of cavalry against double their numbers without great danger to the safety of the command, and as I was well aware that Mosby would not fight us unless he had double our numbers and that he would have to have all advantages, and I could not catch his few men who were in my front as decoys. I discovered during the time that he was trying to draw me west of Aldie, that 100 of Mosby's men were nearly a mile off and northeast of Aldie, evidently intending to get in my rear if I would advance on Middleburg to engage the party in my front. I report the men of the Sixth, Seventh, and Fifteenth Virginia Regiments of rebel cavalry as having joined their commands. No enemy in

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that neighborhood except Mosby's command, which may be set down at 500 all told. He is planning to catch the wagons going out from Fairfax to Washington, and they should use great care, as he is going to ambush the roads in that vicinity. I arrived back at camp at this place at 6 p. m. 29th instant. Command all safe and in good condition.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. McCABE,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Colonel McCANDLESS,
Commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

[33.]

MAY 4–JUNE 2, 1864.—Operations on the south side of the James River, Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., C. S. Army, of action at Chester Station, May 10.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Near Drewry's Bluff, May 10, 1864—3.30 p. m.

GENERAL: We moved out early this morning and at 10 o'clock attacked the enemy near and at Winfree's house, between the turnpike and Bermuda road. Barton's brigade was on the turnpike and one regiment of it on the right of the Bermuda Hundred road; Gracie on the river road, his left near Howlett's house. We had only four pieces of artillery—two on river road, one on turnpike, and one near Bermuda Hundred road; Dunovant's dismounted men and the cavalry under General Chilton on the railroad and near it. The attack was commenced on nearly the whole line to the right of the turnpike at once, and for a short time seemed to be progressing favorably. As the right under General Chilton with one regiment of Barton's passed, it was feebly seconded by the other regiments of Barton's, and on this part of the line the men behaved very badly from the beginning of the fight. After about an hour's firing, General Barton reported his left broken and turned. Ineffectually I tried to get it to regain its lost position. By this Gracie had to be called suddenly to the right of the turnpike. Shortly after this Barton's brigade, or the greater part of it, was thoroughly demoralized, and I knew was worthless for a further contest. About 12.45 I fell back to the trenches, which we have just reached. The casualties are numerous, I am informed. Colonel Cabell, Thirty-eighth Virginia, is, I fear, mortally wounded. The most of the ground is covered with thickest undergrowth. We are trying to get off the wounded. Some fifty prisoners were taken by us. They all report a large force between the rivers, Butler commanding; W. F. Smith and Gillmore chief subordinates. I have not been able to ascertain the number opposed to us. The work of the day is very unsatisfactory to me, and the only consolation I have is in hoping we prevented or deferred an attack on Petersburg. The fatigue of the men seems to be very great.

Very respectfully,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Major-General.

P. S.—There has been no firing heard toward Petersburg since I attacked this morning.

R. R., JR.

[General BRAXTON BRAGG.]

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[First indorsement.]

I have ordered Colonel Fry to report to General Ransom to relieve General Barton.

B. B.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to the files of General Bragg's office.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

JANUARY 17, 1865.
[36.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Eshleman, commanding Battalion Washington Artillery, of operations May 5–21.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., May 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 5th of May, by order of Major-General Pickett, commanding, I marched from camp at Model Farm, near Petersburg, with the following batteries of my command: First Company, Capt. E. Owen, three Napoleons and one bronze 3-inch rifle; Second Company, Capt. J. B. Richardson, three Napoleons; Third Company, Capt. A. Hero, jr., three Napoleons; Fourth Company, Capt. Joe Norcom, three Napoleons, making twelve Napoleons and one 3-inch rifle, a total of thirteen guns. These batteries were placed on the eastern fortifications of Petersburg in the following order: Captain Hero's in Battery No. 2, commanding City Point road; Captains Norcom's and Richardson's in Battery No. 5, commanding the City Point and Broadway roads; Captain Owen's in Battery No. 11, commanding Prince George and Jordan Point roads. On the following day (6th instant) Lieutenant McElroy, of Third Company, was placed in charge of three Napoleon guns of Read's battalion in Batteries No. 9 and 10, commanding Prince George and Jordan Point roads. At 9.30 a. m. Captain Owen with his battery was ordered by General Pickett across the Appomattox River on the line of Swift Creek, and on the following morning went into position on the road guarding the Swift Creek bridge. On the 7th, by order of Col. H. P. Jones, chief of artillery, I was placed in command of all the artillery on the line of Swift Creek. Lieut. Samuel Hawes, of Second Company, Washington Artillery, having been placed in command of a battery (which was en route for General Morgan's command in charge of Sergeant Payne), manned by some of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Washington Artillery and furloughed and convalescent men from Petersburg, was placed in position at Port Walthall Junction and engaged the enemy upon their advance. Perceiving that the enemy was about to turn our left flank, I ordered Captain Owen's battery down at a trot, but re-enforcements having arrived, driving the enemy back, he did not go into position. At 11 p. m. he was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot, commanding artillery, back to Swift Creek, our troops having retired to that line. During the 8th and 9th there was general skirmishing along the line. A section of Lieutenant Hawes' battery was engaged at different times during both days. I ordered over Lieutenant Britton's section of Second Company, Washington Artillery, from the south side of the Appomattox and held it in reserve. On the 11th, an advance being ordered, I sent for the remaining batteries of my battalion, stationed across the river, which reported

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to me with the following guns: Captain Norcom, Fourth Company, three Napoleons; Captain Richardson, Second Company, two Napoleons, one of which was taken from Read's battalion; Captain Hero, Third Company, six Napoleons, three of which were taken from Read's battalion, making four guns received from Read's battalion. These batteries, together with Captain Owen's First Company, and a section of Second Company, under Lieutenant Britton, made a total of seventeen guns, sixteen of which were Napoleons and one 3-inch rifle.

By order of Major-General Hoke, commanding, the different batteries were placed temporarily with the following brigades, in which order they took up the line of march toward Drewry's Bluff: First Company, Captain Owen, with Corse's brigade; Second Company, Captain Richardson, with Hagood's brigade; Third Company, Captain Hero, with Ransom's brigade; Fourth Company, Captain Norcom, with Kemper's brigade. At 9.30 on the morning of the 12th, the enemy being reported advancing and our troops forming in line of battle, I placed a section of the First Company under Lieutenant Brown on the turnpike at the Half-Way House and engaged the enemy, driving back his skirmishers and disabling one of his guns. At night Lieutenant Brown retired to our first line of works and joined his battery, which was afterward ordered into the work to the left of the Chesterfield Court-House road. Captain Richardson's battery was placed in the work on the left of the turnpike. Captain Hero's battery was placed in position on the extreme right of the line on Wooldridge's farm. Captain Norcom's battery occupied the works between Captains Owen's and Hero's batteries. At 9 p. m., by order of General Hoke, Hero's battery was withdrawn and ordered into park near the Chesterfield road. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, the enemy having turned our right flank, Captain Norcom's guns were withdrawn to the second line of works. Hero's battery and a section of Owen's, under Lieutenant Galbraith, were placed in position by Major Owen (Washington Artillery) near Proctor's Creek, and, opening fire, kept the enemy at bay, thereby affording Brigadier-General Ransom time to withdraw his brigade and form a new line of battle, after which the guns were retired to our second line of works. All the troops having fallen back to this line, my batteries occupied the following positions: First Company on the extreme right at Gregory's Crossing; Second Company and a section of the Third Company, under Lieutenant Stocker, in Fort Stevens; Third Company to the right of the saw-mill; Fourth Company between the First and Third Companies in these works. Captain Norcom, Fourth Company, found four iron guns (two 6-pounder, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one 3-inch rifle) in position, which were manned by him in addition to his three Napoleons. On the 14th the batteries of Norcom, Richardson, and Hero were engaged at different times during the day. The enemy made an assault at night on Norcom's position, but were easily repulsed by him, Lieutenant Battles giving them a few rounds of canister. On the 15th there was but little firing from any of my guns. We were very much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters. On the 16th, having been assigned with my battalion to Major-General Hoke's division for the attack as soon as our troops had driven the enemy from our outer line of works, I advanced Captain Owen's battery down the turnpike. Captain Owen sent forward Lieutenant Galbraith with a section, who engaged two of the enemy's batteries (one of three 20-pounder Parrotts and one of two Napoleons) at about 100 yards. The other section of the First Company, under Lieutenant Brown, was placed on the right of the road and opened fire with great effect. Owen soon silenced the

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enemy's batteries, blowing up two of their limbers and killing many of their horses, thus causing their guns to fall into our hands.

At this juncture the valuable services of Galbraith and himself were lost to his company, they both being severely wounded. Brown, now left in command, still kept up the fire from the battery, although his men were falling thick and fast around him, until he expended all his ammunition, when he was relieved by a battery from Major Owen's reserve artillery. During this time Richardson, on the turnpike between the two lines of works, was engaged in firing upon the enemy, who were advancing through the woods to the right of the road. Norcom and Hero fired on the enemy in their front until our infantry charged, when they ceased firing. One of the 20-pounder Parrotts captured from the enemy (by direction of General Beauregard) I turned upon the enemy's retreating column. This gun was manned by Captain Chisolm (of the general's staff), my adjutant (Lieut. Edwin I. Kursheedt), and Sergeant-Major Randolph. On the 17th the batteries, following their respective brigades to which they had been temporarily attached, went into position with them on the old stage road. The First Company, having received the captured guns presented to them by General Beauregard on the field, was assigned for temporary duty with Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson and placed by him in position in Howlett's field, on James River. On Wednesday, the 18th, at 12 m., a section of Captain Norcom's battery, under Lieutenant Battles, was, by order of Major-General Hoke, sent to the front, where it remained until dark shelling the enemy's line and keeping back his advancing column. This section was highly complimented by General Hoke for its accuracy in firing and great execution. My men having undergone severe trials and discomfiture by marches and exposure and throwing up works at night for sixteen days, now required some rest. The horses, having been kept constantly in harness day and night and subsisting on very short rations of corn, were very much jaded. With a view to the recuperation of my men and horses, I was on the 21st ordered by Col. H. P. Jones to the rear with the batteries of the Second, Third, and Fourth Companies (the First being left with General Johnson), and upon reporting to Brigadier-General Colston, commanding at Petersburg, was ordered by him to place one battery on the Swift Creek line; the Second Company was ordered to this position. Subsequently I received orders from General Colston to place one battery in Battery No. 2, eastern defenses of Petersburg, and another on the turnpike guarding the Swift Creek bridge. The Third Company was assigned to the former position and the Fourth to the latter.

The officers, non-commissioned, and men acted with their usual gallantry and zeal, such as has been displayed by them on many bloody fields. While all are deserving of much praise, I cannot close without paying a special tribute to Captain Owen and his officers and men who maintained their position on the 16th, although subjected to a galling fire from the enemy's infantry. Captain Richardson makes special mention of Private William Forrest, who exposed his life in replacing the colors which were twice shot down from the ramparts of Fort Stevens. To my staff officers (Maj. W. M. Owen and Adjt. E. I. Kursheedt) I am especially indebted for their very valuable services rendered on the field. These officers acted with their accustomed coolness and gallantry. Major Owen was ordered by General Beauregard, on the night of the 15th, to command the reserve artillery. He desires special mention made of Frank P. Villasana, chief bugler of this battalion, who was detached with Major Owen and acted as he always

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has done with special gallantry and courage during the battle. Before the advance of the army from Swift Creek toward Drewry's Bluff, Lieutenant Hawes was ordered with his battery on the south side of the Appomattox to the eastern defenses of Petersburg. During the engagement at Port Walthall Junction, Lieutenant Hawes rendered efficient service with his battery and was highly complimented by the commanding general. Lieutenant Braselman and Ordnance Sergeant Meek rendered themselves highly efficient in promptly supplying ammunition. Sergeant-Major Randolph proved himself by his undaunted courage worthy of the highest esteem. Below I annex a list of the casualties during the operation near Drewry's Bluff. The batteries expended 2,430 rounds of ammunition. Captain Richardson had one of his guns disabled from constant firing, cracked in the muzzle. Captain Hero lost the rear portion of a caisson which was upset in a ditch of one of the works while changing position at night.

Batteries.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured.		Total.	Horses and mules. a		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Killed.	Disabled.	Total.
First Company, Captain Owen	.....	4	2	8	.....	1	15	4	7	11
Second Company, Captain Richardson	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	7	5	12
Third Company, Captain Hero	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	9	5	14
Fourth Company, Captain Norcom	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	8	7	11	18
Total	.....	10	2	18	.....	1	31	27	28	55

a Two private horses killed.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. ESHLEMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

Capt. JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Capt. Edward Owen, First Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, of operations May 5–16.

RICHMOND, *May 26, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my battery in the campaign on the south side:

On the 5th of May I left camp at Model Farm with three guns (Napoleons). Subsequently my rifled gun was sent to me and was placed in position the same evening at Battery No. 11, near the Prince George road. The next day, the 6th instant, was ordered to report to General Pickett's headquarters at a trot, and was ordered by him across the Appomattox River. The enemy in heavy force under Butler were advancing on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, via Port Walthall. I went in position on the turnpike about two miles from Petersburg. The enemy were then reported advancing on this road in heavy force. Besides my battery there were about 200 infantry to meet them. At daylight on 7th instant took position on the road protecting the Swift

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Creek bridge. About 9 a. m. was ordered to near Fort Clifton. At 3.30 p. m. was ordered by you to Port Walthall Junction at a trot, a heavy fight having been in progress at that point for several hours, but when I arrived found the enemy withdrawing, so did not go in position. At 11.30 o'clock that night was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot to march quietly to Swift Creek and to place one section in position in the road, protecting the bridge, and the other section near the railroad bridge on Dunlop's place. At 6.20 a. m. on the 9th instant was ordered to move to the road by General Johnson, and about 9 a. m. was placed in position on the creek on the left of our line. Our troops had all fallen back on the night of the 7th instant and occupied the line of the Swift Creek. At 10 a. m. heavy skirmishing commenced in the front, and soon the fight became general with artillery firing, the shells from which fell very near my battery. No enemy appeared in my front. At 4 a. m. on the 10th instant, by your order, I again changed my position to Dunlop's place, placing one section near the railroad and the other farther to the right. At 7 a. m. a battery of the enemy in my front opened on the section near the bridge under Lieutenant Galbraith. They fired well, but did no damage. I was not allowed to open on it. At 9 a. m. Lieutenant Galbraith opened on the position where this Yankee battery was, but found they had left. At 12 m. opened again on them, but could get no response. Fired about forty rounds. The enemy were reported withdrawing all day. About 11 a. m. on the 11th instant was ordered to join the battalion, then on the turnpike in rear of Pickett's division, then commanded by General Corse, in the move to Drewry's Bluff. Moved at 3.30 a. m. on the 12th instant; continued our march. At 7.30 a. m. placed two guns in position on the turnpike at the Half-Way House; enemy reported advancing, when all the troops were withdrawn behind the fortifications. I was left with one section and General Corse's brigade on picket. The skirmishing continued heavy in our front all day. About 4 p. m. it became so heavy on the left that I took one Napoleon to the field and opened on the enemy. Did some execution. Shortly after this the enemy opened with one gun on my rifled gun in the turnpike under Lieutenant Brown. One shot struck the wheel of the limber. Lieutenant Brown fired a few shots at them, and at the third fire disabled the enemy's gun. At 7 p. m. withdrew to the fortifications and took position on the right of the road. Fired to-day eighty-six rounds.

About 4 p. m. the next day, the 13th, the enemy turned the right of our line of battle. In their advance Lieutenant Galbraith's section did great execution, also that under Lieutenant Brown, upon the enemy advancing, they having a fire on their flank. My battery was greatly divided on the line of works, extending over a space of at least half a mile. When our troops fell back to the second line of works Lieutenant Galbraith, with one gun, brought up the rear with General Corse. In this engagement had no one hurt in my company. Fired ——— rounds. On the 14th instant was placed in the work at Gregory's Crossing on the railroad. Here we remained till the morning of the 16th instant. About daylight on the 16th instant went to the turnpike to await further orders. Moved with Major Owen to the second line of works. At — a. m. ordered by yourself to move to the first line of works, just taken by our troops, and if I could to put my battery in position there. I moved down the road till the minie-balls fell so thick about us that I was afraid to take the battery any farther for fear the enemy might be pressing our forces back (the fog was so thick I could not see twenty yards ahead of me), so I halted and sent Lieutenant Galbraith forward with one gun,

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with orders to fire at anything he saw. Very shortly I sent forward the other gun of his section, but could not then put the other section in position in the works, as the enemy was just in front of the works and could have killed all my horses and probably men while moving by the flank. After this, and while I was in the front, Lieutenant Brown was ordered by General Beauregard's aide to take position to the right of the road and in rear of the line of works. In these positions our fire had terrible effect upon the enemy. Several times they attempted to advance columns up the road, but a few well-directed shots from Lieutenant Galbraith's section would cause them to melt away into the woods. A battery of the enemy in our front, and not more than 100 yards distant, composed of three 20-pounder Parrotts and two Napoleons, suffered heavily from the fire of Lieutenant Galbraith's section, and was finally silenced by our fire, together with that of Hagood's and Johnson's brigades. This captured battery was afterwards presented to me by General Beauregard for the services of the First Company on that day. About 8.15 a. m. I was struck on the head by a minie-ball and had to leave the field, and very shortly after Lieutenant Galbraith was struck in the hip. Lieutenant Brown was then in command of the battery. He withdrew at 10 o'clock, having expended nearly all his ammunition. In this engagement I lost four killed, viz: C. R. Walden, P. D. Simmons, H. Peychaud, George Chambers, and 11 wounded—Capt. E. Owen, Lieut. J. M. Galbraith, Corpl. C. A. Everett, Corpl. S. Turner, Privates J. Meyers, N. B. Phelps, E. Peychaud, J. J. Norment, C. E. Rossiter, J. Wilson, W. W. Spencer; also had 3 horses killed and 7 wounded. One limber was broken by the mules getting frightened and running away into the woods. I fired 251 rounds, viz, rifle, 6 shell, 6 canister; Napoleons, 125 case-shot, 16 shell, 13 solid shot, 31 canister. Lieutenants Galbraith and Brown and Sergeants McGaughy, Hardie, and Norment, also my corporals and men, acted with conspicuous gallantry. Every man did his duty nobly. After Lieutenant Galbraith was wounded First Sergt. J. R. McGaughy took command of his section and still retains it. Lieutenant Brown now has command of the First Company, with the captured guns presented to it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD OWEN,

Captain, Comdg. First Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

Lieut. Col. B. F. ESHLEMAN,

Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

[36.]

Report of Capt. John B. Richardson, Second Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, of operations May 5–16.

CAMP NEAR SWIFT CREEK, VA., *May 27, 1864.*

COLONEL: I marched from camp at Model Farm on the evening of the 5th of May with three Napoleon guns of my battery and went into position on Jordan's Hill, commanding the City Point road. Moved on the 7th to Halifax and the Jerusalem plank road. Remained there until the morning of the 11th, when I moved across the Appomattox River to Swift Creek and reported with four guns to General Hagood, of South Carolina. Marched on the Richmond turnpike and halted near the Half-Way House for the night. Marched into the fortifications at Drewry's Bluff Friday [*sic*], the 12th. On Saturday [*sic*], the 13th instant, abandoned the outer works and occupied Fort Stevens at 4 o'clock in

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the morning. I was placed in command of the fort with Captain Hankins' battery of four guns and my own battery of four guns. Soon after daylight the enemy opened on the fort from sharpshooters and two batteries (Napoleons and 20-pounder Parrotts), which was kept up without intermission from daylight until dark, to which I replied at intervals throughout the day with the guns in the fort. My company flag was twice shot down and each time replaced by Private William Forrest, under a very severe fire. Private M. Page Lapham was mortally wounded in the face and since died. Private George Gessner was severely wounded in the knee; Corpl. J. H. Goodin slightly wounded in the arm. I would mention Thomas Joynes, David May, and Ed. Mann, all of Petersburg, volunteered with my battery and behaved conspicuously. Ed. Mann had his leg badly injured by the trail of the gun. Sunday, the 15th, the enemy continued their fire on the fort throughout the day. Monday morning I marched with my battery from the fort to the Richmond turnpike, when the attack was made on the enemy and was engaged on that road between the two outer fortifications. Remained on the field at night. Marched Tuesday morning with the column in pursuit of the enemy. On Wednesday Private J. M. Greenman, of my company, was painfully wounded through the leg while my guns were in position on the line of battle. One of my guns in Lieutenant Britton's section was dismounted on Saturday at Fort Stevens and so much damaged that I was compelled to send it to Richmond for repairs. Also one of my guns in Lieutenant De Russy's section was damaged from long use and constant firing. Thinking it unsafe I exchanged it for one of the captured Napoleon guns. I have fired during the several engagements about 490 rounds of ammunition, and have lost 6 horses killed and 7 wounded and disabled. Lieut. Samuel Hawes was detached from my battery. Lieuts. J. D. Britton and George B. De Russy were each in command of a section and with me. The officers and men acted at all times with their accustomed gallantry.

Very respectfully,

J. B. RICHARDSON,
Capt., Comdg. Second Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

Lieut. Col. B. F. ESHLEMAN,
Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

[36.]

Report of Capt. Andrew Hero, jr., Third Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, of operations May 5–23.

CAMP THIRD COMPANY, BATT. WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Dunn's Hill, Chesterfield County, Va., May 25, 1864.

COLONEL: The following is a summary of the services rendered by my company since leaving camp at Model Farm, Petersburg, Va.:

May 5, pursuant to your orders the battery, composed of three Napoleon guns with caissons and thirty horses for same, moved from camp at Model Farm about 4 p. m. down the City Point road to Battery No. 2 and occupied the same. May 6, guns still in Battery No. 2. Three Napoleon guns with caissons and twenty-four mules for same were placed in Batteries No. 9 and 10, under charge of Lieutenant McElroy, manned by thirty men from my company. (Guns were taken from camp of Major Read's battalion, order of Colonel Jones.) All the guns in the same position until 2 o'clock morning 9th instant, when, per orders of Major Owen, a section from Battery No. 2, under Lieutenant

McNeill, reported to Captain Sturdivant and moved down the river for the purpose of firing into the enemy's gun-boats, but owing to an advance by the enemy the object of the expedition was frustrated and the section returned to Battery No. 2 at dusk. About 4 p. m. a gun under Sergeant De Blanc was moved from Battery No. 9. On the morning of the 10th instant one of the guns was moved from Battery No. 2 to Battery No. 7 and placed in charge of Lieutenant Stocker, and the gun under Sergeant De Blanc transferred thence to Battery No. 8 (all per orders of Major Owen). Lieutenant McElroy still at Batteries No. 9 and 10 with a section, and Lieutenant McNeill at Battery No. 2 with the remaining section. On the morning of the 11th instant, per orders of Major Owen, the company was withdrawn from the several batteries they then occupied and marched across the Appomattox River to Richmond turnpike, where my company was assigned to Ransom's (afterward Corse's) division, and marched in front of Ransom's brigade toward Richmond beyond the intersection of the Bermuda Hundred road, where I parked for the night. May 12, about 6 a. m., the line of march was resumed and proceeded as far as the Half-Way House, where I halted and came into park. About 1 o'clock moved over to the river road and placed three guns in position in the rear of Ransom's brigade. About 1.30 p. m., per orders of Brigadier-General Ransom, I retired with my six guns to Fort Stevens and occupied the works on the left thereof. About 2.30 p. m., per your orders, I moved thence to the extreme right of our lines, across Proctor's Creek. About 9 p. m., by order of Major-General Hoke, I withdrew my guns from these works across Proctor's Creek and parked for the night in a field near General Clingman's headquarters. May 13, turned over to Captain Owen, commanding First Company, a Napoleon gun and caisson (received from Read's battalion) in exchange for my gun and caisson which he had brought from camp at Petersburg, Va. Remained in park until about 3 p. m., when, per orders of Major Owen, I moved down to Proctor's Creek and came into battery on the left of a section of the First Company of the battalion and commenced firing upon the enemy, who had gained possession of the works on the extreme right of our lines. After half an hour's firing I retired, per orders of Major Owen, to our second line of fortifications and parked for the night. In this engagement Private H. A. Madden was killed, H. Guillotte wounded; 1 horse killed, 3 horses wounded, and 60 rounds of ammunition expended. About 11 p. m. a section under Lieutenant Stocker, per your orders, was ordered to report to Captain Martin, commanding battalion of artillery, which was placed in position in works on turnpike, and moved thence to works on the left of Fort Stevens. On the morning of the 14th instant I placed a section under Lieutenant McElroy in the works to the right of the turnpike, and a section under Lieutenant McNeill to the right of him, adjoining the Fifty-first North Carolina Regiment. Firing was kept up at intervals during the day, confined to the shelling of the woods in the immediate front of these two sections. At one time a regiment of the enemy (since learned to be the Fortieth Massachusetts) advanced across the open field in front of Lieutenant McNeill's section for the purpose of re-enforcing the enemy's skirmishers occupying an orchard in front of this section, but were speedily broken and driven back by a few rounds of spherical case from Sergeant Ellis' gun. Lieutenant Stocker's section still remained in the works to the left of Fort Stevens. This day's losses were Private A. Leefe, wounded; 1 horse killed, 1 horse and 1 mule wounded; also, Lieutenant McElroy's horse killed.

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Sunday, May 15, the several sections in the same positions. Desultory firing at intervals during the day by the sections of Lieutenants McElroy and McNeill. This day I had 2 horses and 2 mules killed, also Lieutenant McNeill's horse killed. On the morning of the 16th instant, about 4 o'clock, the general engagement commenced on the left and firing was taken up along the whole line. I opened with the sections of Lieutenants McElroy and McNeill as well as with a 6-pounder gun which I found in my works, shelling at long distances beyond the woods in my front, where it was supposed the enemy had massed their troops. Private James Crilly was wounded during this firing. Lieutenant Stocker's section reported back to me at 11 a. m. About 4 p. m. I moved out of the works with Lieutenants McNeill's and Stocker's sections to our first line of fortifications and parked for the night in the field to the right of the turnpike. Lieutenant McElroy's section was sent off about 1 p. m., per orders of Major-General Hoke, with Brigadier-General Johnson's command. On the morning of the 17th instant the line of march was taken up toward Petersburg, my battery marching in the rear of Corse's brigade. I proceeded as far as the road leading to Bermuda Hundred, when I halted in the road for the night. About 2 a. m. May 18 a section under Lieutenant Stocker (per order of Major-General Hoke) was sent to the front to report to General Corse and placed in position in the center of Corse's brigade. About 12 m. Lieutenant McElroy, then in position in front of Hagood's brigade, was relieved by the First Company of the battalion, and I moved my company into camp in a field near General Beauregard's headquarters. About 9 p. m. ———, under Lieutenants McElroy and McNeill, was sent to the front to throw up works. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of May I moved the guns of the First Company (one 3-inch rifle and two Napoleons) down to the works erected during the night, and at about 7 a. m. opened fire on the supposed whereabouts of the enemy and expended ninety-five rounds of ammunition. At dusk these guns were taken to the rear of my camp. The 3-inch rifle with detachment and horses from my company (per your orders) was sent to report to Major Read's battalion and assigned to Captain Graham's company. I also sent a full detachment to Lieutenant Brown to man a 32-pounder on the left of our lines. On the morning of May 20, about 3 o'clock, a section under Lieutenant McElroy was sent to the front and occupied the works used the day before, but were withdrawn about 11 a. m. and placed in position near the section of Lieutenant Stocker. Per orders of Major Owen I turned over to Captain Martin two Napoleon guns and caissons and a limber received from Major Read's battalion, and by orders of Colonel Jones I turned over the 3-inch rifled gun and caisson to Captain Graham, thereby relieving the detachment of horses therewith. Private E. A. Clark was bruised by the explosion of a gun-boat shell whilst serving with detachment on 32-pounder. At dusk this detachment reported back to me. On the afternoon of the 21st instant my four guns out on the front were relieved by order of Colonel Jones, and on morning of 23d of May, per Colonel Jones' orders, I reported to you at this camp. I regret to announce that on the night of the 12th instant, on retiring from the extreme right of our lines, owing to the narrowness of the road and the mules, one of my caissons was capsized in the moat of the works and I was compelled to abandon all the ammunition and only succeeded in saving the limber of the caisson. By this accident Private G. Leclerc was seriously injured. My whole losses since leaving Petersburg have been 1 man killed (Private H. A. Madden); 3 wounded, viz, Privates Leefe, Guillotte, and Crilly, and 2 bruised and injured (Privates Leclerc and Clark). I have had 4 horses

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killed, 3 mules killed; 4 horses wounded and 1 mule wounded, and I have expended of 12-pounder gun ammunition 63 rounds of shot, 626 rounds of spherical case, 32 rounds of canister, and of 6-pounder gun ammunition, 62 rounds of shot, 62 rounds of spherical case, and 2 rounds of canister, making a total of 1,878 [*sic*] rounds of ammunition (including 3 rounds shell 3-inch rifle). I am greatly indebted to my lieutenants for the zealous and efficient aid they have rendered in discharge of the arduous duties that have devolved upon me in this campaign, each one having been dismounted, and to my non-commissioned officers and men for their ready fulfillment of all duties imposed upon them either by night or day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW HERO, JR.,
Captain, Comdg. Third Company, Battln. Washington Artillery.

Lieut. Col. B. F. ESHLEMAN,
Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

[36.]

Report of Capt. Joe Norcom, Fourth Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, of operations May 5–21.

FOURTH COMPANY, WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Swift Creek, May 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I respectfully submit the following report of the part sustained by the battery of the Fourth Company under my command in the recent engagements around Petersburg and Richmond:

On Thursday, 5th instant, three guns of my battery of Napoleons were sent to Battery No. 5 to guard the City Point road; the other gun by order of Major Owen was turned over to First Company, Capt. E. Owen, and nine of my horses to Captain Richardson, Second Company. I remained at Battery No. 5 without anything occurring until Wednesday, 8th instant, when I marched in obedience to your order at 8.30 a. m., crossing the Appomattox and moved down the turnpike to the toll-gate. Here I halted until 3 o'clock, and then in rear of Kemper's brigade my battery moved toward Richmond. At 10 o'clock Thursday morning, 12th instant, went into battery at Half-Way House, it being reported that the enemy were advancing. At 1 o'clock by your order moved back to first line of fortifications. After entering the fortifications I moved down to the right of line and placed my guns in position, two of them in works on Mr. Wooldridge's farm and the other, under Lieutenant Apps, farther to the right, in the railroad cut. On Friday afternoon, at or about 4 o'clock, the enemy having flanked the fortifications on my right, by your order I moved my guns out on the road to await orders. About 6 o'clock moved into our second line of works, distributing my guns as follows: One gun, under command of Lieut. H. A. Battles, in a work to the right of Clingman's brigade; one gun, under Lieut. G. E. Apps, in work with General Corse's brigade, and one gun, under Lieut. William J. Behan, in work to the left of Ransom's brigade. In the works occupied by Lieutenants Battles and Apps were the following guns, which were put in requisition by some of my non-commissioned officers and privates: Two iron 6-pounders in work of Lieutenant Battles were manned by Sergeant Fish, Corporal McDonald, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Haile, and in that occupied by Lieutenant Apps was a rifled gun (3-inch) and howitzer. The rifled gun was well served by Sergt. John C. Wood and a squad of men from the different detachments. On Saturday the enemy annoyed us very much,

their sharpshooters having advanced to within 450 yards of our lines. At night they endeavored to storm, but were easily repulsed, Lieutenant Battles giving them from his gun a few rounds of canister. My loss this day was 3 killed, 2 wounded, and 1 bruised; also several horses killed and 8 or 10 wounded. Sunday was occupied in watching and firing an occasional shot at the skirmishers in our front.

On Monday, as instructed, we opened briskly upon the lines of the enemy massing on our front. This fire was continued until the charge was made by our men. I was unable to follow the infantry, they having commenced to fall back by the time my horses were hitched up. Here I beg to state that owing to the severity of the fire from the sharpshooters of the enemy I was obliged to send my horses some distance to place them under cover, as it would have endangered them all by keeping them in works which were enfiladed on all sides. My men, while in these works, were busily occupied every night strengthening the works and building traverses to protect themselves from the enfilading fire poured into the works day and night by the sharpshooters. On Monday afternoon, the enemy being driven from our front, I reported to General B. R. Johnson; halted for the night about one mile from turnpike. On Tuesday morning, about 5 o'clock, placed two guns in position under Lieutenant Battles, near Cheatham's house, and shelled the woods for an hour. Moved on about 7 o'clock down the turnpike and road to Bermuda Hundred, in rear of Clingman's brigade, and placed guns again in position on the old stage road, and at night threw up fortifications, my men working all night. At 12 o'clock Wednesday, by order of General Hoke, sent Lieutenants Battles and Behan to the front with one section. They remained there until dark, shelling the enemy's line and keeping back their skirmishers. Lieutenant Battles had his section complimented by General Hoke, who was with them part of the time, for their fine shooting. On Thursday morning, at 3 o'clock, moved two guns, under Lieutenant Apps, to the pits in the field to the left of Mrs. Clay's house. They returned about dark to their former position, having fired over 100 rounds of ammunition. Friday morning again sent my battery to the position occupied by them the preceding day. We did not open fire, but were ordered back about 10 o'clock. I remained in position until Saturday morning, when I was relieved by Captain Miller's battery and moved down the turnpike to Dunn's Hill. To Lieutenants Battles, Apps, and Behan I am under many obligations for their assistance and the readiness displayed at all times to discharge their various duties. To the non-commissioned officers and men too much praise cannot be given. They had but little rest for ten days, night or day, yet performed their various duties at all times with cheerfulness and alacrity. I have to regret the loss of 4 good men killed, viz: Corpl. R. G. McDonald, Privates E. A. Mellard, John Foulks, and Ed. Condon; also 4 wounded, viz, Sergt. J. B. Valentine, Privates Martin, A. Norcom, and Hood; 1 bruised by horse falling, Private John Shackler. My loss in horses sums up 7 killed and 11 wounded. My battery fired during these various engagements 585 rounds shot, case, and shell. Of the iron 6-pounder, the ammunition being mixed and partly damaged, we kept no account of the number of rounds fired.

Very respectfully,

JOE NORCOM,

Captain, Comdg. Fourth Company, Battln. Washington Artillery.

Lieut. Col. B. F. ESHLEMAN,

Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

[36.]

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MAY 4–JUNE 12, 1864.—Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, including operations to July 31.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT,
August 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the several operations of the present campaign:

First epoch.—The Seventeenth Maine Regiment, under command of Col. George W. West, broke camp at Brandy Station, Va., on the night of May 3, and crossed the Rapidan River on the morning of the 4th with 21 commissioned, 5 acting officers, and 439 guns, and bivouacked that night on the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. On the 5th moved as far as Todd's Tavern, when, pursuant to orders, the direction was changed and the regiment marched by the left flank to the junction of the plank and Brock roads. The brigade (Second) was then hastily placed in position, and this regiment was carried to the extreme right of the Second Corps, moving by the left into the dense woods skirting the road, with orders from General Hays to connect with the Sixth Corps on the right. After repeated attempts to discover the troops with whom the connection was to be formed had failed, the regiment was advanced in line to meet the enemy. Flankers were thrown out and a skirmish line established. At this time the regiment was in advance of the brigade and came upon the enemy, with whom they at once engaged. The right of the regiment was then thrown forward, the enemy falling back, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. About thirty prisoners were taken. Night coming on, and the supply of ammunition failing, no farther advance was made, but the position was held till fresh troops arrived, when the regiment joined the brigade at the rear. The casualties of the regiment in this engagement were 2 officers wounded, 11 enlisted men killed, 65 wounded, and 1 missing.

On the morning of the 6th the regiment was formed on the right of the brigade, and at about 4 o'clock the whole line moved forward and soon became engaged with the enemy, driving them as far as the plank road and capturing many prisoners. The enemy having gained a position on the plank road, opened upon our lines a most deadly fire with both musketry and artillery, so that the advance was checked. The Fourth Maine Regiment (Colonel Walker) on the left and the Seventeenth were disconnected from and were in advance of the brigade line. At this point, while at the head of his command, Colonel West was wounded by a musket-ball through his leg, his horse having previously been shot from under him, and was taken to the rear. Colonel Walker, of the Fourth Maine, then assumed command of both regiments, but was unable to hold the position, as it was flanked by the enemy and the command was forced to retire. Had support been at hand the result of the day might have been far different. The brigade retired and took position on the Brock road. About 4 p. m. the enemy renewed the attack but was repulsed with great loss. The casualties for the day in the regiment were 1 officer killed and 6 wounded, 12 enlisted men killed, 74 wounded, and 11 missing. It may not be inappropriate here to speak of the gallant and lamented General Wadsworth, of New York, who fell mortally wounded during the engagement. His presence on the field under the hottest fire inspirited and encouraged the men, and they will ever cherish with pride the memory of the chivalric bravery exhibited by him in this battle. On the 7th the regiment took

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part in a reconnaissance made by the brigade, in which the casualties were 3 enlisted men killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing.

Second epoch.—May 8, marched rapidly to Todd's Tavern, intrenched and remained till the afternoon of the 9th, when the movement to the Ny River was commenced; crossed and bivouacked between Ny and Po Rivers. The larger portion of the regiment was placed on picket. On the 10th the picket-line was driven in by the enemy, the casualties of this command amounting to 10 enlisted men wounded and 2 missing. During the day the brigade was not engaged. On the 11th the regiment supported a skirmish line while a line of works was erected in the rear; casualties for the day, 1 officer wounded and 1 enlisted man. During the night the regiment marched with the corps, and at daylight on the 12th formed into line and advanced in the charge on the enemy's works. Their pickets were surprised and captured, and the first line of works was easily carried. An attempt was made to carry the second line, but proved unsuccessful, though a portion of this regiment passed beyond them. A section of a battery taken from the enemy was turned upon them and worked under command of Captain Pennell, of this regiment. Major-General Johnson, a division commander, was taken prisoner by Sergt. Frank Haskell, of Company C, and Private John F. Totman, Company A. The regiment remained at the front during the day and night. Casualties were 3 enlisted men killed, 40 wounded, and 10 missing. On May 16 Major Moore, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had been in command since May 7, was relieved by me. On the 17th the regiment moved into the front line of works and relieved a portion of the Third Brigade, and occupied the position till the morning of the 18th, when we were relieved by the First Division. Soon after an attack was made on the enemy's lines by the First and Second Divisions, the Third Division being held in reserve. Though under fire most of the time, we sustained no loss. On the 19th moved with the division into a field near the Anderson house, where it was expected the day would be given to rest, but about 5 p. m. orders came to "fall in," and we marched at double-quick in the direction of the Fredericksburg road, where the enemy (Ewell's corps) had commenced an attack on our supply trains. The brigade, under the immediate supervision of Major-General Birney, was formed into two lines; the second, consisting of the Ninety-third New York and this regiment, was placed under my command. An advance was ordered, and we marched in line into the dense woods. Here we became separated from the first line. I sent out messengers to ascertain, if possible, its position. Not meeting with any success, I ordered the command to advance toward the firing in our front. We soon found the heavy artillery brigade engaged with the enemy, and moving to the front relieved a battalion of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, forming a connection with the left of the First Brigade (Colonel Egan). Night coming on, a picket-line was established in our front, and we remained in position, exposed to the fire of the enemy. Earth-works were thrown up for protection, the men using tin plates and bayonets for the purpose. At daylight the whole line advanced, and in connection with the First Brigade we captured a large number of prisoners. The main body of the enemy having withdrawn and recrossed the river, we rejoined the Second Brigade and returned to camp.

Third epoch.—Early on the morning of the 21st we commenced a movement to the left, and at noon passed through Bowling Green. The heat and dust were oppressive, and rendered the march excessively fatiguing. We took up a position near Milford Station, where we

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remained till the 23d. A strong line of works was erected in anticipation of an attack from the enemy. On the 23d started at daylight, and in the afternoon formed a junction with the Fifth Corps near the North Anna River. The enemy was found in force at the different fords, and strong earth-works had been erected by them at Taylor's Bridge. A portion of the Third Division was immediately ordered up and to Colonel Egan, First Brigade, was assigned the duty of driving the enemy across the river and securing the possession of the bridge. The line of the Second Brigade, under Col. B. R. Pierce, was formed in a belt of woods about an eighth of a mile from the river. The enemy occupied the crest of a hill in our front sloping toward the river. At the word of command the whole line on the right moved forward in splendid order. The enemy broke and ran. A battery on the opposite side of the river swept the field across which we advanced, but our line kept on till we came to the river, which at that point was not fordable. We held the position till after dark, keeping up a continuous fire upon the enemy. Our whole supply of ammunition was exhausted. There was no brigade commander on the line. I sent messengers to the rear to notify the brigade commander that the ammunition was exhausted and to ask for a new supply or that we might be relieved. Failing in this, I again dispatched a messenger, and Colonel Egan, Fortieth New York Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, relieved our portion of the line with the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp. During the whole affair both officers and men behaved with great gallantry. The casualties were 1 officer killed and 3 enlisted men, 17 men wounded. Among these I have to mention Lieut. James S. Roberts, Company B, who fell mortally wounded in the charge and died on the next day. He was a brave and good soldier. I would mention with praise the color guard as conspicuous for bravery and good conduct. During the night we were engaged in throwing up earth-works. On the morning of the 24th the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire from their batteries. About 10 a. m. we moved across Taylor's Bridge, and in the afternoon built breast-works, all the while exposed to a severe shelling from the rebel batteries. Lieut. W. F. Noyes, Company G, in charge of the brigade pioneers, was struck by a shell and mortally wounded. He died at his post in the faithful discharge of his duties, and was buried upon the field a short distance from the spot where he fell.

Fourth epoch.—During the night of the 26th recrossed the North Anna, and moving toward the Pamunkey crossed it the next day at about 5 p. m. On June 1 the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, and reported for duty to Colonel Egan, then commanding. On the 2d, at midnight, marched to the vicinity of Cold Harbor, and on the 3d and 4th were under fire in reserve to the First Division, having several men wounded by shells. June 5 received 129 men by transfer from the Third Maine. From this time till the 12th the regiment remained in the works near Barker's Mills.

Fifth epoch.—On the night of the 12th moved to the left, and on the next day crossed the Chickahominy and marched by the Charles City Court-House road to the James River, which we crossed on the 14th. On the 15th commenced a movement toward Petersburg, and at night bivouacked behind rebel fortifications which had that day been captured by the Eighteenth Army Corps. On the morning of June 16, at daylight, the enemy opened upon us with their batteries while we were lying en masse, badly wounding several of the officers and men, among them Capt. John C. Perry, who was at that time in command of the

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regiment. The brigade was at once formed, and an assaulting column, consisting of this regiment and the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, was ordered to charge and take the enemy's works in our front. An advance was made, but the position being one of great strength and held by a large force it was found impossible to carry it. The line was reformed, and a second attempt was unsuccessful. The enemy were too strong and their position impregnable to the small force brought against it. The gallantry of the charging party was not equal to taking a position which a whole division afterward failed to carry. The list of casualties for the day was 7 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 46 enlisted men wounded, 5 men missing. On the 17th the regiment occupied the front line of works within 200 yards of the enemy, where it was exposed to a severe and incessant musketry fire. Capt. B. C. Pennell, Company B, then commanding the regiment, was killed by a sharpshooter. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and by his death the service has sustained a great loss. On the afternoon of the 18th a general assault on the enemy's lines was made by our forces, resulting in no decided success. Our loss was 6 enlisted men killed and 18 wounded. On the 19th the regiment occupied an exposed position in the front line, and was relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps on the evening of the 20th. Our losses were 2 enlisted men killed and 7 wounded. From this time until the 11th of July we were engaged in erecting works and picketing on the left of the Fifth Corps. On the night of July 11, after having leveled the line of works in our front, we moved out and took position on the Jerusalem plank road, where we remained till the 13th, when we moved into camp in our present location. From that time till the 25th the regiment was engaged on fatigue duty. July 26 left camp at 5 p. m., crossed the Appomattox, and after marching all night crossed the James River at Jones' Landing on pontoons just before daylight. The regiment was formed in a beautiful oak grove near Strawberry Plains, and at sunrise the batteries of the enemy opened and announced that our advance had been discovered. Throughout the day we were in the reserve portion of the brigade. As the enemy were driven back we advanced, and at night formed a picket-line on the right. On the 28th we relieved the Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments, and remained on picket on the New Market road till night, when we were relieved by a portion of the First Division, and recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and at daybreak on the 29th were massed in the rear of the Eighteenth Corps, where we remained all day. At night we moved into the front line of works and relieved a portion of the Tenth Army Corps. During the attack on the enemy's works on the morning of the 30th by the Ninth Army Corps we were exposed to the shot, shell, and musketry fire of the enemy, but escaped without any loss. Returned to camp on the 31st. During this long and eventful campaign both officers and men have, by their bravery, constancy, and devotion to duty, exhibited themselves as worthy soldiers of the Republic. I would refer to the nominal list of casualties, numbering 374, as a proof of the faithful discharge of duty by the Seventeenth Maine Regiment. To several privates warrants as non-commissioned officers have been issued for gallantry and good conduct during the several engagements in which the regiment has participated. To Major Moore, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Major Gilbreath, Twentieth Indiana, who at different times were in command of the regiment, I would tender my thanks for their valuable services. Our gratitude is

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due to "Him who is the only giver of all victory" for whatever of success our arms have achieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. MERRILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventeenth Maine Regiment.

Lieut. J. H. LOCKWOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

[36 and 40.]

Report of Maj. Walter A. Van Rensselaer, Eightieth New York Infantry (Twentieth State Militia), including operations to July 30.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGT. NEW YORK STATE MILITIA,
City Point, Va., August 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, current series, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report that no casualties occurred in this regiment during the time mentioned in that order, and also to submit the inclosed report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. VAN RENSSELAER,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. PH. SCHUYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Operations of Twentieth Regiment of New York State Militia from May 1 to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 4.—All public property that could be taken away having been removed from Brandy Station Depot, regiment marched at 11 p. m., and bivouacked at Stevensburg. Distance, five miles.

May 5.—Resumed march at 6 a. m. Crossed Rapidan River on a pontoon bridge at Gold Mine Ford, and reached headquarters of the army at Wilderness Tavern, in the Wilderness, at 7 p. m. Distance marched, eighteen miles.

May 6.—Guarding prisoners of war.

May 7.—Guarding prisoners of war.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8.—Marched at 1.30 p. m. in charge of prisoners, and encamped at 7 p. m. near Piney Branch Church. Distance, twenty miles.

May 9.—Marched about six miles and encamped north side of Fredericksburg and Orange plank road.

May 12.—Marched to near Salem Church, on plank road. Distance, six miles.

May 13.—Marched at 6 a. m. in charge of 7,000 prisoners of war to Belle Plain. Distance, seventeen miles.

May 14.—Marched at 2 p. m., and bivouacked near Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg. Distance, seventeen miles.

May 15.—Marched at 8 a. m., and encamped in rear of Fredericksburg, Va.

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THIRD EPOCH.

May 21.—G and I Companies marched to Belle Plain in charge of prisoners of war. Remainder of regiment marched at 7 p. m. down the Bowling Green road and bivouacked at 12 p. m. near the Massaponax River.

May 22.—Marched at 5 a. m., following the Bowling Green road, and halted for night near Wilbon. Distance marched, ten miles.

May 23.—Companies G and I rejoined regiment. Marched at 7 a. m. and encamped at Milford, on the Mattapony. Distance marched, nine miles.

May 24.—Marched at 3 p. m., crossing the Mattapony at Milford, and encamped near Wright's Tavern. Distance marched, four miles.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27.—Marched at 7 a. m., recrossing the Mattapony at Milford, and encamped a mile west of the Mattacocy. Distance marched, fifteen miles.

May 28.—Marched at 7 a. m., and passing through Newtown, encamped near the Mattapony, opposite Dunkirk. Distance marched, twelve miles.

May 29.—Marched at 7 a. m. and encamped two miles north of Pamunkey, opposite New Castle. Distance marched, ten miles.

May 30.—Crossed the Pamunkey on a pontoon bridge and encamped two miles from bridge on the Hanover Court-House road, A and K Companies guarding bridges.

May 31.—Moved back one mile nearer bridge. Total number of prisoners of war received during the month, 10,315.

June 1.—Marched at 11 a. m. toward White House, Va., and bivouacked near Old Church. Distance marched, nine miles.

June 2.—Marched at 8 a. m., and passing Old Church encamped at Parsley's Corner, near Anderson's Mill, three miles east of Cold Harbor.

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 11.—Marched at 3 p. m., and bivouacked at 7.30 p. m. at Tunstall's Station. Distance marched, eight miles.

June 12.—Marched at 6 p. m. to near White House and bivouacked. Distance marched, four miles.

June 13.—Marched at 6 a. m., and taking the river road passed Cumberland Landing and Slatersville, and bivouacked at Roper's Church. Distance marched, twenty miles.

June 14.—Marched at 5.30 a. m. three miles and encamped.

June 15.—Marched at 3 p. m., crossing the Chickahominy at 6 p. m. on a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked at 12 p. m. Distance marched, fifteen miles.

June 16.—Marched at 5 a. m. to the James River opposite Fort Powhatan. Crossed the river at 3 p. m. on pontoon bridge and bivouacked one mile beyond.

June 17.—Marched at 6 a. m., passed Merchant's Hope Church, and bivouacked at Knox's Cross Roads at 4 p. m. Distance marched, eighteen miles.

June 18.—Marched at 3 p. m. to City Point, Va., and encamped. Distance marched, three miles. Colonel Gates appointed military commandant of City Point.

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June 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh, with a detachment consisting of three officers and eighty men, embarked on steamer Guide to proceed to Point Lookout and Fort Delaware as guard for 700 prisoners of war.

June 25.—Regiment, pursuant to orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, embarked on transport and proceeded to Wilcox's Landing, where disembarked and marched toward Charles City Court-House, to report to Major-General Sheridan. After marching five miles was ordered to occupy earth-works two miles nearer the landing, under command of General Getty, where remained about three hours, when returned to the landing and bivouacked.

June 26.—By order of General Sheridan embarked on steamer and returned to City Point.

June 29.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh and detachment rejoined regiment. From this date to July 30 regiment engaged in doing provost and guard duty at City Point and on the lines of communication of the Army of the Potomac.

W. A. VAN RENSSELAER,
Major, Commanding.

[36 and 40.]

Report of Maj. James W. Walsh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, including operations to July 30.

HDQRS. BATTALION, THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

Report of part taken by Third Pennsylvania Cavalry in campaign from May 4 to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 4, 1864.—Regiment moved from Brandy Station, Va., and encamped on south side of Rapidan River, at Germanna Ford.

May 5.—Regiment moved to near Wilderness Tavern, where the enemy having been engaged, it was employed in provost duty, driving up stragglers and escorting prisoners.

May 6 and 7.—Regiment employed in provost duty, escorting prisoners and driving up stragglers. Evening of 7th moved about 8.30 p. m. and marched to Todd's Tavern.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8.—Regiment moved to Piney Branch Church, and after a short halt marched to near Spotsylvania Court-House, encamping in Spotswood's Beach. Engaged in driving up stragglers.

May 9.—Furnished escort to accompany the body of Major-General Sedgwick.

May 10.—Regiment deployed in right flank of army, occasioned by an alarm that the enemy were making a demonstration on that flank. Evening, broke camp and marched about two miles, camping in an oak woods for the night.

May 11.—Regiment in camp. Parties employed in driving up stragglers and keeping the roads open.

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May 12.—Engaged in escorting to the rear prisoners taken by Second Army Corps, among which were Major-General Johnson and Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart. Evening, two officers and fifty men were sent on picket.

May 13.—Engaged keeping roads open and driving up stragglers from the woods.

May 14.—Regiment moved to front of Spotsylvania Court-House, camping on main road leading to it.

May 15.—Engaged escorting prisoners to Fredericksburg, Va.

May 16.—Regiment in camp.

May 17.—Broke camp at 10 a. m. Moved two miles to the left and camped in an oak woods opposite Anderson's house.

May 18.—Broke camp at 5 a. m., and marching toward the right of army, were employed in keeping up stragglers until noon, when the regiment returned to camp.

May 19.—Small scouting parties out hunting up stragglers in the woods.

May 20.—Escorted prisoners to Fredericksburg.

May 21.—Moved at 9.30 a. m., and halting for a short time at Massaponax Church, marched to Guiney's Station, where, finding some cavalry pickets of the enemy, were ordered to the front, but were not engaged.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22.—Moved about noon, and crossing the river, camped on Mr. Tyler's place, a mile and a half from the bridge.

May 23.—Marched about 8 o'clock; halted for an hour at New Bethel Church, and camped for the night near North Anna River.

May 24.—Moved at 6 a. m., and halting at Carmel Church until 4 p. m., marched to south side of North Anna River and encamped for the night.

May 25.—Moved at 2 p. m., recrossing the river and camping on north side.

May 26.—Engaged in bringing in prisoners and escorting them to the rear.

May 27.—Broke camp early in the morning, and marching rapidly down parallel with North Anna River, through Chesterfield Station, halted at Mangohick Church for the night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—Marched at 8 a. m.; crossed the Pamunkey River about noon on a pontoon bridge at Abney's Ford, Hanovertown, and went into camp two miles from river.

May 29.—Regiment in camp.

May 30.—Marched at 7 a. m.; halted at Salem Church until noon, when, moving a mile farther, regiment went into camp in a pine woods which bore marks of the heavy cavalry fight of the Saturday before.

May 31.—One or two small parties out driving up stragglers.

June 1.—Marched at 8 a. m. through breast-works over a very dusty road, and halted for the night in an oak woods.

June 2.—Marched at 7 a. m. along the line of Eighteenth Corps to Cold Harbor, camping on right of road leading to Old Church. Escorted prisoners to rear.

June 3.—Regiment in line near Kelly's house keeping up stragglers and escorting prisoners to rear. Returned to camp in after part of the day.

June 4.—Regiment on duty collecting stragglers.

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June 5.—Evening, under arms expecting to be called on, a charge having been made on the line of Second Army Corps.

June 6.—Portion of regiment sent to wagon train for duty in its vicinity.

June 7 and 8.—Regiment in camp. Small details furnished to escort prisoners to corps headquarters.

June 9.—One or two detachments out on escort duty.

June 10 and 11.—Regiment in camp.

June 12.—Broke camp at 3 p. m., and marching parallel to the Chickahominy, passing Saint James Church, camped for the night on Tyler's plantation.

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13.—Moved at 5 a. m.; halted at Emmaus Church about an hour; crossed the Chickahominy, and passing Saint Mary's Church, marched to Clarke's farm. Halted until headquarters arrived, when regiment went on picket near Westover Church.

June 14.—Scouting parties out looking for General Wilson's cavalry division, which arrived about noon, and about 3 p. m. regiment returned to Charles City Court-House.

June 15.—Broke camp at 10 a. m. and marched to James River, halting for the night near Douthat's plantation. Regiment employed in hunting up stragglers.

June 16.—Broke camp at 9 a. m.; crossed James River on pontoon bridge, and marched to the vicinity of Petersburg, Va.

June 17.—Portion of regiment engaged in taking stragglers to different corps headquarters and part on duty in rear of Fifth Corps line.

June 18.—Regiment on duty in rear of Fifth Corps line.

June 19.—Regiment on picket on left of army.

June 20.—Regiment on picket. Returned to camp late in the evening.

June 21.—Engaged bringing in prisoners and escorting stragglers to different corps headquarters.

June 22.—Broke camp at 7 a. m.; crossed Suffolk railroad, and after scouting during the day on left flank of army, camped near old Jerusalem plank road.

June 23.—Moved about 10 a. m. one mile farther front, and went into camp. Evening, portion of regiment on duty on line occupied by Sixth Army Corps.

June 24.—Regiment scouting in the direction of Surry Court-House.

June 25.—Regiment in camp.

June 26.—Small parties taking prisoners to different corps headquarters.

June 27.—Regiment in camp.

June 28.—Small parties out hunting up stragglers.

June 29.—Regiment on picket on left of line.

June 30.—Regiment returned to camp in evening at 9 p. m.

July 1 and 2.—Regiment in camp.

July 3.—Engaged escorting prisoners to different corps headquarters.

July 4, 5, and 6.—Regiment in camp.

July 7.—Engaged escorting stragglers to different corps headquarters.

July 8.—Regiment in camp.

July 9.—Regiment on escort duty.

July 10.—Portion of regiment engaged in examination of corps trains for unlicensed sutlers.

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July 11.—Portion of regiment scouting in the evening.

July 12.—Broke camp at 8 a. m., marching toward the right and one mile and a half in rear of Eighteenth Corps line, and went into camp.

July 13 and 14.—Regiment in camp.

July 15.—Regiment under arms and present at execution of two soldiers.

July 16 and 17.—Regiment in camp.

July 18.—Small parties escorting prisoners to different corps headquarters.

July 19 and 20.—Portion of regiment on escort duty.

July 21.—Regiment in camp.

July 22, 23, 24, and 25.—Small parties out on escort duty.

July 26, 27, and 28.—Regiment in camp.

July 29.—Escorting prisoners.

July 30.—Regiment in saddle at 3.30 [a. m.]; moved to front and drawn up in line in rear of troops of Eighteenth Corps. After the explosion of the mine, escorted a few prisoners to the rear. Returned to camp about noon.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. WALSH,
Major, Commanding Battalion, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[36 and 40.]

Report of Col. Andrew H. Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, including operations to June 30.

HDQRS. SIXTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully submit the following report called for by Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, of the part taken by this regiment in the several operations of the campaign from the date mentioned and in the order required:

First epoch.—Guarding prisoners, under direction of provost-marshal-general, Army of the Potomac, and arresting stragglers from the different corps composing the army.

Second epoch.—Guarding prisoners, and, in connection with other troops, delivered about 7,500 rebel prisoners to General Abercrombie at Belle Plain, Va.

Third epoch.—Guarding prisoners and headquarters wagon train. Brisk skirmish at Guiney's Bridge on May 21, and succeeded in driving the enemy (in connection with the troops of the brigade) from his position.

Fourth epoch.—Guarding prisoners and headquarters wagon train.

Fifth epoch.—Guarding prisoners and headquarters wagon train. On the night of the 23d June moved to the left of the line, south of Petersburg, for the purpose of supporting Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Was relieved the next morning. Occupied the same position on the 29th, and relieved on the evening of the 30th.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. H. TIPPIN,
Colonel, Commanding Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. PH. SCHUYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36 and 40.]

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Report of Col. Charles H. T. Collis, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, including operations to July 31.

HDQRS. 114TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of my regiment during the campaign of the spring and summer of 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

Left Brandy Station, near Culpeper, Va., on the morning of May 4 with 16 officers and 232 men. Marched in charge of general headquarters train to Culpeper Mine Ford. Crossed the ford and went into camp at 8.30 p. m.

May 5.—Marched to Wilderness Tavern. Was temporarily assigned to Major-General Warren. *Eo die* returned to headquarters.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 7.—Marched to Todd's Tavern.

May 8.—Marched to Lewis' farm on Spotsylvania road, four miles from Spotsylvania.

May 12.—Changed camp to Armstrong's farm.

May 14.—Changed camp to Harris' farm.

May 17.—Changed camp to Anderson'. farm.

May 18.—Changed camp to Harris' farm, but returned to Anderson's farm.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21.—Broke camp at 5.30 a. m. and marched in charge of wagon train toward Guiney's Station. At 12 m. heard that the enemy's cavalry were in our front. Ordered my own regiment and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers to the head of the train. Deployed two companies of the Sixty-eighth on each side of the road and threw out flankers. Moved forward to within half a mile of Guiney's Bridge, to which point the enemy had retired. Sent Captain Gallagher with fifty men of Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to the officer at the bridge (Colonel Pope, I believe). Not knowing which road the wagon train was ordered to take I halted here for further instructions. Received orders from the major-general commanding in person to "drive the enemy from the bridge and hold it." Moved to the bridge with my own regiment and the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Ordered Captain Gallagher to carry the bridge by assault. The attempt was made with commendable gallantry, but, owing to barricades thrown up by the enemy, failed. I then put my own regiment (in charge of Major Bowen) across the stream below the bridge, and directed him to move rapidly on the enemy, drive them from the bridge, and capture his entire force if possible. This movement had the desired effect of clearing the way. The enemy immediately retired, and after crossing my whole force, now augmented by the arrival of a battalion of regular engineers (Capt. ———) and a squadron of First Massachusetts Cavalry (Captain Adams), I deployed my infantry as skirmishers, moved rapidly forward, and directed Captain Adams to move through the woods on my left to the enemy's right flank, attack him in reverse, and capture his right wing. Captain Adams, however, owing to the swampy nature of the ground, was unable to execute this order. Having driven the

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enemy to Catlett's house, I was relieved by a brigade of the Fifth Corps and returned to headquarters. I lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded in the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captured 2 officers and 9 men and killed and wounded a few of the enemy.

May 22.—Encamped at Tyler's farm.

May 23.—Marched to Chesterfield's, or Montague's, farm.

May 24.—Crossed North Anna at Jericho Mills.

May 25.—Recrossed North Anna at Island Ford.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27.—Marched to Mangohick. Started at 3 a. m.; went into camp at 4 p. m.

May 28.—Crossed Pamunkey and went into camp on ——— farm.

May 30.—Marched to Salem Church.

June 1.—Marched to Armstrong's farm.

June 2.—Marched to Cold Harbor.

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12.—Marched to Summit Station.

June 13.—Crossed Chickahominy at Long Bridge and went into camp at Charles City Court-House.

June 15.—Arrived at Wilcox's Landing, on James River.

June 16.—Crossed James River and went into camp on Bryan's farm, near Petersburg.

June 22.—Moved to Jones' farm.

June 23.—Regiment ordered to left flank of the army to report to commanding officer of a brigade in Fifth Corps; threw up works; returned to camp same night.

June 29.—Ordered to report to General Gibbon at the Williams house.

June 30.—Returned to camp.

July 12.—Changed camp to present location.

There have been no casualties in my regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. PH. SCHUYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36 and 40.]

Reports of Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, of operations May 30–June 6.

MAY 30, [1864]—11 p. m.

GENERAL: I moved out this afternoon on the Mechanicsville road and advanced to Bethesda Church, where a force of the enemy was found upon the road toward Old Cold Harbor. This was driven back by Rodes' division beyond Bethesda Church and the road to Cold Harbor cleared. Rodes then extended down the road toward Old Church, and I brought up my own division. The enemy being in force along and this side of the road from Hundley's Corner to Old Church, I determined then to advance toward McGregor's and try and cut the

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enemy's line, and sent a request to Anderson to advance a division along the road to Old Church and take the enemy in the flank, and when I supposed he was advancing I sent forward two brigades with the intention of supporting them by the other troops, including Gordon's division, which had come. The enemy was found in heavy force, intrenched, and was also extending rapidly to my right. Pegram's brigade was compelled to retire, sustaining considerable loss, and hearing nothing from Anderson I desisted from the effort to break the enemy's line, as it was evident it would be attended with considerable loss and the attack had to be made under great disadvantages. I have maintained the position gained until after dark, but am now withdrawing to connect with Anderson's right, forming a line across the Mechanicsville road by Mrs. Dickinson's house and Johnson's. Only one division will be in line, and the rest in the rear, the whole corps being south of Beaver Dam. The enemy is evidently in heavy force along the ridge on which the road from Hundley's Corner to Old Church runs. Prisoners (of which we have about 100) were taken from the Fifth and Second Corps, and I am told there are more from the Ninth Corps, but of this I am not certain. I regret to say that Colonel Willis is very severely wounded and Colonel Terrill killed or in the hands of the enemy wounded. My loss, except in Pegram's brigade, is small. I send letter from General Butler.* My headquarters will be on the Mechanicsville road near the troops.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

[36.]

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JUNE 3, [1864]—8.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy has made five or six assaults on us to-day, all of which have been repulsed with slight loss to us and I hope heavy loss to the enemy. He is strongly posted at Bethesda Church, and in the country between the [road] running by it and the road from Hundley's Corner to Raleigh's. My left (Heth's) has nothing to rest upon, and is exposed to flank movements, and as I have nothing whatever in reserve, I cannot now move with advantage on the enemy's flank, and as the enemy moves farther to our right we would be too far off to reach the right, I intend withdrawing back to the old line of breast-works, leaving Ransom and Gordon on the south side of Beaver Dam, and putting Rodes across the road at Hundley's Corner, leaving Heth to rejoin his corps. This is, according to my judgment, the best thing to be done under present circumstances. Hampton has not communicated with me since he started out. Some shells were thrown into Heth's rear from the direction of Haw's, evidently from a cavalry command, and a small body of cavalry appeared on the left, in the direction of Haw's Shop. But I have a suspicion that the cavalry may have been Hampton's. The pickets that were out ran in without ascertaining, and I would not be surprised if the shells were also thrown by Hampton's command. If, however, it was Yankee cavalry there is a stronger reason for my withdrawing. My headquarters will be at Mr. Hunter's, where I saw you yesterday, or on the Mechanicsville road near the lane

*Not found.

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to his house, but it will be late before I get there. I will keep a look-out, and if I get a chance to strike the enemy on the flank I will do so. I have an idea that the enemy may withdraw farther to the right, but this is another reason why I should withdraw, so as to have my troops available for a move to the right. Though I withdraw, I think we have done very well and the movement is in accordance with what I think are your views. I don't think the enemy has any designs to advance on the road by Hundley's Corner, but I have Rodes there to prevent reconnoitering parties and for greater security. Burnside's corps is on this flank, and the whole object of the enemy is, I think, to protect his flank.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
[36.]

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JUNE 4, [1864].

GENERAL: Scouts report no movement of enemy against my left or to our left. Enemy's cavalry pickets from Bowles' to Via's and across to Haw's Shop. No infantry beyond Totopotomoy. I think enemy's right rests at Bethesda, thrown back and strongly intrenched. All quiet in front except occasional sharpshooting.

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

General LEE.
[36.]

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JUNE 5, 1864—5.30 p. m.

GENERAL: Captain Page crossed the Totopotomoy at Pole Green Church, and went down and recrossed to F. Whitlock's, (see General Smith's map), and from there to Via's near road from Bowles' to Haw's Shop, and found this road picketed with cavalry, and he could not get through. My left brigade was thrown back yesterday before moving on this road to protect the left flank. Captain Page then recrossed the Totopotomoy and went down in the direction of Haw's Shop and found the road picketed by cavalry here also. He learned from some citizens that all the infantry had crossed over to this side of the Totopotomoy. He saw no infantry about Whitlock's or Via's. If any advance had been contemplated on my left, he certainly would have found infantry at Whitlock's, which is a commanding position. He could not see near Bethesda, but I am satisfied from the state of things we left, and the existence of the cavalry pickets, that the enemy's right is at Bethesda, thrown back along and parallel to the road from Bethesda to Gilman's Mill. The enemy certainly had intrenched at Bethesda, and the assistant adjutant-general of one of the divisions of Burnside's corps, who was captured by Rodes' command, stated that they had intrenched at that point a day or two before with a view to the movement by the left. In the morning I will test the enemy's strength at Bethesda. It is too late now. I have no fears for my left. I saw to-day some prisoners from the Eighteenth Corps. One of them was quite communicative and said Butler had been superseded by Smith. He further said, though not in my presence, that their loss was quite large yesterday, and that

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his command had just arrived when it advanced to the attack. He says Gillmore is certainly here, that he saw him himself, and that only a brigade of negroes and some cavalry were left on the south side. Prisoners taken by some men of Heth's yesterday say that their loss was heavy on that flank. My headquarters will be at Nance's, about 200 yards north of Mechanicsville road and from a quarter to a half mile from Turner's. General Field is at latter place.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

Telegraph sent containing substance of this.

[General R. E. LEE.]

[36.]

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JUNE 6, [1864]—10.20 a. m.

GENERAL: As before stated, the enemy is not in my front, nor is he in the front of General Field or the left of Pickett's line. I have advanced skirmishers along in front of our lines across the enemy's until they are in front of Pickett's corps. A line of skirmishers have been found running back, as far as I can judge, across from some point on Pickett's line to the Mattadequin or beyond it in the direction of Raleigh's or Old Church. Sheridan's cavalry is reported by prisoners to be north of the Totopotomoy. Certainly cavalry was on that side late last evening. My troops are between Bethesda and Pickett's left, in front of Field's left, with one division thrown across perpendicular to our lines. As the last message from you stated that no movement is reported to our right, it has occurred to me that perhaps the enemy has moved back his right to induce us to uncover the Mechanicsville road, and I do not deem it prudent, therefore, to advance farther until I ascertain something definite of the enemy's movements, which I am endeavoring to do. The country in front of our line is very rough and difficult, and rendered more so by an intricate system of works made by the enemy. I see as yet no road along the rear of the enemy's lines on which artillery or wagons have been heard.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

[General R. E. LEE.]

[P. S.]—I have heard nothing from Hampton for two days. He would be of great assistance to me now.

J. A. E.

[36.]

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JUNE 6, 1864—1.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have ascertained very closely, I think, that the enemy's infantry is moving to your right. Warren's corps, the last which left, passed to the rear by Allen's Mill. The enemy have a line running from about the middle of General Anderson's line across the Mattadequin, east of Barton's house, and our skirmishers are across the creek at Barton's. I am going to try and strike at the enemy on the other side of Mattadequin and run down toward Beulah Church. The movement will be a difficult one, as I find the enemy has everywhere the most intricate system of breast-works, facing every way and making a

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perfect labyrinth, and that it is almost a matter of impossibility to strike him on the right flank, as he always has a fortified position for it to rest on. A lady from near Old Church reports a large body of cavalry moving by that place toward Hanover Court-House and that it was moving from sunrise to 9 o'clock this morning.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE.

[36.]

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of operations May 8.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.

GENERAL: After a sharp encounter with the Fifth Army Corps (Warren's) and Torbert's division of cavalry, our troops repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter, and took possession of this place at 10.30 o'clock. I do not think that our loss has been great, but I have no report as yet. The Fifth Army Corps and Torbert's cavalry have been beaten back on the Todd's Tavern road and the cavalry which came up on the Fredericksburg road have been beaten back on that road. I have just received intelligence from General Fitz. Lee that the enemy are showing increased force on the Todd's Tavern road, but I have at the same time the very agreeable information that General Ewell's corps is coming up and is now within supporting distance. I have not been able to find out whether the cavalry which came up the Fredericksburg road were a part of Torbert's or some other command.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE.

[36.]

Reports of Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, of operations May 7.

MRS. ROWE'S ORCHARD, *May 7, 1864.*

GENERAL: The situation on extreme right is as follows: Enemy occupies Todd's Tavern; General Fitz. Lee, between that point and Spotsylvania Court-House, was hard pressed just before dark, when I made an attack with Gordon and Rosser on Catharpin road, driving him to within a mile of Todd's Tavern, where fighting was kept up after dark but has now ceased. The line of the enemy's fire was very long, apparently a mile. Cavalry was driven back but could not discover whether infantry occupied the line finally taken. Have been trying to ascertain that fact but have not yet succeeded. General Fitz. Lee evidently believes infantry was attacking him at Todd's Tavern. Our scout found no column moving there after the enemy was engaged with General Lee beyond. General Lee could see cavalry moving from Chancellorsville via Todd's Tavern. A division of cavalry would be more like to move on the flank than on the same point. General F. Lee has said nothing of plank and Fredericksburg turnpikes. Since writing the foregoing have received your note of 7 p. m. I will have a guide at Shady Grove for General Anderson. He will

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have to take Spotsylvania Court-House road at that point, and I presume the route to White Hall is known to his command (Field's division). I will send confidential notice to General Fitz. Lee, so that he will make arrangements accordingly. It is eight or ten miles from Shady Grove. General A[nderson] may find it nearer to cross over at Tinder's Mills, to General Lee's present position. I am at Mrs. Rowe's. I will go with General A[nderson] if deemed best. Please let me know.

Most respectfully,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE.

[36.]

MRS. ROWE'S ORCHARD, *May 7, 1864—11 p. m.*

GENERAL: Inclosed is General Fitz. Lee's latest, 7.30 to-night. I regret exceedingly his losses. The enemy was attacked here as soon as possible after his engagement became known and the fight continued until after dark, all to relieve General Lee. He could not hear it where he was. Courier says General Lee's prisoners are all cavalry, taken in the severest attack.

Most respectfully,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE.

P. S.—I do not consider the presence of infantry at Todd's Tavern at all certain.

[Inclosure.]

TWO MILES AND A HALF FROM TODD'S TAVERN, ON SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE ROAD,
May 6 [7?], 1864—7.30 p. m.

[General J. E. B. STUART:]

GENERAL: Since my last dispatch I have been attacked by a heavy force of enemy. Dismounted and mounted cavalry, with artillery, as far as I could learn. The force was the old division of Buford's, commanded by Torbert. Prisoners state he was assisted by Gregg. After a desperate fight I was forced to relinquish the position I had chosen and fell back three-quarters of a mile to another one, where the advance of the enemy was checked and he in turn driven back. My loss in killed and wounded was very heavy, amongst them very valuable officers. Colonel Collins was killed or mortally wounded and his body fell into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Owen, of the Third, wounded; Captains Ball, Weaver, and Carter, and Lieutenant Fuller, of Sixth, all wounded; Lieutenant Edmondson, of First, and Lieutenant Wingfield, of Fourth, killed, and many others killed and wounded. It is impossible to ascertain at this time how many. Captain Harding, of Fifteenth, and Lieutenant Dutton, of Fifth, also reported wounded. I have the honor to report also that Major Bowie, of my staff, and Captain Grady, of General Lomax's staff, were wounded on yesterday. Seeing the heavy odds against me, I sent in the beginning of the fight to General Rosser, stating if he was not employed where he was he had better re-enforce me. It was not done. I now respectfully suggest that, if the enemy's cavalry remain in the vicinity of Todd's Tavern to-morrow, our cavalry in this vicinity co-operate and attack.

Very respectfully, &c.,

FITZ. LEE,
Major-General.

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P. S.—Major McClellan's dispatch of 3.30 p. m. just received. I can't ascertain at the present moment whether the force in my front at Todd's Tavern to-day was infantry or not. Major Flournoy, of Sixth, and Captain Fitzhugh, of Fifth, and all the vedettes and scouts out, reported it infantry. Infantry was also reported in Rosser's front. There is no infantry anywhere in my vicinity that I know of.

F. L.,
Major-General.

[36.]

Report of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, of operations May 9–13.

NEAR POLE GREEN CHURCH,
May 13, 1864—11 a. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a communication* just received from General Bragg for your information. The enemy's cavalry retreated this morning in the direction of Tunstall's and Dispatch Stations, after quite a spirited effort to capture Richmond. My division, after leaving Spotsylvania Court-House on 9th, engaged the enemy's rear heavily on that day and on 10th. On 11th drove the enemy out of Ashland, and, following the Telegraph road down, intersected the enemy's line of march at Yellow Tavern, six miles from Richmond. I at once attacked them and the fight raged with fury until dark, the enemy making no progress that day beyond that point. General Bragg attributes the safety of Richmond to the vigor of this attack, which enabled him to draw troops from Drewry's Bluff to repel their assault on Richmond the next day. Their force is a very heavy one, under the command of Sheridan. I shall retain Gordon's brigade with me for the present to watch their further movements on Peninsula. My division alone was engaged at Yellow Tavern, Gordon being on their rear some distance behind, delayed by their obstructing the roads. My lines were finally forced (*a*) back three-quarters of a mile just before dark by their overwhelming numbers. General Stuart was with me, and I deeply regret to add that he received a wound which has since proved mortal. My loss during these engagements has been very heavy, particularly in officers. In addition to those you already know of, Colonel Pate, of Fifth, Lieut. Col. Robert Randolph, of Fourth, were killed, and Major Wooldridge, of Fourth, lost a leg, besides the loss of many subordinate officers killed and wounded, particularly captains. Many companies are without a commissioned officer and several squadrons are commanded by second lieutenants. In the fight yesterday General Gordon was wounded in the arm and will probably lose it. Colonel Cheek, First North Carolina Cavalry, has also been wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Major-General.

a The left of the line was forced back, losing two pieces of artillery which were posted on extreme left.

F. L.,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding.

[36.]

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* Not found.

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JUNE 13–JULY 31, 1864.—The Richmond (Virginia) Campaign.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster Armies operating against Richmond, of operations July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, called for in your General Orders, No. 39, of July 1, of the present year. By reference to my report of last year, rendered on the 28th of August, 1864, and which you did me the honor to publish with your own, together with my report for the previous fiscal year and the Chancellorsville Campaign, it will be observed that on the 1st of July, 1864, I was on duty at City Point, Va., at the headquarters of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, as chief quartermaster Armies operating against Richmond. These armies were composed of the Army of the Potomac and Army of the James, and our lines extended from the north side of the James River near Richmond to the southeast of Petersburg, a distance of over twenty-five miles, along the whole length of which was almost constant skirmishing night and day. Several attempts had been made before the 1st of July to carry the enemy's works and to find and turn his flanks, sometimes bringing on severe conflicts, but without material success on our side. I refer to the attacks of the 16th, 17th, 18th of June, and to Generals Wilson's and Kautz's expedition to Reams' Station June 22 to 28, more particularly. It became manifest that the defense of Richmond and Petersburg would be as protracted and stubborn as the resources and ability of the rebel commander could render it. I proceeded, therefore, under the written orders of the lieutenant-general, to create suitable depots for receiving and storing and issuing necessary supplies for the armies. The principal depot was established at City Point, on the James, at the mouth of the Appomattox, and was made one of the most convenient, commodious, economical, and perfect ever provided for the supply of armies. I have already rendered you a special report on the 24th of June last of this depot, showing the amount of wharfage, store-houses, railroad shops, tracks, &c., with a recommendation how to dispose of the same. A secondary depot was kept up at Bermuda Hundred, and a still lesser one at Deep Bottom, more especially for the Army of the James. There was an average of some 40 steam-boats of all sorts including tugs, 75 sail vessels, and 100 barges daily in the James River, engaged in the transportation of supplies, and plying between that river and the Northern ports. With such facilities an army of 500,000 men could have been fully supplied within any reasonable distance of our base. I do not know the whole number of vessels employed in our supply. A daily line of boats was established between City Point and Washington for mail and passenger service. Besides this, our transport fleet was constantly engaged in bringing cavalry and artillery horses, mules, clothing, ammunition, subsistence, &c., and carrying back to Washington broken-down animals and other unserviceable property. The depot was placed under the charge of Col. P. P. Pitkin, who held the position of chief quartermaster of the depot until November 7, 1864, when he resigned to accept the position of quartermaster-general of the State of Vermont, and was succeeded by Col. George W. Bradley. Both of the gentlemen were highly experienced, vigorous, and accomplished officers, and

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performed their very arduous and responsible duties with great credit to themselves and advantage to the service. The chief quartermaster at the principal depot always kept direct charge of the water transportation in James River. The other branches of the department, however, such as employés, forage, clothing, and railroad transportation, were in charge of subordinate quartermasters, selected for peculiar fitness, subject to the supervision of the chief depot quartermaster, who was required to report to me in writing every day, such as arrivals and clearances of shipping, receipts and issues of clothing, forage, &c. The chief quartermaster of each army was required to render, on or before the 25th of every month, a detailed, consolidated estimate, revised and approved by the army commander, of the supplies required for issue to the army the month following. Upon this data I prepared and submitted my estimate for the combined forces on or before the 1st of each month. This method had very many good results. It compelled all interested to ascertain the real wants of the troops, and to secure their regular and prompt supply. No quartermaster's stores were permitted to be sent to the armies, except over my signature. The funds were generally deposited to the credit of Bvt. Lieut. Col. William T. Howell, on duty in my office as disbursing officer, on my requisition, and distributed by him to division and brigade quartermasters on their estimates, duly approved by the various commanders and countersigned by me. My printed orders and circulars in the hands of my subordinates prescribed the manner in which they should perform their duties on all points where the regulations and general orders were silent. An extensive repair depot was established near City Point, and placed in charge of Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. J. Strang, who received all serviceable animals and means of transportation from the Washington depot and made the issues to the armies, and who received from the armies unserviceable stock, wagons, ambulances, &c., and shipped back all that could not be repaired in his shops. He employed a force of about 1,800 carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, saddlers, corral hands, teamsters, laborers, and guards.

During the year ending June 30, 1865, he had repaired 3,653 army wagons and 2,414 ambulances. He had shod 19,618 horses and 31,628 mules. He received 27,116 serviceable horses and 10,893 mules, 436 wagons, and 36 ambulances. He received from the troops 16,344 unserviceable horses, 9,684 mules, 1,392 wagons, and 400 ambulances. He received also by the surrender of Lee's army 400 horses, 1,300 mules, 101 wagons, and 90 ambulances. He issued to the troops 31,386 horses, 18,891 mules, 1,536 wagons, and 370 ambulances. He sent back for recuperation and repair 13,575 horses, 4,313 mules, 743 wagons, and 36 ambulances, besides a great amount of harness and other property. I mention these items simply to convey an idea of the duties to be performed at depots. This was only one branch. As soon as we occupied City Point, General McCallum, the able officer in charge of U. S. military railroads, had a strong construction corps on the spot prepared to rebuild the railroad up to our lines near Petersburg, and afterward as fast as the army gained ground to the southeast a temporary extension was laid close to our forces, until finally it extended to Hatcher's Run, a distance of about nineteen miles. Along this road were stations, as described in my last report on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where sidings and platforms were made for the prompt distribution of supplies to the different commands. This road saved much wear and tear of the wagon trains and enabled the lieutenant-general to concentrate troops rapidly at any desirable point. After the surrender of

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Lee, this road—the new portion—was dismantled and the material placed in depot to be disposed of in proper time. The great field hospital at City Point has been described in other reports. It was a very perfect one for the purpose. The medical officers in charge exercised great taste and judgment in its management. There was a somewhat similar field hospital for the Army of the James at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox. The medical department of each army had its own wharves, store-houses, transports, and hospitals, under the control of its medical officers. The ordnance and subsistence departments had special wharves and store-houses, so also had General Abbot, who had charge of siege guns and material for the entire line, all constructed by the quartermaster's department.*

* * * * * * *

On the 1st of July, 1864, there were on hand in the armies operating against Richmond means of land transportation as follows: 41,329 horses, 23,961 mules, 4,440 army wagons, 57 two-horse light wagons, and 915 ambulances.

At the beginning of the last campaign my returns show on hand as follows: 24,192 horses, 23,356 mules, 4,071 army wagons, 144 two-horse light wagons, and 907 ambulances.

After the close of the final campaign, say on May 1, 1865, the means of transportation were as follows: 33,948 horses, 25,093 mules, 4,207 army wagons, 140 two-horse light wagons, and 820 ambulances.

This property was used as prescribed in the orders of the lieutenant-general, a copy of which accompanied my last report, and most of it came to Washington with the troops last May and June, and was turned into the depot, as the troops were discharged, for final disposition under your orders. This transportation was in most excellent condition and rendered services of vital importance on the last grand campaign from Petersburg and Richmond to Appomattox Court-House. There were many partial movements of the armies from July 1, 1864, to the opening of the last campaign, but they did not render many new dispositions necessary in our department as to the transportation.

On the 30th of July the battle of the Mine was fought.

On the 9th of August near noon there occurred a fearful explosion in the midst of the City Point depot, killing and wounding some 250 employés and soldiers, throwing down over 600 feet in length of warehouses, and tearing up some 180 linear feet of the wharf. It was found that a barge laden with ordnance stores had been blown up. Immense quantities of shot and shell were thrown into the air and much of it fell in the encampment of the lieutenant-general, wounding, however, only one, Colonel Babcock, of his staff. The lieutenant-general himself seems proof against the accidents of flood and field. It was assumed at the time that the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of some one in or near the barge, but the developments made in the trial of the assassins of the late President would show that it was the dastardly work of that infernal rebel torpedo bureau in Richmond. The damages of the depot were soon repaired.

August 18 to 20, the Weldon road was seized and thereafter held. An attempt was also made on our right at Deep Bottom.

September 30, the Fifth and Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac were engaged at Poplar Grove Church, and the Army of the James captured Fort Harrison and one line of works.

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* Some matter of detail here omitted.

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October 24 [27] and 25 [28], the Army of the Potomac was engaged at Hatcher's Run.

December 5 [7], the Fifth Corps, supported by the Ninth, made a march toward Weldon. On such occasions the moving columns were generally directed in orders to be provided with a small stated allowance of subsistence, forage, and ammunition wagons and ambulances. The main trains remained parked in safe and convenient positions near the outer defenses of the City Point depot, but always loaded and fully prepared to move forward whenever and wherever needed. It was the rule, after having passed the James, in June, 1864, that each corps should generally be followed by its own trains.

On the evening of the 23d of January, 1865, it was known that the rebels were apparently preparing to make a raid down the James with their fleet of iron-clads and wooden boats for the purpose of destroying our depots on the river, particularly that great one at City Point, where supplies had been accumulated and stores to meet the wants of the armies in case the James River and Northern ports should be closed by ice. The weather was already very inclement, and the Potomac and Delaware were then, or shortly afterwards, rendered entirely unnavigable by ice.

Early on the 24th the rebel fleet approached our obstructions, and one of the iron-clads passed them, but the one following got foul upon them. Our batteries made obstinate resistance, and blew up one of the smaller gun-boats. Our men even were led with great effort to the bank of the river, and poured volleys of musketry into the ram that had passed the obstructions. The navy at that point were not prepared at the moment for any effective resistance. Had the rebels persisted at that time they could, had they succeeded, have inflicted upon us incalculable losses, the result of which no one can pretend now to estimate; but most fortunately for us they abandoned the raid and retired to their former position. Two or three days later it was impossible for these boats to make a descent. The navy was thoroughly prepared, and I had sent, by order of the lieutenant-general, my aide-de-camp, Bvt. Capt. J. W. French, Eighth Infantry, up the river with vessels laden with coal, who sunk two on the night of the 25th to fill up the gap made in the obstructions. He performed this service under the enemy's guns with great gallantry.

Our lines were extended to Hatcher's Run on the 7th of February. The enemy attacked and carried Fort Stedman, within the lines of the Ninth Corps, on the morning of 25th of March, but were shortly driven out with a loss of some 4,500 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Meantime the lieutenant-general was preparing to strike the decisive blow of the whole war. The sick were sent to the rear. The different staff departments were ordered to be in readiness with all necessary supplies for the expected march. The arrangements made by me were similar to those described in my reports of other great battles. The trains were laden with ten days' subsistence and forage and sixty rounds per man of ammunition. The troops were fully supplied with clothing, and were required to carry five days' subsistence and forty rounds of ammunition on their persons. The trains were to remain in park as usual until the result of the attack should be known.

The movement commenced by the left on the 29th of March.

On the evening of April 1, Sheridan overthrew the enemy at Five Forks, and gave us possession of the South Side road.

On the next night and morning the Sixth Corps, under General Wright, carried the enemy's works in its front. The enemy were driven

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from his works around Petersburg and Richmond, and fled toward the Danville road. He was pursued with such vigor that our forces reached Burkeville Junction in advance of him and obliged him to attempt some other road. At Amelia Court-House he lost many of his wagons and troops. Our cavalry hung on his rear and destroyed a great amount of his transportation. The rebel army became utterly demoralized, beaten, dispirited, and was surrendered entire to the lieutenant-general, at Appomattox Court-House, on the memorable 9th of April. Immediately after the surrender I inspected the rebel trains and saw they were in a horrible condition. I gave orders for the supply of forage to the animals and that the transportation should be sent into the City Point depot. Permission had been given that all private mules and horses might be taken away by their owners. I was not greatly surprised to learn afterward that the greater portion of all the animals, particularly all the good ones, were taken away on this pretext. It was very natural to expect it, and I am told the same was observed after the surrender of other rebel armies. There finally reached the City Point depot from General Lee's army only 400 horses, 1,300 mules, 101 wagons, and 90 ambulances. Doubtless many animals, wagons, and ambulances were loaned to Confederate officers to enable them to reach certain points, where they probably turned them over. Having made all the necessary dispositions, the lieutenant-general left on the 10th to return to City Point.

On the 3d I had directed the superintendent of the railroad to repair it at once as far as Burkeville Junction, a distance of fifty-four miles. The gauge had to be reduced to four feet eight inches and a half from Petersburg. When the lieutenant-general and staff reached Burkeville at noon on the 11th, a special train was in waiting for us and we arrived at City Point that same night. Supplies were forwarded and the sick and wounded were taken in at once over this road. Subsequently the road was worked by the Government to Danville and Lynchburg. It is proper to record that I personally accompanied the lieutenant-general and staff on all the campaigns of the year past and was present in all the principal engagements and battles.

I remained on duty at City Point, directing the reduction of employés, the discharge of transports, and the diminution of expenses generally in the quartermaster's department, until the 8th of May, when I received a telegraphic order from the lieutenant-general to report in person to him in Washington.

I reported accordingly on the 10th and since that date have held myself directly subject to his orders from day to day. I established an office for the settlement of outstanding accounts of the armies lately operating against Richmond and continued it until yesterday, when Colonel Howell, who was my disbursing officer, was ordered to report to you. The office is no longer necessary for that purpose.

The Treasury Department is now engaged in the settlement of my accounts, which have not been entirely settled since 1856. I request the privilege of attending to this duty before I am again assigned to any permanent station outside of this city. It is important to me and to the Government that my accounts shall be closed. I am not responsible now, according to my returns, for any public funds or property, so a better opportunity can never be presented for the settlement. I have stated to you that in addition I will cheerfully attend to any duty in this city, such as service on boards, to which you may wish to have me assigned.

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My money accounts for the fiscal year are correctly stated below as follows.*

With high respect, I am, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brevet Major-General of Volunteers and Chief Quartermaster Armies before Richmond.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, U. S. Army,

Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

[40, 42, and 46.]

Report of Col. Richard N. Batchelder, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac, of operations June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 39, from the Quartermaster-General's Office, I have the honor to submit the following report as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865. The report for the previous year of the operations of the Second Army Corps and Army of the Potomac, while chief quartermaster, was transmitted on the 15th of September, 1864. On the 1st of July, 1864, the Army of the Potomac lay before Petersburg, confronting the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee. The long and wearisome march from the Rapidan, the sanguinary battles of that campaign, and the continued operations before Petersburg had produced no decisive results. On the 1st of July, 1864, the Army of the Potomac numbered as follows: Commissioned officers, 5,237; enlisted men, 109,011; private horses, 4,044; public horses, 29,564; mules, 21,171; ambulances, 755, and army wagons, 3,777; being 90,685 infantry, 17,370 cavalry, and 6,194 artillery. The unit of organization for the ambulance trains was by corps; for the supply and ammunition trains by divisions. Seven wagons for supplies and three for ammunition were allowed for every 1,000 men present armed and equipped for duty, being ten days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. The intrenching tools, consisting of 1,000 each of axes and spades and 300 picks, were required to be kept at corps headquarters. The most of July was devoted by the army in strengthening the line of intrenchments from the Jerusalem plank road to the Appomattox with redoubts and siege batteries. In the meantime the attention of officers of the Quartermaster's Department was given to the general improvement of the trains, which were held in readiness at all times for any immediate operations of the army. A large force of the construction corps was engaged in repairing the railroad from City Point. Corduroy roads were also built from the several commands to the main roads, and thence to City Point, where all supplies were obtained. On the 26th of July the line of defense was held by the Fifth and Ninth Corps. The Second Corps, with two divisions of cavalry under the command of General Hancock, crossed the James River at Deep Bottom, where the enemy's works were carried; four guns and several prisoners captured. The trains belonging to the commands accompanied under cover of darkness. This demonstration on our part drew to the north side of the river a large portion of Lee's army, presenting a favorable opportunity for exploding the mine that had been prepared by the Ninth Corps under one of the enemy's batteries. To this end preparations were

* Omitted.

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made, General Hancock withdrawing under cover of darkness on the night of the 29th from the north side of the James, accompanied by his trains. On the morning of June [July] 30, at 4.30 a. m., everything being ready, the mine was exploded, and immediately the Ninth Corps made an assault on the enemy's works in front. The enemy, however, rallied his troops at the point of attack and rendered further efforts of no avail. During these operations the trains of the whole army were loaded, hitched up, and awaiting events of the day. During the month of July the Sixth Army Corps was ordered to Washington and was followed by General Sheridan with the First and Third Divisions of the Cavalry Corps. On the 14th of August the Second Corps and Second Division of Cavalry, under the command of General Hancock, again crossed to the north side of the James at Deep Bottom, on pontoon bridges, their trains accompanying, under cover of darkness. The Fifth Corps was now relieved by a portion of the Ninth, and for the time massed in the rear. From this position the Fifth Corps moved to the left, for the purpose of destroying the Weldon railroad, near Globe Tavern. In this they were aided by a portion of the Ninth Corps. The enemy now beginning to mass his troops, the remainder of the Ninth Corps was sent to their aid, arriving in time to participate in repulsing the enemy. Heavy rains now set in, rendering it impossible to forward supplies by the ordinary method. Recourse was had to the pack-mules, which were required to be kept by each division. During these operations the main trains remained loaded with the prescribed amount of supplies and ammunition in their respective parks. The Second Corps having withdrawn from the north side of the James, moved on the 22d to the left of the line of works at Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, followed the next day by the Second Division of Cavalry, and were successful in destroying several miles of railway, but on the 25th the enemy appeared in force and checked further operations. They now charged upon our troops with great fury, causing considerable loss on our side, and nine pieces of artillery fell into the enemy's hands. Until the month of October nothing worthy of note occurred along the lines. During the intervening time the railroad was completed along our lines from City Point, thus giving ample means to provide for the wants of the army. Depots were located at convenient points, and officers of this department placed in charge to promptly and properly distribute the supplies to the various commands. In order to secure system and dispatch daily estimates of forage were required to be made upon the chief quartermaster of the army, and requisition by him was made upon the principal depots at City Point for the different stations upon the road. Monthly estimates for all the stores required for the use of the army were made in the same way, thus securing such articles as were required for immediate use, and providing against any accumulation. On the 1st day of October a portion of the Second, Fifth, Ninth Corps, and Second Division of Cavalry, under their respective commanders, made a demonstration on the extreme left, near Poplar Springs Church. Hard fighting ensued and the enemy driven from his position. On this reconnaissance the troops took four days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition upon the person. All the trains were loaded with six days' rations and forage to their utmost extent, hitched up ready to move on immediate notice. The only transportation allowed with the troops was one-half of the ambulances, spring wagons, and pack-mules belonging to headquarters. On the 27th of October another demonstration was made on the left, with a view of extending our lines. Portions of the Second, Fifth, and Ninth Corps, and the Second Division

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of Cavalry moved early in the day. While the Fifth and Ninth Corps confronted the enemy, the Second Corps and cavalry, under the command of General Hancock, crossed Hatcher's Run, on the Vaughan road. The Fifth Corps then moved up the stream, with the view of connecting with the Second Corps, but were unable to do so. The enemy taking advantage of our position, came down upon our troops with great impetuosity, but were repulsed with great loss. On the 28th all the troops returned to their former camps. During these operations the wagons, containing intrenching tools, the ammunition, hospital stores, and forage, that were to accompany the troops, remained parked in a secure place, waiting the developments of the demonstration at Hatcher's Run. Four days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition were taken upon the person, one-half of the cavalry small-arm ammunition and forty rounds of infantry were taken in wagons. One-half of the ambulances, one medical and one hospital wagon to each brigade, one forage and one battery wagon to every twelve guns, and such pack animals as were required to carry the rations of officers, accompanied the troops. The cavalry took no forage trains whatever, each cavalryman being required to carry sufficient forage to last during the operations. The general trains of the army were loaded with the prescribed amount of supplies and ammunition, and moved to City Point, within the fortification. All artillery animals in the inclosed works, not required, were sent to City Point to the Artillery Reserve ammunition train. The depots upon the line of railroad were broken up and, to meet any emergency that might arise, all the employés of the quartermaster's department belonging to the general trains, with the exception of one man to every three teams, were organized, armed, and equipped for duty, and placed under competent officers. By this arrangement a brigade of 2,724 men was obtained, and such were the preparations made and precautions taken by this department during the operations of the army that no special guards were required for the wagon trains. During the first week of December the Sixth Army Corps, commanded by General Wright, returned from the Shenandoah Valley, the transportation being shipped from Alexandria to City Point, Va. On the 25th of March the enemy concentrated his troops in front of the Ninth Corps, made a sudden and unexpected attack, and succeeded in breaking through the lines at Fort Stedman. They, however, were soon repulsed and driven back with great loss to his intrenchments, the works retaken, and many prisoners captured. Preparations now commenced for the most brilliant and successful campaign of the war. The transportation of the whole army was in a perfect state of readiness, the wagons repaired, animals recuperated, and everything complete. On the 29th of March the Second Division of Cavalry was detached from the Army of the Potomac and joined the other two divisions under General Sheridan, who was to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac in its movements. The Army of the Potomac at this time numbered as follows:

Arm of service.	Number of each class.			Average per 1,000 men.	
	Men.	Animals.	Wagons.	Animals.	Wagons.
Infantry	97,921	15,949	1,756	162	17
Artillery	6,792	7,439	495	1,095	73
Engineers	3,064	2,408	197	785	64
Total	107,777	25,796	2,448	239	22

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The Second and Fifth Corps moved from their works to the left, the Sixth and Ninth Corps occupying their line. The troops were supplied with four days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition upon the person, eight days' supplies for men and animals being taken in the supply and sixty rounds per man in the ammunition trains. The Fifth Corps moved westerly to the junction of the Old Stage and Vaughan roads, supporting the Second Corps. The latter, taking the Vaughan road, crossed Hatcher's Run and communicated with the Fifth Corps. The Sixth and Ninth Corps remained in their line of works before Petersburg, the surplus artillery being placed in their rear. The ammunition train of the Artillery Reserve did not accompany the troops, but remained in park at City Point. All the sick were removed to the depot field hospital at City Point. The supply trains of the Second and Fifth Corps not accompanying the troops remained in park near Hatcher's Run. Each corps had five four-gun batteries, one battery wagon, intrenching tools, and half the ambulances, one medical and one hospital wagon to each brigade, and one with forage for each division ammunition train that accompanied the troops. The remaining ambulances were parked with the general trains of the Second and Fifth Corps. Twelve wagons, with twenty rounds of ammunition per man, were taken with each division. On the 30th the trains of the Fifth Corps moved to the north side of Gravelly Run, the other trains moving on the Vaughan road. Heavy rains now set in and continued unceasingly for forty-eight hours, rendering the roads impassable for heavy trains and artillery, the trains of the Fifth Corps being fifty-six hours in making the distance of four miles. During the day the enemy made an attack upon the Fifth Corps, forcing them back, and then immediately turned upon the cavalry, which retired to the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House. The Fifth Corps moved to the support of the cavalry, reporting to General Sheridan, and succeeded in checking the farther advance of the enemy. The ambulances of the Sixth Corps were used to convey the wounded of the cavalry to the railroad, from whence they were conveyed to City Point Hospital. On the morning of the 2d of April an attack was made along the front line, which was broken by the Sixth Corps pressing rapidly forward, cutting the enemy's line in the center, forcing a part back into Petersburg, and drove the balance up the line of the South Side Railroad, where they were closely followed by the Second Corps. All the available ambulances were sent to convey the wounded to the hospitals. During the night Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated by the enemy, the Second and Sixth Corps following the retreating army, giving them no time to rest or intrench. The trains, replenished with the prescribed amount of supplies, moved toward Burke's Station, on the Cox road, at such a distance as would not embarrass the movements of the troops. On the 4th of April heavy rains set in, rendering the roads almost impassable for heavy teams. Men were detailed from the several commands to corduroy the roads and otherwise aid in moving forward. On the 6th the enemy still continued his retreat, the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps pursuing by the Richmond and Danville Railroad toward Deatonsville. At Salem [Sailor's] Creek the enemy endeavored to make a stand, but were soon driven by the Second Corps across the creek to the Appomattox, capturing 350 wagons, which were burned, and about 1,500 prisoners. On another portion of the line the Sixth Corps also attacked and drove the enemy, capturing several thousand prisoners, and continued the pursuit toward Farmville. The empty supply wagons were

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used to convey the wounded of their respective corps to Burke's Station. On the 7th the pursuit was still kept up with renewed vigor, the enemy abandoning and destroying wagons, caissons, and stores along the line of march. Our forces, losing no time, moved to the enemy's right, left, and center, keeping him constantly compelled to defend his trains, and on the 9th had so completely surrounded him that when the head of his column reached Appomattox Court-House the cavalry and Fifth Corps were there to confront him. All hopes to extricate his army having fled, General Lee accepted the terms offered, and surrendered all the forces known as the Army of Northern Virginia. The formal surrender took place on the 10th of April. All the ordnance stores resulting from the surrender were taken possession of by the chief of ordnance at army headquarters, and were transported to Burke's Station by the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Potomac. All the quartermaster's property received from the surrender was turned over to the chief quartermaster Army of the James. The reports of the chief quartermasters of the several corps of the army will give in detail their operations during the year. Immediately after the surrender all the transportation of the army moved to the vicinity of Burke's Station. The Ninth Corps guarded a portion of the line of railroads to Petersburg until the 20th of April, when it was detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered to Washington, D. C. On the 23d of April the Sixth Corps, and twelve days' marching rations and the full amount of ammunition, with a pontoon train, started for Danville, where they arrived on the 27th. On the 2d day of May the Army of the Potomac started on its homeward march for Washington, arriving at Richmond on the 4th and 5th of May. On the 6th the whole army (save the Sixth Corps) passed in review at Richmond, and moved directly for Washington with the trains, by way of Hanover Court-House, Fredericksburg, Fairfax Court-House, arriving near Fort Albany on the 11th of May. The Sixth Corps, returning from Danville by the same route, arrived a few days later. Soon after the arrival of the army before Washington orders were received from the War Department to muster out a large portion of its troops. Accordingly, on the 28th of June, that portion of the army not mustered out was converted into the provisional corps, commanded by General Wright, and the Army of the Potomac ceased to exist. I should fail doing justice to many worthy officers serving in the Army of the Potomac did I not acknowledge their signal ability on every occasion during the late campaign and the interest and zeal they have ever manifested in the performance of the duties devolving upon them, nor should I fail to acknowledge the ready and unceasing co-operation I have received in my official position from the chief quartermaster of the Armies operating against Richmond—Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls. Accompanying this report will be found a table showing the distance traveled daily by the Army of the Potomac as indicated by the odometer, and a statement of the amount of public money received, transferred, and remaining on hand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

Respectfully submitted.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

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Table of distances traveled by the Army of the Potomac daily, as indicated by the odometer.

Date.	Places.	Miles.
Mar. 29, 1865	From Aiken's House to near Hatcher's Run	9½
April 1, 1865	From near Hatcher's Run to near Dabney's Mill	1½
April 2, 1865	From near Dabney's Mill to Talley's House	7
April 3, 1865	From Talley's House to Sutherland's Station	8
April 4, 1865	From Sutherland's Station to Jones' House	21½
April 5, 1865	From Jones' House to near Jetersville Station	14
April 6, 1865	From near Jetersville Station to Deatonsville	10½
April 7, 1865	From Deatonsville to Rice's Station	6
April 8, 1865	From Rice's Station to Shepherd's House	18½
April 9, 1865	From Shepherd's House to near Abbitt's House	17
April 11, 1865	From near Abbitt's House to near Farmville	24½
April 12, 1865	From near Farmville to Burke's Station	20½
May 2, 1865	From Burke's Station to Scott's Shop	24½
May 3, 1865	From Scott's Shop to Cox's House	20½
May 4, 1865	From Cox's House to near Manchester, Va	12½
May 5, 1865	From Manchester to near James River	1
May 6, 1865	From Manchester to Hanover Court-House	20½
May 7, 1865	From Hanover Court-House to White Chimneys	10½
May 8, 1865	From White Chimneys to beyond Villeborough	24½
May 9, 1865	From beyond Villeborough to Stafford Court-House	28½
May 10, 1865	From Stafford Court-House to Manchester House	21
May 11, 1865	From Manchester House to Fort Albany	23½
Total		348½

Statement of public money received, transferred, and remaining on hand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

	Amount.
On hand June 30, 1864	$13,534.45
Received from officers	42,833.87
Expended during the year	2,903.83
Transferred during the year	36,561.68
On hand June 30, 1865	16,902.81
Total	56,368.32

Respectfully submitted.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[40, 42, 46.]

Report of Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, of operations July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, pursuant to General Orders, No. 39, dated Quartermaster-General's Office, July 1, 1865:

My annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was forwarded to your office December 8, 1864.

I have been on duty during the year as assistant superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, in charge of all telegraph lines in the Departments of the Potomac, Virginia, North Carolina, and the South. My headquarters have been at Washington, D. C.

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At the beginning of the fiscal year the armies under Lieutenant-General Grant were operating in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, and communication was had from Washington via Wilmington, Del., thence along the Eastern Shore to Cherrystone Point, connecting there with cable to Fort Monroe, and thence via Yorktown, Jamestown Island, Surry Court-House, Fort Powhatan, and City Point. The line from Swan Point, opposite Jamestown Island via Surry Court-House, being frequently interrupted by guerrillas, and as a sufficient force could not be spared for its proper protection, it was decided to lay a cable from Jamestown Island to Fort Powhatan, a distance of twenty-two miles by water. This cable was [laid] in July, 1864, and with but few interruptions, occasioned by passing vessels, has worked more successfully than was anticipated. The total number of miles of cable in the line between Washington via Wilmington to City Point, is fifty-two, and this circuit has been worked direct (that is, without repeating stations) and almost continually.

The headquarters of the different corps of the armies were in direct communication with each other and with Lieutenant-General Grant's headquarters by means of the field telegraph. In case of a temporary advance of our troops the field telegraph wires, arranged on reels placed on the backs of mules and supported by small poles prepared for the purpose, were strung out and offices established at the advanced posts almost simultaneously with the advance.

During the month of July, 1864, a rebel force, under General Early, made a raid into Maryland, cutting the telegraph line leading from Washington to Harper's Ferry a short distance from this city, and all the lines connecting Washington with the North at a point near Beltsville, nine miles from Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Field lines were rapidly built to the forts around Washington, and offices opened at Forts Lincoln, Totten, Stevens, Reno, and Corcoran, at Chain Bridge and Arlington. These offices were kept open until the rebel army had retreated, and were of great service in affording a means of rapid communication between all parts of our line. The military telegraph line to Point Lookout was the only line extending from the city any considerable distance, and for three days all telegrams for the army of Lieutenant-General Grant and for the North were sent to Point Lookout, and thence by dispatch boat to Fort Monroe, from which point they were transmitted to their destination. By this means but little delay was occas oned in reaching the lieutenant-general by telegraph. As our forces gradually advanced toward Richmond by way of Chaffin's farm and to the southwest of Petersburg across the Weldon railroad, the telegraph lines were thrown forward to all of the advanced positions. Until the movement by General Grant, about the latter part of March, the lines remained in about the same condition. Immediately after the evacuation of Richmond the line was extended to that city, and an office opened there early on the morning of April 4. An office was also opened in Petersburg on the same day. The telegraph line on the South Side Railroad was repaired as fast as the troops advanced in pursuit of Lee, communication being had direct from City Point to headquarters of Lieutenant-General Grant each evening. An office was opened at Appomattox Court-House two hours after the surrender of Lee with the army under his command. Measures were at once taken to repair the telegraph lines leading west and south. An office was opened at Lynchburg April 16, and at Danville April 21.

The lines of the Department of the Potomac and Department of Virginia were in charge of A. H. Caldwell, chief operator, and D. Doren, superintendent of construction, both of whom, with the men under

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their charge, deserve great credit for the skill and energy displayed in establishing and maintaining communication with the advance of the army. When General Schofield went to North Carolina, in January, a telegraph party under Richard O'Brien, chief operator, was sent with him. A line was already [established] from Morehead City to a short distance beyond New Berne, N. C., connecting the different military posts with district headquarters. As General Schofield advanced, the line was extended from New Berne toward Goldsborough.

To assist in the operation of the force advancing against Wilmington by way of Fort Fisher a line was built from the fort up the Peninsula toward the city, and immediately after the capture was extended into the city, and an office opened there February 23. From there the line was extended to Goldsborough, and thence to Raleigh; the office at the former place being opened March 23, and at the latter place April 14. Mr. O'Brien is deserving of special notice for his energy and perseverance in establishing prompt communication by telegraph in this department, and the men under him for their vigilance and faithful attention to the interests of the service.

After the surrender of General Johnston and the forces under his command arrangements were made to open telegraphic communication with all important points in the South as speedily as possible.

In April a line from Petersburg to Weldon was built, and the line from there to Raleigh and to Goldsborough repaired. The lines from Raleigh to Greensborough and from Danville to Greensborough were also repaired.

In May a new line was built from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, and the railroad line thence to Richmond repaired. During June a line was built from Richmond to Williamsburg, Va., connecting there with the line to Fort Monroe.

By these means communication was had with all important points south, and all telegraph lines placed under direct supervision of the War Department through the military telegraph.

For a report of the operations of the military telegraph in Department of the South, I respectfully refer you to the annual report of Capt. James R. Gilmore, assistant quartermaster, and assistant superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, who had charge, under my direction, of the lines in that department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. ECKERT,

Major, Assistant Quartermaster, and Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.

[40, 42, 46.]

Report of Col. John H. Holman, First U. S. Colored Troops, of operations June 15.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. COLORED TROOPS,

Camp in the Field, June 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movement of the troops under my command in the engagement with the enemy and the assault upon his works before Petersburg on the 15th instant:

Pursuant to orders from division headquarters, I moved from City Point at 2 a. m. on the 15th instant with the following command: First

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U. S. Colored Troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright; Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, Colonel Russell; two companies Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn, and Captain Choate's battery. My troops composed the second line in the charge upon the enemy's works, encountered about five miles from City Point. Colonel Russell was wounded in the charge, and was obliged soon after in consequence to retire. The command of that regiment then devolved upon Major Weld. After the rout of the enemy at this point the First United States was ordered in the advance, with directions to clear the way for the advance of the column, and upon arriving at the bridge, about one mile, where the enemy had been previously intrenched, and deploy to the right of the road. From this point the enemy's pickets were engaged and quickly driven in, and the high ground, which was desired for the position of our batteries, secured. This was about 9 a. m. Seven companies of the First United States were subsequently deployed upon this line. About this time Colonel Washburn was relieved from my command, as was also Captain Choate's battery. The Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry were partially held in reserve and partially deployed upon the left flank to protect that part of the line and give notice of any movement of the enemy in that direction. The enemy opened and kept up a destructive fire from his artillery and sharpshooters upon my skirmish line, which could not be returned with much effect, as he was well protected by his intrenchments. About 5 p. m. I was informed that the assault would soon be ordered by the skirmish line only. I made such dispositions of my command as seemed to me best suited to insure success. At 6 p. m. I received the order from General Hinks to make the assault with the skirmish line. I immediately ordered Colonel Wright, First U. S. Colored Troops, to advance upon the enemy's works; at the same time I ordered the captain commanding two companies of the Fifth U. S. Colored Troops, whose men were deployed as skirmishers on the left, to make a determined assault upon the enemy's works in his front in connection with the First United States. Those two companies did not advance, for what reason I am not aware. At the same time I dismounted and took immediate command of two companies of the First United States on the left near the Jordan Point road. The ground upon the left covering the approach to the works in my front was found to be covered with timber and brush, and exceedingly difficult to cross. The right of the line under Colonel Wright, having smooth ground to advance over, reached and carried the enemy's works known as Battery No. 6 before I had very much advanced through the brush and timber on the left. I moved forward the two companies on the left as fast as possible, and received the fire from the gun known as Battery No. 9 when within fifty yards, and carried the battery from the front, the enemy running to Battery No. 10, which was still stubbornly held, when opportunely the Fourth United States, who had entered the enemy's works farther to the right, came down upon their flank and carried the position.

Great credit is due Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, commanding First U. S. Colored Troops, and all the line officers and men under his command; also to the commanding officer of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry for the prompt obedience to the orders communicated to him.

For further details the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, together with a diagram of the enemy's position, is herewith forwarded. Par-

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ticular attention is called to that part of Lieutenant-Colonel Wright's report relative to the inefficiency of the stretcher corps.

Much to my surprise I received notice about 9 o'clock the next day that some of the wounded had not been removed from near Battery No. 8, which fact I immediately communicated to the adjutant-general.

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HOLMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. SOLON A. CARTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[40.]

Report of Col. Samuel A. Duncan, Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding brigade, of operations June 15–19.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations before Petersburg from the 15th instant to the 19th, inclusive:

The brigade broke camp near Point of Rocks, Va., on the evening of the 14th, crossed the Appomattox on the pontoon bridge at Broadway at 11 p. m., and went into bivouac, reporting to the division commander, Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks. At 3 a. m. of the 15th the brigade moved out toward Petersburg on the middle road, its march being somewhat impeded by the passage of the First and Second Divisions of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The effective fighting force of the brigade on the morning of the 15th was about 2,200 men.

Three miles from Broadway the progress of the column was arrested by the fire of a rebel battery posted on Baylor's farm, a mile in advance. A reconnaissance by General Kautz's cavalry developed the position of the enemy. It was naturally one of very considerable strength, being the crest of rapidly rising ground 300 yards in rear of an exceedingly difficult wood. The wood deserves special mention. It was about 600 yards in depth and was traversed by a turnpike and a railroad in directions diagonal to that to be followed by an attack upon the enemy's works. These roads in places were deep cuts, and proved a serious obstacle to the advance of a line of battle. Moreover, the bottom of the wood was marshy and obstructed with fallen timber and covered with a dense thicket of vines and bushes twenty feet high.

A hastily constructed earth-work with a connected line of rifle-pits, crossing the road at right angles and running along the crest nearly parallel to the outline of the wood, added much to the natural strength of the position, and rendered the enemy's occupation of this point a serious obstacle to farther progress.

Behind this parapet the enemy was posted with four pieces of artillery and a considerable force of infantry. This brigade was formed in line of battle in front of the wood with orders from General Hinks to move through and take the enemy's works. The Fifth Regiment, Colonel Conine, held the right; the Twenty-second, Colonel Kiddoo, the right center; the Fourth, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, the left center; and the Sixth Regiment, Colonel Ames, the left. Colonel Holman's command formed the second line. The order given to each regimental commander

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of the first line was to open a heavy fire upon the enemy upon reaching the farther skirt of the wood, to reform the line with all possible dispatch, which would necessarily become much disjointed in passing over such obstructed ground, and then await the order to charge.

As the line moved forward the enemy's battery opened a furious shelling of the woods, inflicting considerable damage. The Fourth Regiment was the first to reach the open field. The center companies of this regiment, injudiciously and without orders, and before any attempt at a correction of the alignment, started forward for the works with cheers. This demonstration, checked immediately by Colonel Rogers, who ordered the companies back to the cover of the woods, attracted the attention of the enemy, who instantly opened upon the regiment a destructive fire of canister from all his guns. The inexperience of the troops, the terrible fire to which they were subjected, and the nature of ground caused no little confusion among them, which was much increased by the second line in the excitement of the moment opening fire upon the first line.

Captain King was killed and Captains Mendall and Parrington and Lieutenant Brigham wounded, the latter mortally.

One hundred and twenty of the men of the regiment were killed and wounded at this point.

The Sixth Regiment in the blindness of the wood had partially overlapped and become involved with the Fourth. On reaching the edge of the wood it found itself subjected to an enfilading fire on the left. These combined circumstances rendered the left of the line of no avail for an immediate charge, but the fire directed toward the left had enabled the right of the line to form with comparative regularity, when the charge was ordered. Through the brisk fire now turned upon the right wing the Fifth and Twenty-second Regiments swept gallantly up the intervening declivity and into the rebel works. The enemy fled precipitately, abandoning one 12-pounder, which fell into the hands of the Twenty-second, and was immediately turned upon the retreating foe.

The charge was made at 8 a. m. The brigade rested for an hour, reformed, and then moved on toward the strong defenses at Jordan's field. Arriving near these works at 10 a. m., the Fifth Regiment was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road, and moved forward through a dense thicket for half a mile to a position fronting Batteries Nos. 9 and 10. It was hoped that the fire of these skirmishers would seriously annoy if not entirely silence the guns in these works, which held a very commanding position relative to the works opposite our right and against which the main attack was intended, but the distance from the edge of the woods to the redoubts against which the regiment was operating was so great—fully 600 yards—that they accomplished little, save to distract the enemy's attention.

Owing to the nature of the ground it was impossible for the skirmishers to advance nearer to the works with any safety, except under cover of night. Furthermore, any advance of the regiment beyond this point would have separated it from all support from the rest of the command, which was to be advanced in a different direction.

Meanwhile an attempt was made to open an artillery fire upon these redoubts from an open field to right and rear of this regiment. Both Captain Choate's and Captain Angel's batteries were brought up, but every part of the field was so thoroughly commanded by a direct, an oblique, and an enfilading fire from the enemy's guns that prudence

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dictated the withdrawal of the batteries. At 1 p. m., in obedience to orders from General Hinks, the Fifth Regiment, which had suffered considerably, was withdrawn, two companies being left to continue the demonstration and to guard our left flank.

A double line of battle was then formed in the field before mentioned in the following order: The Fourth Regiment on the right and the Twenty-second on the left of the first line, and the Fifth on the right and the Sixth on the left of the second line. The First Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, connected with the left of the first line. The lines when formed were advanced 500 yards to the crest in Jordan's field, which had been partially occupied by the skirmishers of the First Regiment.

This was a work of great difficulty owing to the triple fire of the enemy, which had previously prevented the planting of our batteries, and which was now directed with increasing rapidity and with great accuracy upon all our movements. In this advance our batteries, placed well in the rear, were used with effect, drawing off somewhat the fire that would otherwise have been directed upon our infantry lines.

It was 2 p. m. when the crest was gained and the right of the brigade connected with General Brooks' left. Here we lay five hours, suffering much from the well-directed fire of the enemy, which he never remitted.

At 5.30 p. m. the skirmish line was re-enforced, three companies of the Fourth, under Major Boernstein, and four companies of the Twenty-second, under Major Cook, being used for this purpose. These officers were instructed to push their skirmishers well to the front and to charge the works as soon as the charge should begin to their right. The order was promptly obeyed. The enemy's sharpshooters were driven in by repeated advances of our skirmish line, and when at 7 p. m. General Brooks moved forward to the assault our skirmishers charged gallantly through a very heavy fire upon the works immediately before them, carrying them with loud cheers and capturing one iron gun and two 12-pounders in Battery No. 7. The honor of this capture is claimed by both the Fourth and the Twenty-second Regiments. As the work was near the middle of our line it is probable that men from both regiments entered it, but in the absence of any formal investigation into the question I incline to the opinion that the work was first entered by men of the Twenty-second Regiment, and that to this regiment belongs the chief credit of this affair, so far as any portion of the line can appropriate to itself the credit, where all behaved so gallantly and success depended so greatly upon the mutual support of all the parts. As soon as the works were carried the reserves of the Fourth and the Twenty-second Regiments, which had been kept back out of canister range, were ordered forward under their respective commanders to support the skirmishers in such movement against the remaining defenses as circumstances might warrant.

Colonel Kiddoo, passing into the works at Battery No. 7, hastily reformed his command, and supported by the First Regiment pushed gallantly on against Battery No. 8, a strong work advantageously posted on a considerable elevation behind a difficult ravine. This, after heavy resistance and considerable loss, he turned and carried, capturing one gun.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, meanwhile, having reformed his regiment, moved, by command of Major-General Smith, against Battery No. 8, but finding it already held by our forces passed in front of it

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up through the deep ravine and made for Battery No. 9, a work 500 yards distant and commanding the positions already taken. As he approached the enemy retired to Battery No. 10, upon which Colonel Rogers immediately charged, driving out the occupants and capturing one gun, with caissons and horses.

This position taken the enemy immediately abandoned Battery No. 11, although from the statements of prisoners it appears that the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment was close at hand to re-enforce the work.

It was impossible to move our second line of battle in the direction pursued by the first, on account of the angle which it formed with the lines of General Brooks, and with which by a forward movement it would become involved. Consequently it was swung around and moved forward toward the front of Batteries Nos. 9, 10, and 11, with view to feeling the strength of the positions, and if found advisable attacking them. As these dispositions were being made an order was given by General Smith, who now appeared in person on this part of the field, to assault the works. A column with battalion front was at once formed, the Sixth Regiment leading and the Fifth forming the second line. Skirmishers were thrown out and the advance commenced, a battery being ordered up to assist the movement.

The way lay over a ravine 600 yards in extent and greatly obstructed by stumps, piles of wood, fallen timber, bushes, and pools. Darkness had come on, so that our only guide was the flashes from the enemy's guns. The column advanced as best it could, receiving only an occasional shot, the main fire of the enemy being directed upon the storming parties approaching on the flank. The column had only reached the bottom of the ravine when the shouts ahead told that our forces had gained the works.

It was now 9 o'clock. The brigade was reformed and rested for the night near Battery 10, details being set at work cutting down the reverse slope of the fortifications as a precaution against an apprehended attack.

In the morning the brigade, having been relieved by troops of the Second Army Corps, moved to the rear and took position near the junction of the Spring Hill and City Point roads, where details were employed in constructing defensive works.

On the 17th the Sixth Regiment was ordered to report to General Martindale for a reconnaissance, but returned soon after going out, the reconnaissance having been given up.

The Fifth Regiment on the same day was ordered to report to General Martindale for picket duty, and was so employed during the night. On the morning of the 18th the Fifth Regiment rejoined the brigade, which now, by order of General Hinks, reported to General Martindale for duty. Two regiments, the Sixth and the Twenty-second, were held in reserve. The other two, the Fourth and the Fifth, were sent to General Stannard, by whom they were employed to form the right of our second line of battle resting on the Appomattox. An advance of our lines took place in the afternoon, in which these regiments suffered considerably.

In the forenoon of the 19th the brigade was relieved by troops of the Sixth Corps, and returned to the division near the Walthall house. Thence it marched to Spring Hill, and at 6 p. m. crossed the Appomattox and went into camp near Point of Rocks.

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In these operations the brigade lost as follows:

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Date.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
4th U. S. Colored Troops	2	19	3	114	.....	9	June 15, 1864.
5th U. S. Colored Troops	1	3	1	19	.....	1	Do.
6th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	5	3	47	.....	2	Do.
22d U. S. Colored Troops	1	13	5	125	.....	5	Do.
4th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	June 16, 1864.
4th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	June 18, 1864.
5th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	1	1	22	.....	.....	Do.
Total	4	42	14	339	.....	17	

Total of killed, wounded, and missing is 416.

It will be seen that the loss on the 15th was very severe, being in the aggregate 378; but, while deeply deploring the loss of so many valued officers and brave men, the colonel commanding finds abundant occasion for rejoicing over the important successes of the day and the splendid behavior of the troops. The troops were all untried in battle, and by many it was still a problem whether the negro would fight. The events of the day justify the most sanguine expectations for the future. Skirmishers pushed forward with boldness; lines advanced firmly; hours of inaction under heavy fire were endured with fortitude; assaults were made with gallantry, and wounds endured heroically.

The brigade captured during the day six pieces of artillery, the work and line of rifle-pits at Baylor's farm, and five of the strongly fortified works on the principal line of defenses around Petersburg.

Appended are the corresponding reports of the several regimental commanders of the brigade.*

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. A. DUNCAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. SOLON A. CARTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[40.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morgan, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army, chief of staff, Second Army Corps, of operations June 15–16.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of occurrences preceding and attending the march of this corps to Petersburg, June 14 and 15:

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th a telegraphic message was received from Major-General Meade, stating that 60,000 rations had been ordered from City Point; that as soon as they were issued the corps would take the nearest and most direct route to Petersburg, taking position with its left on the City Point Railroad, where the road from Windmill Point crosses, and extending along Harrison's Creek toward its mouth. On the receipt of this order I sent the chief commissary, Colonel Smith, to the south bank of the river to make all

* Not found.

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necessary arrangements for the receipt and delivery of the rations, and directed the quartermaster, Captain McEntee, to send the transport to the upper wharf, then in process of repair, as soon as it arrived. At 2 o'clock I went down to the wharf to expedite the crossing. About 8 a. m. Major Brainerd, engineer detachment, who had been repairing the wharf where the rations were to be received, returned to the north bank and reported to me that Colonel Smith was at the wharf with his details, and that the transport containing the rations had just arrived. I saw a transport then lying at the wharf, and after watching it for a length of time sufficient to allow of its being unloaded it disappeared. I reported, therefore, to Major-General Hancock that the rations had come and were being issued. (It is proper to state that Major Brainerd now says he stated only to me his impression that the rations had arrived. It was conveyed to me in so positive a manner, indeed as a message from the commissary, that I had no doubt of the fact.) At ——— a. m., when the order came for the corps to march without its rations, an answer was returned that they had arrived. The mistake was discovered at ———, and the order was at once given for the corps to move. I understood that General Hancock had sent it by signal telegraph, but my recollection is that when I arrived at General Birney's headquarters he had not received it. The column was put in motion about 11.30, as I learn from a memorandum I made at the time. I was at the head of column conducting the march in the absence of General Hancock. I had as guide an intelligent negro, familiar with the country, on whom I depended almost entirely, as the map furnished was very much in error. We pursued the nearest and most direct route to Petersburg, to a point on the Prince George Court-House road within two miles of the court-house. I made diligent inquiry as to the location of Harrison's Creek, but at no time during the day could I find any one who knew where it was. On arriving at the point above mentioned, the column was turned to the right toward Old Court-House, as the only way of getting behind Harrison's Creek. The rear division (General Barlow), followed by the train, was turned off near Powell's Creek, and it was proposed that the three divisions should meet near Old Church. The cross-road on which we moved struck what is known in the neighborhood as the Middle road, about two miles and a half from the Prince George Court-House road. Just at the point of leaving, an aide of General Barlow appeared with a dispatch from General Grant, saying that General Smith had attacked Petersburg, and desiring the corps to hasten to his support. I took the responsibility thereupon of abandoning the route to Harrison's Creek and turned the head of column down the Middle road, and rode rapidly ahead to find General Smith. I reported to him on the field, I think, as early as 6.30, informing him of the exact position of the corps, and asking him where, under the circumstances, the troops ought to go. He said, "On my left," but neither indicated to me where his left was nor sent his staff officer. Finally he referred me to General Hinks for the information. Captain Wilson and myself started back to find General Hinks, and met a staff officer of General Birney's, sent forward to report to General Smith. On my advice he returned at once with Captain Wilson to conduct the head of column to such point as General Hinks might advise. I did this, knowing that General Hancock would have great difficulty in getting to the front to give the necessary orders in time. General Barlow's division, meanwhile, was supposed to be marching from Old Church toward the railroad. Being informed by General Smith that there were cross-roads leading from the road on which

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General Barlow was marching to his (General Smith's) left, I rode in that direction, hoping to get General Barlow's division up about the same time as General Gibbon's division, and so have the corps massed in time for any offensive operation General Hancock might determine upon. I found that General Barlow had lost his road, marching toward City Point instead of Petersburg, though he had read General Grant's dispatch previously referred to. It was nearly midnight before I found General Hancock's headquarters, and I knew nothing of what had transpired meanwhile. Shortly after daylight on the 16th I was directed by the major-general commanding to go to the left to make an examination of the ground and to report the result on my return. I proceeded to the left of General Birney's division, arriving there, say, one hour after daylight. The enemy were then placing a battery in the cultivated field near the Shands house, where General Burnside's corps and the part of the Second Corps afterward operated. They were going into position in great haste and had not yet thrown out skirmishers, for I was within 200 or 300 yards of their position. I immediately notified General Birney, whose own skirmishers did not cover the ground as I thought they should have done. The enemy rapidly seized the ground in General Birney's front, and I am very much of the opinion that the attack made by General Birney, in which Colonel Egan was wounded, was made to retake ground occupied by the enemy some time after daylight on the 16th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps.

[40.]

Report of Capt. Michael Beahen, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, of operations July 26–29.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH NEW JERSEY BATTALION,
Near Petersburg, Va., October 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular of October 6, 1864, from headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, I have the honor to make the following report:

This regiment, in conjunction with the brigade, broke camp on the afternoon of July 26, 1864, and marched all night, arriving at Deep Bottom on the morning of the 27th. We took an equal part with others of the brigade in all the movements that occurred during the day, which resulted in the abandonment of an advanced line of works by the enemy. On the evening of the 28th we recrossed the river at Deep Bottom, and arrived in rear of the Eighteenth Corps at 4 a. m. of the 29th, where we remained during the day. At night we took up a position on the line made vacant by the withdrawal of a portion of the Eighteenth Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL BEAHEN,
Captain, Eighth New Jersey Battalion, Commanding.

Capt. T. H. DUNHAM,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[40.]

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Report of Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations June 23–24.

JUSTIS' HOUSE, THREE MILES FROM BLACKS AND WHITES,
June 24, 1864—12.30 p. m.

GENERAL: My command striking the right flank of the enemy, cut his column at this place yesterday and had a severe engagement with him. As I think, only some four or five regiments had gone on in advance to the Junction. We took possession of the road on which he was marching to Nottoway Court-House, preventing his joining his advance and repelling several desperate attempts on his part to carry it. He withdrew at daylight this morning, leaving his dead and wounded in the line that we took. He has gone on the road in the direction of Hungarytown and Keysville. My scouts report that his forces at Burkeville have gone down toward Scottsburg on the Danville railroad. I think it probable that the two bodies may unite somewhere in the vicinity of the railroad bridge over the Staunton River and return by way of Stony Creek, so as to damage the Weldon railroad as much as possible. I do not think that they will cross the Roanoke River. I shall send back some of my artillery, as I am out of ammunition and am delayed here this morning for the want of rations for the men, but am resting and grazing my horses and will push on this afternoon. My command has behaved in the most creditable manner, though, as the fight lasted without intermission from 12 m. till night, I have lost some gallant officers and men, among the former Colonel Andrews, Second North Carolina Regiment, who died from effect of amputation of his leg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Claiborne, Seventh C. S. Cavalry, who I fear is mortally wounded. My entire loss is between 60 and 100. I trust my attack may have interfered somewhat with his plans, but cannot as yet say. He has damaged the railroad from Ford's all the way up, but not very materially, and burned two trains with two engines at Ford's, which were used by refugee families.

Respectfully,

W. H. F. LEE,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding.*

[40.]

Report of Capt. John H. White, Forty-sixth Virginia Infantry, of operations June 17.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SIXTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
In the Trenches, July 19, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with your request of yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following as my observation on the part taken by the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment in the engagement of June 17. In presenting this I beg leave to remark that as the brigade was divided by the Twenty-third South Carolina Volunteers, or, as I have since learned, by a detachment of that regiment, on our left, I cannot speak of the movement of any but my own regiment:

Early in the forenoon of the 17th ultimo we received orders to move to the right of the line and take position immediately on the right of the Twenty-third South Carolina Volunteers, Elliott's brigade. At this point it was necessary to construct breast-works, and in doing which my men were exposed to the fire both of the enemy's sharp-shooters and batteries; the work was accomplished, however, to a slight degree, barely enough to afford [protection] to the men, when the enemy charged in our front and along the left of the line toward Cling-

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man's brigade. His attack was handsomely repulsed, and about twenty of the Forty-sixth Virginia advanced in front of the works and captured some thirty-five prisoners. We were aware that the enemy were massing in large force, under cover of a hill in our front, and continued to work on the intrenchments until 6.30 p. m., when four Yankee flags were displayed above the crest of the hill with the evident design of drawing the fire of our men. This movement savored so strongly of the Yankee that our forces needed no telling to denounce it as a trick. Finding that his design was futile, the enemy immediately advanced four regiments in column by division, and when within 200 yards of our works the rear rank of the left wing was ordered to open fire upon him, which they did with great precision, that not only checked his advance but literally mowed them down, all four of the flags, and when the smoke rose only a few could be seen struggling to the rear and right oblique. The firing of the Forty-sixth Virginia was for a short time continuous, and when it ceased in a measure the men were in a great glee at [the] easy success we had, when, looking to the left, to my utter astonishment and dismay, I saw the Twenty-third South Carolina Regiment leaving the trenches and scattering helter-skelter to the rear. We called on them to come back; cheered them; threatened to shoot some, and finally did shoot, but only a few of them could be stopped with us. Major Hill ordered the regiment to move by the left flank, and the left wing moved as directed, some of the men occupying part of the trenches so shamefully and disgracefully deserted by the Twenty-third South Carolina Regiment. An Alabama regiment passed me, and had, I supposed, re-enforced the lines. When Captain Cleveland, Forty-sixth Virginia, reported that the enemy had carried the works on our left in such overwhelming force that it was impossible for our left wing to hold out any longer, I reminded Captain C. that the Alabama regiment had gone to the left, and asked him to ascertain certainly who it was in the trenches. He returned in a few minutes and again informed me that the enemy had carried our works. I perceived at this time that the left was being forced back, which information was communicated to Major Hill, when he ordered the regiment to fall back to Blount's battery, distant from where the right of our regiment rested about 100 yards, which they did in good order. Halting at the latter place, they were rallied almost instantly and quickly charged the works, carrying them as far as the left center of the regiment, and were still advancing when a Yankee officer called out, "What regiment is that?" Major Hill leaped upon a traverse and answered, "The Forty-sixth Virginia." The response of the enemy came immediately, "Give it to them, boys." A volley was poured in upon us, and here Major Hill, Ensign Rogers, and many others were killed and wounded; the flag staff was shot in two pieces and when we left the field there were eighteen holes through the colors. In some confusion the regiment fell back a short distance and the command devolved upon me. I rallied the men in as short time as possible and reported to you. This, sir, is a fair statement of the affair occurring as it did under my own eye, and I trust it may prove to the satisfaction of all concerned who it is that merits blame for the disaster.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WHITE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. J. THOMAS GOODE,
Commanding Wise's Brigade.

[40.]

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AUGUST 1-DECEMBER 31, 1864—The Richmond (Virginia) Campaign.

*Report of Maj. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac, of operations September 10-17.**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Engineer Department, September 17, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 91, headquarters Armies of the United States, dated September 12, 1864, I have the honor to report the engineering operations under my direction during the week ending to-day along the line extending from the Appomattox on the north to the Weldon railroad on the south, thence back to the Blackwater Swamp, a distance of sixteen miles; also of other duties appertaining to this department, such as reconnaissances, topographical surveys, completion of maps, and improvement and construction of roads:

The officers and men of the U. S. Engineer Battalion were engaged as follows: Captain Harwood superintended the tracing of the work, erection of profiles, and construction of magazines and drains for Fort Stevenson, one face of which is a bastioned front. The site had been previously selected by me near the Williams house. Two companies, C and D, were detailed for this duty. He also planned the three redoubts Forts McMahon, Blaisdell, and Kelly, located respectively on the same line near the Smith house on the Jerusalem plank road and in front of Widow Smith's. The construction of these works was subsequently turned over to Captains Van Brocklin, Hine, and Dexter, of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers. The details of working parties are furnished by the Ninth and Second Corps. Captain Harwood to-day examined the ground from Prince George Court-House to Zion Church in reference to the defense of the crossings of the Blackwater in those localities. Captain Gillespie has had the immediate charge of the works between Forts Morton and McGilvery. During the week Battery 11 was constructed between Fort Morton and Fort Haskell, and the line connecting the latter fort with the battery was also completed, excepting the abatis in front of it. Fort Haskell is also finished with the exception of three traverses for guns. The line connecting Forts Haskell and Stedman is ready to be occupied. Along it a mortar battery for two 8-inch mortars and three Coehorns has been constructed. An epaulement has been made connecting the fort with Battery 10 and additional embrasures pierced in the latter. The new line connecting this battery with the lunette near the City Point railroad is finished within thirty yards of the former, but no abatis has yet been formed. No work has been done on the new line between the railroad and Appomattox, but it will be laid out and thrown up during the next week. Fort McGilvery is in course of construction and will be in readiness to be occupied in about three days. A battalion of the First New York Volunteer Engineers, commanded by Major Walker, has furnished the officers and men to superintend the working parties, details for which have been made from the Tenth Army Corps. Lieut. W. H. H. Benyaurd, with details from A Company, U. S. Engineers, has had charge during the last several days of the line from the Norfolk railroad south as far as Fort Davis, conforming it to the position of the new works recently built. In addition to demolishing the old batteries and lines in front of the present one he superintended the

*See also reports. Vol. XLII, Part I, p. 162.

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tracing and construction of Battery 19 between Forts Rice and Meikel, drained the former fort, and built a magazine in it, and also drained a magazine in Fort Davis. Battery 18, on the Norfolk railroad, was also finished during the week. Lieutenant Benyaurd is also directed to finish the new line between Fort Sedgwick and Fort Davis. Working parties are furnished him from the Second Corps. The following extracts from the weekly report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment of Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, will give a succinct statement of the engineering operations performed by the officers and men of his detachment and the probable time to complete the duties assigned them:

Major Brainerd has had general charge of draining and corduroying the covered ways in rear of the works from Fort Sedgwick to the Norfolk railroad, Captain McGrath having immediate superintendence of the work and employing parts of Companies F, G, and M. Major Brainerd reports the drainage of the covered ways completed and about one-third part of the corduroy work done. With the force I have available for this work it will probably require ten days to complete it. Captain Pettes with his company has been engaged upon the two bomb-proofs in Fort Morton. These bomb-proofs are each ten feet in width and about eighty-four feet in length in the clear. Captain Pettes reports them finished, except that additional earth covering should be placed on them by the garrison. Major Beers has had general charge of the line of abatis from the right of Battery No. 13 to the left of Fort Sedgwick, and the work has been chiefly done by Companies E (Captain Hine), H (Captain Palmer), and L (Captain Dexter). This work is now completed between the points above-mentioned and around the forts. The whole line of this abatis is believed to be very strong, and from the left of Fort Sedgwick to the ravine near the Norfolk railway it has the additional obstruction of a strong wire entanglement in front of the abatis. Captain Schenck has been occupied with his company upon the nine-gun battery on the left of Fort Sedgwick in completing the platforms, ramps, embrasures, bomb-proofs, and magazines. He reports this battery as being now complete so far as instructions have been received. Captain Schenck went to Fort Alexander Hays with his company this morning to stockade the gorge of this work and build a traverse. Lieutenant Bacon has had charge of the corduroy road from the Jerusalem plank road to the Weldon railway near Major-General Warren's headquarters. With fifty-five men from this command and an average daily detail of about 460 infantry, he has during the past week completed about one mile of corduroy road and built four bridges—No. 1, 145 feet long and 24 feet wide; No. 2, 180 feet long and 12 feet wide; No. 3, 55 feet long and 12 feet wide; No. 4, 33 feet long and 12 feet wide. Captain Folwell has been engaged with his company upon Fort Wadsworth in completing the parapets, revetments, and platforms, building bomb-proofs, magazines, and traverses, and in placing a strong abatis and wire entanglement outside. Captain Folwell reports that four days more good weather will enable him to complete these works, and that the fort has been in a defensible condition for several days. Captain McDonald, having charge of Fort Dushane, has been engaged with his company in completing the parapets, platforms, and ramps, building an abatis in front and placing a wire entanglement within the abatis and also one outside of it. He has also made considerable progress with the magazines, bomb-proofs, and traverses. Captain Palmer with his company has been engaged upon Fort Davison, and he reports that the work will be finished this evening. Captain Van Brocklin proceeded yesterday with his company to Fort Stevenson and relieved Captain Harwood, in charge of that work. Besides his own men he is working details of 1,500 infantry night and day. Captain Hine marched his company yesterday to the vicinity of the plank road and took charge of the construction of Fort McMahon. I directed him this morning to divide his company so as to put a portion of them on Fort Blaisdell, take charge of that work also, and call for sufficient infantry details to push the work on both forts. Captain Dexter moved his company yesterday to Fort Kelly and took charge of laying out and building that work. Captain Palmer will commence work on Battery No. 40 to-morrow morning.

In addition to the above duties by different officers, I beg leave to add those performed by Lieutenant Lydecker, U. S. Engineers, and Captain Paine, aide-de-camp, both of whom are connected with the department at these headquarters. The former has been principally occupied in examining the ground in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick, reporting upon the nature of obstructions in advance of it, and the manner in which it

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was connected with Fort Davis. He also located on the map the second line in rear of that fort, to be taken up in the event of its being blown up by the enemy. He also had charge of Fort McMahon until relieved by Captain Hine; assisted Captain Harwood in planning Forts Blaisdell and Kelly, and accompanied him in the reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Prince George Court-House and along the Blackwater. Captain Paine has been engaged in examining and mapping the roads between the Jerusalem plank road and the Weldon railroad as far toward the south as he was able to go. In the topographical department I directed my principal assistant, Major Weyss, assisted by Mr. Theilkuhl, to survey the new line of works extending from Fort Dushane, on the Weldon railroad, to Fort Bross, near the Blackwater Swamp. The survey has been completed and plotted and added to the large 8-inch map of the operations in front of Petersburg. The new line from Fort Sedgwick to Fort Haskell was also surveyed yesterday. The construction and drawing of the large map of Petersburg have been progressing with every prospect of completing it by the end of the next week. Detailed measurements and sketches preliminary to preparing accurate plans and profiles have been made within the last few days of Forts Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Rice, Alexander Hays, Dushane, Howard, Meikel, Morton, and Haskell. Tracings from the original drawings* have been made, and are now respectfully submitted with this report, of Forts Davis and Prescott (redoubts on the plank road); of the eighteen-gun battery (now part of Fort Sedgwick); of the 10-inch mortar battery (now forming one face of Fort Rice), and of the field battery for eighteen guns (located near the Norfolk railroad, but recently demolished). A map of Dinwiddie County (scale one inch to the mile) has also been completed and photographed and copies forwarded for the use of the lieutenant-general. Campaign maps (scale one inch to the mile) are also in course of compilation from the Rapidan to the Appomattox. The Culpeper, Spotsylvania Court-House, and Fredericksburg sheets are already finished, and those of Hanover Court-House, Richmond, and Petersburg are far advanced toward completion; the construction and compilation have been going on during the week. A "copy of section of photograph map captured from the enemy, showing the country adjacent to Richmond and lines of defensive works surrounding the city," is also being made in the office; part of it is already completed and photographed, and the other part will probably be finished in the course of several days. A sketch (two inches to the mile) giving the relative positions of the different forts, redoubts, and batteries, and the infantry parapets connecting them, of the entire line from the Appomattox to the Blackwater Swamp has just been prepared to show the names, numbers, or letters of the respective works. Sign-boards have also been painted to designate each fort and battery. A list has been prepared to be printed, giving the armament, garrison, name, and locality of each work. The line is sixteen miles in length, and along it have been constructed or are in course of construction nineteen forts and redoubts and forty-one batteries.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.

[42.]

* On file in Engineer Bureau.

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Report of Asst. Surg. Charles Smart, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector Second Army Corps, of operations October 1–31.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 16, 1864.

DOCTOR: The following report for the month of October, 1864, is respectfully submitted:

By referring to the close of the report for September it will be observed that at the end of that month the troops composing this corps were under arms in the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va., and in hourly expectation of orders calling them to a more active field of service. The division hospitals had been depleted of their sick, and were in readiness to move whenever called upon to do so by any movement of their respective divisions. One-half of the ambulances and one medicine and one army wagon to a brigade were harnessed and hitched in accordance with orders. The wagons, as is usual under such circumstances, were loaded with a few flys, kitchen arrangements, and battle supplies. Under cover of the night of September 30 the Third Division was removed from the trenches and bivouacked in the woods in rear, the First and Second Divisions stretching out on the left to occupy the vacated works. On the following morning the liberated troops proceeded by rail to Yellow Tavern, from which they marched along the Squirrel Level road, past Poplar Spring Church, to the Peebles house, then General Warren's headquarters. General Warren, with the larger half of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, was at this time pushing toward the South Side road. After some little delay at the Peebles house our Third Division was placed in position on the left of the line and retiring somewhat, so as to prevent the enemy from executing successfully his usual flank attack. The weather during this movement was very unpropitious, the rain on the 1st and 2d of October having been continuous and heavy, the nights chilly and raw, and the roads so muddy as to render marching very disagreeable as well as laborious. The hospital of the Third Division, as soon as the troops had started on the cars, followed the course of the corduroy road until it reached the Yellow House, where it went into park until future developments should indicate a suitable position for its establishment. In the afternoon it was located and put into working condition in the strip of woods about midway between Yellow Tavern and the Gurley house. This position was selected because it was in the immediate vicinity of Warren Station, from which it was intended to send by rail to City Point whatever wounded might be received. The distance between this point and the position held by the division was nearly three miles, a distance which, if the troops became only lightly engaged, would entail no discomfort upon those wounded, but which in the case of a serious engagement would prevent the wounded from being removed from the field with the requisite celerity. In selecting this place it was therefore distinctly understood that should an engagement of moment seem imminent the hospital would move forward to the vicinity of the field. The First and Second Divisions in the meantime were occupying the works in front of the city. The former stretched from the Appomattox to Fort Morton, the latter connected on the left with the colored division of the Ninth Army Corps. At the beginning of the month the hospital of the Second Division was situated at the Southall house, that of the First at the Birchett house, but on the afternoon of October 1, when the Third Division hospital vacated the woods in rear of Deserted House to follow the troops to the left, the

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First Division hospital was removed to the unoccupied camp, as the Birchett house during the pending operations was considered to be insecure. No heavy engagement took place on the left. General Mott's division (Third) participated only in some active skirmishing, which yielded the hospital about seventy wounded. These were speedily dressed and sent by rail to City Point. On the 6th the division returned to its old position in the works on the left of the corps front. The hospital again assumed its position in the wood in rear of the Deserted House, the First Division hospital, which had occupied this ground for a few days, moving out to a house near Meade Station, which had been its location during the heavy assaults of the 16th and 18th of June, 1864, the situation of the troops and hospitals of the corps remaining as they now existed until the night of the 24th. The Second and Third Divisions were then relieved from the works and massed for action under cover of the woods. The First Division stretched out to hold the line hitherto defended by the corps as a whole. On the 25th, as it was necessary to put the hospital in marching condition, the sick were sent to the Point depot. About 450 cases were also sent away who, had no movement been on the tapis, would perhaps have never appeared on the hospital records. They were men slightly indisposed, who were looked upon by regimental and brigade medical officers as unable with propriety to accompany the troops on the move.

At 2 p. m. of the 26th the Second and Third Divisions, accompanied by their hospital trains (the usual allowance of one-half of the ambulances and one medicine and one army wagon to each brigade), moved off toward the left. That part of the trains not permitted to follow the troops were sent within the defenses of City Point, there to remain until called for, or until the return of the troops. The line of march stretched through the woods by the Smith, Williams, and Gurley houses to Fort Dushane, outside of which the men bivouacked at night-fall. While here it was arranged, in order that the march might be more rapidly effected in the morning, that all trains permitted to accompany the divisions should remain at the Gurley house in park until their presence should be required at the front. To this order no exception was made of the wagons carrying medical supplies, so that when the line of march was again taken up the ambulances only accompanied the troops. Reveille was sounded about 3 a. m. of the 27th, and shortly afterward the march was resumed, the Second Division in advance. Leaving Fort Dushane the column moved along the Halifax road for about two miles and a half, when it struck off to the right along a narrow wood road leading to a crossing over Hatcher's Run, a short distance below Armstrong's Mill. An hour after daybreak the head of our column struck the enemy's pickets, about a quarter of a mile from the crossing. They were immediately driven in and the works defending the passage of the run assaulted and captured. This success was achieved with loss of about fifty wounded, sufficient to load up all the ambulances present with the Second Division, fifteen in number. The medical director made application for permission to send these loaded wagons back to the Gurley house, so that they might be relieved of the wounded they carried, and to have them return immediately to the front, where their services might possibly be required. This was disapproved, on the ground that straggling parties of the enemy's cavalry were now in our rear and might chance to interfere with the safe conduct of the train unless well guarded. Application for an armed escort was also refused. The wounded had, therefore, to be carried along with the troops toward the Boydton

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plank road, which was struck early in the day near the Burgess house, where the run and the road intersect. The enemy was found in force at this point and disputed our farther advance. In an open field on the east side of the plank road, and about half a mile from the Burgess house, was a small frame building, with outhouses attached, called Rainey's. This seemed the most suitable position obtainable at which to establish a depot for wounded. The ambulances were instructed to unload here, and here the medical officers connected with the field division hospitals were ordered to report to dress the wounded and perform the necessary operations. This house was out of range of those guns brought by the enemy to bear upon the right and center of the line, but later in the day, as the medical officers were extemporizing operating tables for some cases that demanded operative interference, an attack was made by the enemy upon our left, where General Gregg's cavalry were dismounted.

During this attack the house unfortunately was directly in the line of fire, and so near this part of the front that musketry reached it. A shell passed through the building, luckily without injuring any of the inmates. It became necessary to discontinue the preparations being made for operating. It became necessary even to have the wounded removed from this dangerous locality. The ambulances were accordingly loaded well, and were moved to a grove of pine trees on the east side of the open space, where the exposure to the fire then existing was materially lessened; the stretcher carriers in the meantime, acting upon orders received earlier in the day, continued to bring in the wounded to this house, where the medical officers still remained to yield them what little assistance lay in their power. At one time during the attack on the left it seemed possible that the enemy might succeed in driving us back so far as to obtain possession of the house. In view of this possibility Surg. Fred. A. Dudley, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers; Asst. Surg. W. T. Hicks, Seventh Virginia Volunteers, and Asst. Surg. W. J. Darby, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, volunteered to remain with the wounded collected there. Darkness shortly afterward set in and fighting ceased for the day. A couple of hours were passed in uncertainty, and then it became known that the struggle would not be resumed on the morrow. Preparations were made to have the troops withdrawn from the enemy's front. The ambulances started first on the return toward the fortifications. They were escorted by a regiment of infantry, and were ordered to report at the Gurley house, where the medicine wagons were parked. The surgeons accompanying were instructed to form hospitals there, and to lose no time in performing the necessary operations, so that the wounded might be sent to the point by rail without delay. On account of the deficiency of ambulances all the wounded collected at the Rainey house had to be left there to fall next morning into the hands of the enemy. The medical officers who during the course of the afternoon had gallantly volunteered to remain with the wounded were, by order from the medical director, empowered to do so. The supplies left at their disposal amounted only to the contents of two or three of Chapin's field companions, for on the field there was no other source from which to draw. The number of wounded left at the house and on the field amounted to perhaps 250. No communications on this subject have as yet been received from any of the medical officers left at Rainey's. They are supposed to be still in the hands of the enemy. At 10 p. m. the troops commenced to move off, the Third Division in advance. The night was very disagreeable; it was intensely dark and rainy. The darkness and the state of the narrow road through the woods rendered the march

fatiguingly slow. They bivouacked on the banks of Hatcher's Run near the mills, and early next morning, all the stragglers having come up with the main body, the march was resumed. Fort Dushane was reached, and after some delay the troops went into camp in rear of the fortifications, held during their absence by the First Division. At an early hour of this morning the wounded reached the Gurley house, where those requiring such proceedings were operated on. About 3 p. m. a train of cars left Warren Station with the majority of them. The few then remaining were sent to the depot at the Point by a second train, which started late in the evening. One hundred and seventy-five cases were sent away. The temporary hospital formed at the Gurley house was then broken up, and its constituent parts, Second and Third Divisions, followed in the track of the troops to their old locations, Second to Southall house and Third to the rear of the Deserted House. In this Boydton road engagement 1 medical officer was wounded, Asst. Surg. P. B. Rose, Fifth Michigan Volunteers, in the knee, a flesh wound; in the ambulance train 2 sergeants and 2 stretchermen were wounded; 2 of the latter were also captured; indeed, at one time all the stretcher-carriers attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, were in the hands of the enemy, but with the exception of 2 they all effected their escape while captors were engaged with the First Maine Heavy Artillery. Three horses were shot. No property belonging to the medical (ambulance, of course, included) department of the corps fell into the hands of the enemy other than the two or three field companions left at the Rainey house. During the time spent by these two divisions at the Boydton road, the First Division (Miles') was noisily engaged with the enemy in front of Petersburg. A few words concerning it are necessary:

On the morning of the 26th, the day on which the movement was inaugurated, the First Division hospital, then situated near Meade Station, was broken up. In view of the extreme caution displayed in having all trains belonging to the army removed to the fortifications at City Point, we considered this house too far to the rear—too much exposed, if not to the enemy in force, at least to straggling guerrilla parties. It was the intention, therefore, to move this hospital nearer the front to make it hug the breast-works as a protection from the implied danger in the rear, but a peremptory order from the major-general commanding the corps to have all the wagons and ambulances, save five of the latter belonging to this hospital, removed at once to City Point, prevented its formation anew. It was then decided upon to establish brigade hospitals in the bomb-proofs in and around the forts if an action with the enemy should call for their existence. To this end battle supplies in what the surgeon-in-chief considered to be sufficient quantity were taken out of the wagons and transported to the front. Medical officers were ordered in case of an engagement to rendezvous at certain fixed points, and the five ambulances at their disposal were informed of the localities. The division hospital train then moved off toward the Point with a steward in charge of the property, all the medical officers connected with the institution having for the nonce been ordered to the front. On the 27th some miniature assaults were made upon the enemy's line. The few wounded resulting (twenty-five) were very satisfactorily treated in the brigade hospital. A lack of ambulances was the only drawback. Not that the number present was insufficient for the amount of work to be performed, but the uncertainty at first existing concerning the amount of casualties, in connection with the very small number of ambulances (five), created for some time a good deal of uneasiness.

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Next day the wounded were sent to the Point depot, the division train was brought up, and the hospital re-established on its previous site. On the evening of the 29th the Third Division assumed the position it had vacated to commence the Boydton move. After dark on the 31st the First Division was relieved from the trenches by General Gibbon's (Second) division. The First thus became a reserve to the others. It had orders to encamp in the neighborhood of the Southall house. This compelled the Second Division hospital to move, even had no change been rendered necessary by the position on the right taken up by the troops of its own command. It was moved accordingly to the house near Meade Station, which had in the meantime been vacated by the First Division hospital. To be within a reasonable distance of its command, the First Division hospital had settled in an open space about half a mile in rear of the Deserted House. The position selected was good, an elevated sandy soil affording excellent natural drainage. During the interval elapsing between the termination of the movement by General Warren at the beginning of the month and the commencement of that on the 25th instant, which culminated in the affair at the Boydton plank, the troops were in comparatively comfortable quarters in the fortifications in front of Petersburg. Police duties were everywhere well attended to. The bomb-proofs were commodious and clean, most of them being furnished with raised bed places and with one or more brick chimneys, which latter acted as efficient ventilators. The men were well furnished with underclothing and blankets, a lack of which during the previous month had been the cause of much discomfort and not a few cases of sickness. A comparison of this month's sick reports with those of September shows a decided decrease in the amount of sickness.

Corps sick rate for September (computed from regimental monthly reports of sick)	52.42
Corps sick rate for October	39.00
Number of sick sent from field to depot hospital, September	1,564
Number of sick sent from field to depot hospital, October	991

And this, although over 400 of those sent away during this month were only slight cases, such as could not with propriety accompany the troops on the march, and although at the same time the average strength of the command was increased by 3,000. This improvement, however, seems only to have affected the Second and Third Divisions, the First Division presenting as heavy a sick rate as during September.

Command.	September.				October.			
	Average strength during the month.	Average number on sick report daily.	Ratio of sick per 1,000 men present.	Deaths from sickness in field hospital.	Average strength present during the month.	Average number on sick report daily.	Ratio of sick per 1,000 men present.	Deaths from sickness in field hospital.
First Division	5,821	337	57.90	6	7,144	360	50.38	13
Second Division	3,607	194	53.78	1	4,338	146	33.62	3
Third Division	7,205	418	58.00	1	7,974	295	36.99	4
Artillery Brigade	1,888	22	11.65	.....	2,072	39	18.99	.....
Total corps	18,521	971	52.42	8	21,528	840	39.01	20

The greater sickness prevailing in the First Division is attributed to the large re-enforcements of new men which the command has received within the past two months. During the month the cases of serious

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sickness have been of typho-malarial fever. Cases of pure typhoid fever have not been seen, and unmodified intermittent have been equally rare. A very few cases of pneumonia have occurred, less than during the preceding month, probably owing to the full supplies of clothing and blankets drawn by the men after their experience of the raw weather of September. The great mass of the sick in the corps have been affected with diarrhea, which is looked upon in the majority of cases as owing origin to malaria.

There has been purchased during the month out of the First Division hospital fund supplies to the value of $1,106.00
Credit due hospital October 31 ..... 1,968.14
Purchased out of Second Division hospital fund 233.16

The credit due this hospital on October 31 cannot be specified, as the books of the commissary still remain in some confusion, owing to the wound inflicted upon Captain Denniston, commissary of subsistence, as mentioned upon report for last month.

Purchased out of Third Division hospital fund .....
Credit due Third Division hospital fund $938.00
Purchased by Artillery Brigade hospital .....
Credit remaining Artillery Brigade hospital 80.01½

Medical inspector's report of the field hospitals of the Second Corps for the month of October, 1864.

Hospitals.	Remaining September 30, 1864.			Admitted during month.									Aggregate to be accounted for.
				Officers.		Enlisted men.		Other corps.		Wounded rebels.	Total.		
	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.		Sick.	Wounded.	
First Division	5	1	6	12	.....	570	147	1	1	1	583	149	738
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	12	7	275	159	.....	5	.....	287	171	458
Third Division	.....	.....	.....	16	14	562	207	1	2	.....	579	223	802
Artillery Brigade	2	.....	2	.....	3	65	15	.....	.....	.....	65	18	85
Total	7	1	8	40	24	1,472	528	2	8	1	1,514	561	2,083

Hospitals.	Sent to depot hospital.		Sent to other corps.		Sent to regiment for duty.		Died.				Remaining October 31, 1864.			Aggregate accounted for.
	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Others.	Total.	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.	
First Division	403	143	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	17	.....	17	94	3	97	738
Second Division	181	146	.....	.....	78	4	.....	10	.....	10	25	14	39	458
Third Division	369	200	2	.....	167	.....	3	11	.....	14	37	13	50	802
Artillery Brigade	38	18	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	85
Total	991	507	2	.....	325	4	3	38	.....	41	163	31	194	2,083

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SMART,
Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, Medical Inspector Second Army Corps.
Surg. THOMAS A. MCPARLIN, U. S. Army,
Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

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AUGUST 7-NOVEMBER 28, 1864.—The Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

*Report of Col. William W. Henry, Tenth Vermont Infantry, of operations October 19.**

CAMP TENTH VERMONT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Middletown, Va., October 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle fought at this place on yesterday, the 19th instant:

The regiment went into action with 17 officers and 280 men in line of battle. About 6 a. m. a very heavy attack was made on the left of the general line. Soon after daylight the Sixth Corps was formed in line of battle at right angles to our original position, and facing toward what had been the left flank. The enemy had at this time broken the left, and the fugitives, with wagons, &c., were constantly passing our line. About 7.30 o'clock the enemy opened a very severe fire of artillery and musketry from a commanding crest, which they had gained in front of the line we had newly taken up. Their fire, well directed, swept the ground we occupied, while they attempted to cross the valley in our front. Under the severe fire from the front, increased by a partially enfilading fire from a hill on the right, our line fell back to a low ridge about 400 yards in rear of that at first occupied. The rebels advanced their line of battle to the crest we had left. When our line fell back, three pieces of Captain McKnight's battery (M, Fifth United States) had been left, and the rebels advanced to these guns. Seeing this, a charge was ordered, and the regiment, with the colors in advance, charged up to the guns and recovered them. Sergt. William Mahoney, of Company E, color-bearer of the regiment, was the first to reach the guns, planting the colors upon one of them. The rebels gave way in confusion and fled across the valley and over the ridge beyond. The recaptured guns were drawn off, it being necessary to draw two of them some distance by hand. The rebels, having rallied, poured in a heavy fire from the front and right, a heavy column advancing up the valley from that direction. The troops on the left falling back beyond our line, we were soon exposed to a fire from that flank also. The loss at this point was very severe, and the line fell back to the second ridge. Here a stand was made, and the rebels were again driven from the crest in front, which they attempted to carry. But pursuing their advantage on the left, they soon flanked us in such force as to compel a retreat of the whole line. Although broken and somewhat scattered in places, the line fell back slowly, the men constantly turning and firing. In this way we retired about a mile, the enemy having all the time a cross fire of musketry upon us, as well as a sharp fire from several guns commanding the whole plain. Capt. L. D. Thompson, commanding Company D, was killed while thus retreating, and the loss was very heavy. Reaching a cross-road, the line was halted and reformed about 9 a. m. The enemy forebore to press us further on this point, but as they advanced on our left our line was withdrawn some distance farther. At this time General Sheridan arrived on the field. The line was immediately reformed. Breast-works of rails and logs were thrown up, in which we lay until about 3.30 p. m., when a general advance was ordered. The regiment, with the general line of the division, moved

*The report printed in Vol. XLIII, Part I, p. 244, was evidently prepared for the signature of Col. William W. Henry, but was signed by Lieut. Col. Charles G. Chandler.

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forward through woods into an open field, where the advance was checked for a few minutes, until the remainder of the line coming up, we again pushed on and drove the rebels from a strong position behind a stone wall, forcing them back about half a mile. Here they took up a very strong position on a continuous ridge, along the crest of which ran a stone wall, and made a determined stand. The fire was incessant and very heavy for about half an hour, but the enemy finally gave way before our fire. A general charge was ordered, and, the troops advancing on the run, the rebels gave way in complete disorder. The cavalry took up the pursuit, and little resistance was attempted after this time. In this last charge Sergeant Mahoney, color-bearer, was shot dead while gallantly advancing with the colors at the front of the regiment. We advanced over the battle-ground of the morning, and soon after dark took possession of our old camps. It is impossible to particularize any officers or men where all so fully performed their duty and behaved so nobly. Adjutant Lyman was wounded while falling back from the first position, while encouraging the men by voice and example and most gallantly performing the duties of his position. Captain Dewey, Company A, commanded the regiment during the last charge, and led it through that severe engagement in a manner calling for high commendation. A list of the casualties in the regiment is inclosed.* The loss is very great, being, as will be seen, about one-third of the total number engaged.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. HENRY,

Colonel, Comdg. Tenth Regiment Vermont Vol. Infantry.

General PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

[43.]

Report of Lieut. George E. Gilman, First New Hampshire Cavalry of operations September 15–21.

CAMP STONEMAN, D. C., *September 26, 1864*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report:

That I left Camp Stoneman on Thursday, the 15th day of September, with a detachment of men under command of Major Fry for the front We arrived at headquarters at Strasburg on Wednesday, September 21, and turned the men over to officer detailed to receive them. We then received orders to return to Winchester to await an escort back to Harper's Ferry. We did so and awaited two hours over the time for them to arrive. Major Fry was then informed by some wagon masters that the escort had passed through town on the Martinsburg pike. We immediately started after them, and when about five miles out of Winchester on the pike toward Martinsburg, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, we were fired into by a band of rebels. My horse was shot and I was captured and put onto another horse and started along with them, and in the rush after the other officers I made my escape and returned to Winchester, and here I found the escort that we were ordered to wait for, and I came to Harper's Ferry with them and reported to General Stevenson and was ordered to report to my regiment, which I did as soon as possible. The officers with me at the time

* See Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 132.

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of my capture were Major Fry, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. N. H. Brown, First Lieut. F. P. Stone, and Second Lieut. George H. Pressey, of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, and they are supposed to have been captured as nothing has been heard from them since.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. GILMAN,
First Lieutenant, First New Hampshire Cavalry.

Capt. L. L. BARNEY.

[43.]

JANUARY 1-APRIL 3, 1865.—The Richmond (Virginia) Campaign.

Report of Lieut. J. Webb Adams, Tenth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
February 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant at 6 a. m. I reported with the battery to Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Second Division, Second Army Corps, and marched with that division on the Vaughan road to near Hatcher's Run and went into position, the right section, commanded by Lieutenant Day, near the Tucker house, the left section, commanded by Lieutenant Green, near young Armstrong's house, covering the front and right of General Smyth's division, and the center section, commanded by First Sergeant Townsend, under my own immediate supervision, near General Smyth's headquarters, covering a ford and General Smyth's left flank. About 4.30 p. m. the enemy in strong force attacked the right of General Smyth's division and attempted to turn his flank. Lieutenant Green changed the position of his section and opened an enfilading fire within 300 yards of the right of the enemy's line of battle. The center section changed front and fired to the rear, having an oblique fire on the center and left of the enemy's line of battle. After a hard fight of an hour or more (during which time we were under a heavy fire from a rebel battery on our then left), and having expended nearly 300 rounds of ammunition, doing good execution, the enemy withdrew. The right section was not engaged, though the pieces were loaded, and Lieutenant Day and his men were both ready and willing. On the 6th remained in position, but not engaged. On the 7th opened with one section toward night on a rebel battery in front of General Warren's line, about one mile distant. After expending twenty-five rounds the rebel battery ceased firing. I afterward learned through one of General Smyth's staff that my shell fell directly in the rebel battery and they were obliged to draw out. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th in the same position, but not engaged. On the 11th, at 4 a. m., withdrew the battery to the new line of works, some 600 yards to the rear, where I now remain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WEBB ADAMS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

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Report of Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 16, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of part taken by this brigade in late movement near Hatcher's Run:

Brigade moved from camp on Jerusalem plank road in light marching order early on morning of 5th instant, First and Third Brigades in advance, marching west to Halifax road, thence south on said road about two miles, leaving this road to the left, still marching south, crossing Rowanty Creek and bearing westerly to Vaughan road and Gravelly Run farm. Here was directed by the general commanding division to halt, mass brigade, and await the passing of wagon train. After remaining about one hour, received orders to remain for the night and to guard well the approaches from all directions. The Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Tremlett, was immediately placed on picket, forming connection at Gravelly Run with pickets of Second Corps and extending to the left around our position to near Vaughan road. Detachments of Eleventh Pennsylvania were sent to guard approaches on left of Vaughan road, which were soon relieved by First Brigade, as was a portion of Colonel Tremlett's line by Third Brigade having returned to this position. Remainder of brigade formed line of battle and bivouacked. Early on morning of 6th moved back, crossing Hatcher's Run on Vaughan road about 8 a. m. and massing on north bank of stream. About 2 p. m. recrossed Hatcher's Run, First and Third Brigades in advance, moving to the right, First Brigade soon encountering enemy's pickets and driving them for near a mile to vicinity of Dabney's Mill. I was directed to move forward and form connection with First Brigade, to form two regiments in extension of line of said brigade to left. Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Sixteenth Maine were moved forward. Ninety-seventh New York, Eleventh Pennsylvania, and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania formed to left and rear. The line immediately advanced, encountering a heavy fire, but succeeded in driving the enemy and occupying Dabney's Mill. The rear line was immediately moved forward and the position held for some time, until, the enemy receiving heavy re-enforcements, we were pressed back some 200 yards, when it was checked and soon moved forward, reaching the position we had left. We were again forced back, the enemy being again heavily re-enforced, and the troops on our left being forced back, subjecting us to a galling flank fire. The line was again checked, about 200 yards to the rear, and the enemy checked in their advance. Was here directed to throw up a slight protection of logs, and succeeded in partially doing so. The brigade had expended all their ammunition and was awaiting a supply which had been ordered forward. It was near dark when a persistent attack was again made by the enemy, and the troops giving way on our left, the brigade fell back in some disorder. Brigade was massed on south side Hatcher's Run and remained until morning of 7th. About 9 a. m. morning of 7th received orders to move out, taking advance of division and moving beyond work occupied by First Division toward Dabney's Mill. On arriving outside of works was directed by the general commanding division to deploy double line of skirmishers, which was immediately done, the Thirty-ninth Massa-

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chusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Tremlett, in advance, and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Major Overmeyer, second line, with Sixteenth Maine, Ninety-seventh New York, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania in line of battle. The line of skirmishers was at once moved forward, meeting enemy's skirmishers and pressing them steadily back, line of battle closely following. Continued to move forward for a mile or more under a severe skirmish fire until within about 300 yards of enemy's works and was directed to hold this position.

It became necessary to deploy remainder of line as skirmishers to right and left, receiving a severe fire on either flank. Remained in this position until near 6 o'clock, the men suffering severely from the cold storm which continued the entire day. The Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Jack, of Third Brigade, had reported to me, and was held in reserve until an advance was ordered, when it moved forward with skirmishers, officers and men acquitting themselves with credit. Near 6 o'clock p. m. an attack by the division was made on the enemy's works in our front. Skirmishers advanced about 100 yards supported by Third Brigade, and here encountered so severe a fire from enemy's works was forced to retire, as was also Third Brigade. Again occupied same position as during the day. Was relieved from skirmish line about 9 p. m., a portion of the line by troops of a brigade of Sixth Corps, which had been moved up, and portion by Third Brigade. Formed line and threw up works about 400 yards from enemy's works, connecting on right with Third Brigade and on left with brigade of Sixth Corps. One a. m. 8th moved to north side Hatcher's Run, near Vaughan road, massed, and bivouacked. Colonel Tilden, Sixteenth Maine, received a painful wound on the 6th, rendering him unable to remain with his command, but although still suffering returned to his regiment on the morning of the 7th and remained with it, sustaining his well-earned reputation. Lieutenant-Colonel Haines, Eleventh Pennsylvania, commanding Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, was seriously and dangerously wounded while gallantly leading his regiment on the 6th, proving himself a true soldier. Lieutenant-Colonel Spofford, Ninety-seventh New York, was wounded while directing and encouraging his men on the skirmish line on the 7th, which took him from the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Tremlett, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, and Major Overmeyer, Eleventh Pennsylvania, did all that could be asked of the best soldier. Captain Cowdrey, assistant adjutant-general, was severely wounded on the 6th, depriving me of services which were performed with coolness and judgment. Captain Plummer, Sixteenth Maine, brigade inspector, and Lieutenant Leavitt, Sixteenth Maine, aide-de-camp, are entitled to favorable mention for energetic and prompt action and soldierly bearing before the enemy. Reference is made to regimental commanders' reports, which are herewith forwarded, for mention of officers and men of their commands. I forward tabular statement of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BAXTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

* Embodied in table, Vol. XLVI, Part I, p. 66.

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Report of Col. Charles W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MAINE INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
February 13, 1865.

In accordance with orders I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my regiment in the late movements near Hatcher's Run, Va.:

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters the regiment, numbering 8 line officers and 223 guns (the last detachment of recruits, camp guard, and sick remaining in camp), broke camp about 7 a. m. on Sunday, February 5, moving out in light marching order and supplied with four days' rations. Reached Weldon railroad near Hancock's Station and moved from thence down the line of the road about two miles, then turned to the right on the Halifax road, crossed Rowanty Creek about 3 p. m., and proceeded to the Vaughan road about two miles southwest of Rowanty Creek. At this point the brigade formed a line of battle and bivouacked for the night, my regiment having the right of the line and my right resting on the road. Moved out on the Vaughan road about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 6th instant. Halted about 8 a. m. on the east side of Hatcher's Run and remained until 2 p. m. Then moved about two miles to the right, or southwest, when the brigade was formed in two lines of battle, my regiment having the center of the first line, with the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts on my right and the Ninety-seventh New York on my left. Advanced and engaged the enemy near Burgess' Mills, steadily driving him from his position. The left wing of my regiment became somewhat broken in advancing through the woods, owing to the dense thicket and swamp through which it was obliged to advance, but was immediately reformed on gaining the edge of the woods, and rushed forward, wresting from the enemy an elevated position formed from the debris of an old mill, which was held until the enemy came upon my left flank in strong force, compelling the line to retire some 200 yards, which it did in good order. In connection with the advance, I desire to bring to the notice of the general commanding the name of Color Sergt. Luther Bradford, who was wounded in the left arm (causing amputation of same) while gallantly bearing the colors in advance of the line, urging the men on to their work. This is the third time he has been wounded since his connection with the color guard of the regiment. Corpl. M. J. Grindle, of the color guard, is also deserving of special commendation for the bravery he displayed. Seizing the colors after Sergeant Bradford was wounded, he rushed forward in advance of the line and placed them upon the work above referred to. This act of bravery was performed in the presence of the general commanding the brigade. He, too, was wounded when we were obliged to fall back. Three times in succession the line of which my regiment comprised a part advanced, driving the enemy, and [was] as many times forced back by superior numbers. The last movement toward the rear was made late in the afternoon, and caused by the operations of the enemy in strong force on our left flank. Our line was re-established, however, after falling back a short distance, and the enemy who was just appearing at the edge of the woods driven back. This ended the operations for the day. The regiment bivouacked in the open field near Hatcher's Run, but a short distance from the scene of action. The casualties of the 6th instant are as follows: One officer, Lieut. Gustavus Moore, Company E, wounded; 2 enlisted men killed, 34 wounded, and 11 missing; total loss, 1 officer and 46 enlisted men.

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February 7, moved about 7 a. m.; marched two miles northeast on the Vaughan road, and formed line of battle in the open field west of the road. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers and my regiment formed the first line of battle. The line advanced about 9 a. m., forcing the enemy from his temporary works, giving us possession of an elevated position running through a belt of woods some 350 or 400 yards in front of the enemy's main line. About 11 a. m. my regiment was ordered to deploy and strengthen the skirmish line, which was done, under charge of Capt. E. F. Davis, Company C. Immediately after deploying the enemy opened his artillery on the right of our line, compelling the men on this part of the line to retire. They were immediately rallied, however, and silenced the battery, holding the line until late in the afternoon, when orders were received to advance to the enemy's main line of works. Although nearly out of ammunition my regiment moved forward steadily at the command to the edge of the woods, and within 200 yards of the enemy's works, when we were obliged to retire (not having sufficient support to carry the same) to the position occupied during the day. About 1 o'clock February 8 the line was withdrawn. Bivouacked the day and night of the 8th about two miles from the field of battle. The casualties of the 7th instant are as follows: Enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 25; total loss in both days, 1 officer and 73 men. February 9, the regiment was on picket near Halifax road. On the 10th returned to old quarters. On the 11th moved to the position it now occupies. It is with great pleasure that I am able to speak in commendatory terms of the officers of my command, who were constantly with their companies from the time of our breaking camp on the 5th instant. I deem it also worthy of remark to state that with two exceptions the line officers present came out with the regiment as non-commissioned officers and privates, and have earned their present positions by their meritorious conduct on former occasions, which was so nobly sustained in the late movements of the 6th and 7th instant. Especial credit is due to Capt. E. F. Davis for his efficient aid in taking charge of the regiment while deployed as skirmishers on the 7th instant. I can also speak in high terms of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and many of the men of my command, many of whom have never before been brought under fire. I should not forget to mention Corpl. James Maloney, Company H, serving on the color guard, who picked up the colors after two color-bearers had been shot in succession and borne wounded from the field, and carried them with honor and credit to himself through the subsequent movements.

CHAS. W. TILDEN,
Colonel, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. AUBREY LEAVITT, *A. A. A. G., Second Brigade.*

[46.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Tremlett, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
February 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations of regiment under my command during the late movement:

Regiment left camp on morning of Sunday, 5th instant, in light

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marching order, supplied with four days' rations. Marched all day; at night halted near Gravelly Run; were immediately placed on picket and remained on picket until daylight Monday, February 6, when we were withdrawn and rejoined the brigade, which marched to Hatcher's Run. At 4 p. m. advanced against the enemy and remained under fire until about dark, when the line fell back to Hatcher's Run, reaching said place about 7 p. m. My loss in this engagement was 1 killed and 12 wounded. Remained in bivouac until 11 a. m. Tuesday, February 7, at which time we advanced outside our works and formed advanced skirmish line. Immediately engaged the enemy, advanced and carried their works, capturing 1 officer (a lieutenant-colonel) and 6 enlisted men. Were relieved at 10 p. m. by a portion of the Sixth Corps, and retired behind their works; at midnight were withdrawn and marched to Hatcher's Run. My loss in this engagement was 2 officers and 12 enlisted men wounded. Remained in bivouac all day Wednesday, 8th. Thursday, 9th, relieved pickets of Third Brigade and remained on picket near Hatcher's Run until Friday, 10th, when we were relieved and retired to our old camp near Jerusalem plank road. Without disparagement to the rest of the regiment, whose conduct in presence of the enemy, with few exceptions, was admirable, allow me to commend to your favorable notice the names of Capt. Joseph J. Cooper, Company F; Sergt. Lyman A. Spooner, Company I, and Private Thomas H. Bradley, Company K; also Corpl. John W. Bailey, Company G, who, by their marked coolness and bravery, proved themselves on this, as on many previous occasions, deserving of the highest praise.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TREMLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. AUBREY LEAVITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Lieut. Col. John P. Spofford, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, of operations February 5–8.

HDQRS. 97TH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
February 15, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular from your headquarters, dated February 12, 1865, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this regiment during the recent operations near Hatcher's Run:

The regiment broke camp on the morning of the 5th instant, marching with the column, by the Halifax road, across Rowanty Creek. The brigade halted on Gravelly Run plantation, and formed line of battle, remaining until about 4 a. m. 6th instant, when it took up the line of march on the Vaughan road, recrossing Hatcher's Run near Dabney's Mill, where it halted until about 1 p. m. Again crossed Hatcher's Run and advanced toward Dabney's Mill, near which we formed line of battle, this regiment forming in rear of the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers. The line then advanced steadily, under a heavy fire from the enemy, until we had gained the old mill, when the brigade on our right being forced back, the enemy, pressing forward, both on our right

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and left, poured in a heavy cross fire, rendering our position untenable, and we were forced to retire. The men of the different regiments, mingling together, fell back in some confusion, but soon rallied around their colors and drove the enemy back, reoccupying the former position, holding it near thirty minutes. The enemy being re-enforced, and pouring in a terrible fire both on our front and flanks, compelled us to fall back the second time. The line was again reformed, amid some confusion, and as well as possible under the circumstances, and went forward again with the brigade, and threw up temporary breast-works and held them until the Second Division fell back, leaving us unsupported on either flank; we were compelled to fall back to our line of works, where we remained during the night. On the morning of the 7th instant advanced up Hatcher's Run toward Armstrong's Mill and to the right of the battle-field of the 6th; formed line of battle in rear of skirmish line, and advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers about three-quarters of a mile, when the line halted and opened fire, remaining in this position until about 5 p. m., when the Third Brigade was ordered to charge the enemy. The ranks of this regiment having been thinned to such an extent, was ordered to advance as skirmishers in front of the charging column; were repulsed, and retired to the line which we had held during the afternoon, where we remained until 1 a. m. 8th instant, when we again moved back to the fortifications. I take especial pleasure in bringing to your notice Adjt. W. B. Judd (whose term of service had expired) for gallant conduct on both days of the fight. On the 7th, many yards in front of the line, while cheering on the men by word and act, he was struck in the knee by a musket-ball, by which he lost his leg. Many instances of noble daring among the enlisted men, too numerous for this report, will be commended in regimental orders. The loss of the regiment was as follows: February 6, 1865, 9 enlisted men wounded and 6 missing; February 7, 1865, 3 commissioned officers wounded, 3 enlisted men killed and 14 wounded. Two of those reported missing we have since ascertained to have been killed.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. P. SPOFFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut. A. LEAVITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Maj. John B. Overmeyer, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Camp near Hatcher's Run, Va., February 13, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to circular from headquarters Second Brigade of February 9, 1865, I make the following report of regiment during recent movement of corps:

On morning of 5th instant this regiment, with brigade, marched from camp near Jerusalem plank road along Halifax road, crossing ——— Creek, and encamped for the night on Gravelly Creek plantation. On morning of 6th instant march was resumed, crossing Hatcher's Run, when brigade was massed with division on east side of stream until 2

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p. m., when regiment, with brigade, recrossed stream, taking a northwest course, and marched about three-quarters of a mile, when line of battle was formed. Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, and Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers were formed in front, and Eleventh Pennsylvania and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers in second line. Front line was then marched by the right flank. This regiment ordered to follow Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers. After marching in that direction about a quarter of a mile the lines were re-established, their relative positions being the same as on first formation. The front line was ordered to advance and immediately encountered the enemy. I followed the advance and soon became engaged, the front line having retired. Quite a number of volleys were exchanged when I, with permission from the general commanding brigade, advanced my line some fifty yards, which position I held for a time, when, by direction of the general commanding brigade, I moved my command a short distance by right flank and erected temporary works, but on account of no troops being on our right we were compelled to leave those works, but were successful in regaining them after a short action. We held our position until by the giving way of the entire line on our right and the exhaustion of our ammunition we were forced to abandon it and retire to the fortifications on Hatcher's Run; it was now dark; the regiment was again formed and remained inside these works during the night. At 10.30 a. m. on the 7th instant regiment, with brigade, marched about a mile along earth-works bearing northwest. We were preceded by Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, which was then deployed as skirmishers, and this regiment was ordered to support them. Both lines were ordered to advance. Thirty-ninth Massachusetts becoming warmly engaged, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was marched to their assistance and drove back the rebel skirmishers, captured one line of temporary earth-works, and advanced to within 100 yards of the enemy's line of strong earth-works. The regiment remained on skirmish line until about 10 p. m., when it was relieved by part of the Sixth Corps and marched a short distance to the rear. Shortly afterward we were withdrawn and marched across Hatcher's Run and bivouacked on east side of stream during night. At 2 p. m. 8th instant regiment was moved about 300 yards farther east and bivouacked during night. Next morning, 9th instant, regiment, with brigade, was put on picket, relieving First Brigade. 10th instant regiment marched back to old camp. During every action in which my command was engaged both officers and men displayed the most conspicuous gallantry, coolness, and intrepidity under fire. The regiment was in the "thickest of the fight" on that part of the line on which it was engaged. The following is the loss in the various actions: February 6, 1 non-commissioned officer (Sergt. B. F. Walker) killed, 6 privates killed, 2 officers and 54 privates wounded, 5 missing; February 7, 2 privates killed, 15 privates wounded, 4 missing. Recapitulation: Two officers, 69 privates wounded; 1 non-commissioned officer and 8 men killed; 9 privates missing; total, 2 officers and 87 enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. OVERMEYER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. LEAVITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

[46.]

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Report of Capt. George French, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, of operations February 5–10.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
February 11, 1865.

SIR: The report of operations of this regiment will be embodied in the report of the commanding officer of the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers,* as the two regiments were consolidated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE FRENCH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Fifth Army Corps.

[46.]

Report of Capt. Archibald McC. Bush, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-FIFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
February 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent operations near Hatcher's Run:

By order from Third Brigade headquarters the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers and this regiment were temporarily consolidated under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creney. The regiment broke camp early in the morning of the 5th instant, took up a line of march in a westerly direction, until it reached the Weldon railroad, crossed Hatcher's Run, and went into bivouac for the night. On the 6th instant we moved forward and formed line of battle, confronting Dabney's Mill, connecting on the left with the Second Brigade. The regiment then moved forward against the enemy and became hotly engaged; succeeded in driving the enemy and securing an advanced position, which was held almost two hours and until the men were entirely out of ammunition. We were then obliged to fall back. The fighting was of a very severe character, but the men stood up nobly to the work. There were several instances of good conduct and acts of gallantry shown. First to be mentioned of them is Lieutenant-Colonel Creney, by taking the colors into his own hands and thereby keeping the line from breaking several different times. He had two horses shot from under him, and he himself finally received a serious wound in the hip and lower part of the abdomen. Captain French and Lieutenant Johnson, of the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, also deserve to be mentioned for coolness and bravery displayed by them. The color bearers and guards performed their duty unflinchingly and proved themselves to be brave men. The greater part of the night was spent in collecting together the men of the regiment, who had been considerably mixed up in the retreat. The regiment bivouacked for the remainder of the night near Hatcher's Run. As there was no field officer in either of the regiments, the Ninety-fourth was then separated from this regiment. We remained near the run until about noon of the

* See next, *post*.

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7th, when we were moved to the battle-ground of the day before and were formed in line of battle in rear of Second Brigade, and advanced with them, keeping several hundred yards in their rear. After the Second Brigade reached an advanced position, the regiment then threw up a line of breast-works. At 6 p. m. was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from his works, but only succeeded in getting within 200 or 300 yards of them, where we again threw up works. Shortly before daylight the regiment was moved to our former position across the run, where we lay until the middle of the afternoon, 8th instant, when the regiment was placed on picket on the left flank of the corps, where we remained until about noon on the 9th. We then moved to the right and bivouacked for the night. Early in the morning of the 10th instant we moved out on the main road and commenced work there. Were relieved in the afternoon and returned to the old camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SECOR HYATT,

Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. (*for A. McC. Bush, Captain, Commanding.*)

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Dennis B. Dailey, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

HEADQUARTERS 147TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

February 13, 1865.

The regiment broke camp and marched at daylight Sunday, the 5th instant. It encountered the enemy at Dabney's Mill on the 6th instant, and fought him until the ammunition was exhausted. In this engagement 5 officers and 42 men were killed, wounded, and missing. In the heat of the engagement volunteers were called for to accompany General Morrow (commanding brigade) in advance of the line of brigade colors. The following-named men responded promptly: Sergt. Patrick Cashman, Company I, color-bearer, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers; Sergt. Maj. William Boyce; Sergt. J. S. McCoy, Company G; Sergt. J. McDonald, Company K; Sergt. Peter Fannon, Company K; Corpl. Volney Russell, Company H; Corpl. P. Cunningham, Company B; Private William Wilson, Company I. In this engagement every officer and man performed his whole duty. About 5 p. m. the regiment fell back to the line of works in rear, and, marching across Hatcher's Run, bivouacked for the night. Recrossed the run the morning of the 7th, and marched nearly to the ground occupied by it (the regiment) on the previous day. Here the regiment threw up a line of works and then moved to the left, advancing in line of battle through a heavy piece of woods, when it came in sight of the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a rise of ground. They (the enemy) having a battery in position, the regiment was compelled to fall back to a temporary line of works thrown up by skirmishers, and from this point again advanced, the One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers being in advance of the line a great part of the time. Moved at dark to the right and threw up works, and at about 1 o'clock fell back across Hatcher's Run. Remained here until 3 p. m. of the 8th instant, when the regiment moved with the brigade on picket on the Halifax

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road. It (the regiment) was relieved the 9th instant about 4 p. m. and marched to the north side of the Vaughan road, where it threw up works, remaining here until the morning of the 10th instant, when it marched to the south side of the Vaughan road and chopped timber for corduroy roads. The regiment marched from here at 5 p. m. and arrived at its old camp about 8 p. m.

D. B. DAILEY,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[46.]

Report of Lieut. Col. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

HDQRS. 56TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
February 10, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the move to Hatcher's Run:

The Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers broke camp at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 5th instant; marched to Halifax road; followed it south almost two miles. Leaving the Halifax road at ——— marched westward to the Vaughan road, and crossing Hatcher's Run proceeded several miles beyond and halted, forming line of battle with right resting on swamp, beyond which rested the left of General Bragg's brigade, left joining One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; a small stream running in front, beyond which vedettes were posted, and a road that passed the position occupied by the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and across the stream, barricaded effectually by slashing heavy timber over it. The line had just been established when an order came to fall in and move off. We retraced our steps about two miles; halted within short distance of Hatcher's Run; threw out pickets across the road to ——— Mills (the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers being the picket). In anticipation of an attack from that quarter the road was strongly barricaded. On the morning of the 6th we were called in before daylight and moved off on the Vaughan road, crossing to east side of Hatcher's Run, remaining in same position until afternoon. We again recrossed Hatcher's Run and moved to meet the enemy, the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the second line of battle. The enemy were steadily pressed back at all points, and continued to be until our ammunition giving out we were compelled to fall back, for the want of ammunition alone. Retired to a position on the west bank of Hatcher's Run; camped for the night. Next morning (February 7) again moved out to meet the enemy, the Fifty-sixth again in second line of battle. The enemy were again pushed back to their old line. The Fifty-sixth assisting to build breast-works until nearly noon, when they were ordered to the support of General Baxter, and joined with his brigade in charging the enemy's works and were repulsed; returned during the night to the east side of Hatcher's Run. Remained in same place until afternoon of 8th instant. Sent on picket. Relieved next morning (February 9) by General Baxter. Returned to west side of Vaughan road and assisted in putting up breast-works. Ceased work early in the evening and camped for the night. On the morning of the 10th instant moved to Vaughan road and were detailed as working

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party. On evening of same day returned to camp. I have the honor of reporting most excellent conduct both on part of officers and men throughout.

Hoping the above may be satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. JACK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. W. HOFMANN.

[46.]

Report of Capt. Henry H. Herpst, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

HEADQUARTERS 121ST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent operations:

Early in the morning of the 5th instant the regiment took up the line of march in a southwesterly direction, proceeding down the Weldon railroad for a distance of about three miles, then striking west, crossing Hatcher's Run at 3 p. m., and marching until about 6 p. m., halted, threw out pickets, withdrew them shortly and resumed our advance until 10 p. m., encamping for the night some three miles from Dinwiddie Court-House. Distance marched during the day, fourteen miles. Early the next morning recrossed Hatcher's Run near Armstrong's Mill, halting on the north bank of the stream until about 2 p. m., when we again crossed, filing through the breast-works, formed in line of battle and advanced on the enemy, successfully engaging him till dusk, when, our ammunition being exhausted, the men were forced to retire within the works, where they remained for the night. On the 7th we again attacked the enemy about noon, driving them into their fortifications. The regiment then retired and built works in advance of the old works some three-quarters of a mile, moving out of them the same evening and encamping for the night in an open field. On the 8th remained in the field until 3 p. m., when the regiment was thrown on picket on the left of the line, and was relieved the next day at noon, returning to the vicinity of the bridge crossing Hatcher's Run, erecting fortifications. On the 10th the regiment was employed in corduroying roads, and started for our camping ground at 5 p. m. It is hardly possible for me, in the absence of Major Funk, to mention any particular acts of gallantry on the part of the officers and men, and where all did so well, particularly in the engagement on the 6th, it would be hard to discriminate those deserving of special mention. I hope Major Funk will be allowed to submit his own report, as this will be the only method by which full justice can be given to the regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. HERPST,
Captain, Commanding 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

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Report of Maj. Nathan Church, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date I have the honor to make the following report of the part borne by this regiment in the operations of yesterday:

Marched from camp about 9 a. m. and formed line of battle in front of the Smith house; the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right and the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left. This line was then moved forward about 520 yards and halted. Remained here about an hour and then advanced about 200 yards and again halted. From this position was moved by the left flank for a short distance and established in line of battle along the picket-line from which the enemy had been driven earlier in the day. A few minutes later the enemy's bugle sounded the advance. The skirmishers in our front were soon driven in, closely followed by the enemy's. When within short range the line of battle opened on them and they soon retired. The regiment then advanced in connection with the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and captured eight prisoners. Returned and occupied our position in line of battle along the enemy's picket-line. The enemy soon made another attack, which was also repulsed. About midnight the troops were withdrawn and the regiment returned to old camp.

Casualties.*

N. CHURCH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Welcome A. Crafts, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION VOLS.,
March 26, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in which my regiment participated March 25, 1865:

Moving from the works at 10 a. m. by order of Colonel Scott, commanding brigade, most of the distance on the double-quick, formed line of battle and took position near the Watkins house, being in front of the picket-line occupied by the Third Division, and about 1,000 yards from the enemy's works, with orders to support the picket-line deployed in the captured pits of the enemy just in front. Being detached from the brigade, I acted under the orders of Brevet Brigadier-General Madill, corps officer of the day. At 2 p. m. I ordered Captain Griggs, commanding Ninth Company Sharpshooters, to deploy his company, and advance through the woods in front of the position occupied by the left of the First Brigade, and annoy the enemy's gunners if possible, or operate against their skirmish line, according to circumstances. Six of this company, armed with target rifles, did good service from an advanced position in front of the regiment upon the rebel gunners. About 5 p. m. changed position, forming on the left of the brigade, threw up a temporary breast-work, and at 12 o'clock was ordered into camp. Although not actively engaged, the regiment was frequently under fire of rebel

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 2 men wounded.

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batteries and sharpshooters, changed position and performed several evolutions under fire with commendable coolness and precision. The total loss in the command during the day was 1 killed, 10 wounded (one mortally), 24 missing. The latter were nearly all from the heavy detail sent to the skirmish line, which I am informed behaved with coolness. In view of the fact that the regiment as a new organization, and indeed nearly every man was for the first time under fire, the result may be considered satisfactory.

W. A. CRAFTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Capt. Jervis D. Cook, Sixty-first New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

CAMP OF SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the part which a portion of this regiment took in the operations of yesterday, the 25th instant:

At about 7.30 a. m. I received orders from Captain Kerr, aide-de-camp to George W. Scott, colonel commanding First Brigade, to select 200 men and five commissioned officers as a charging party on the enemy in our front. I detailed the men, and Captain Liebenau, Lieutenants Grady, Hudson, Miller, and Sares volunteered. They were conducted to the front by Captain Ives, staff officer of the First Division. At about 9 o'clock I received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Brown to march the remainder of the regiment to the old picket-line to report to Colonel Scott. I got my men in position by right by file into line in the rear of the old picket-line, the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers connecting on my left and the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers connecting on my right. Major Schaffer, having been relieved as officer of the day (at 11 a. m.), assumed command of the regiment. The following casualties occurred among the 200 men: Two non-commissioned officers and 3 privates killed; 5 non-commissioned officers and 22 privates wounded; 15 privates missing. In all probability a number of enlisted men reported as missing will return to camp during the next twenty-four hours.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JERVIS D. COOK,
Captain, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. JOHN F. TOWNSEND,
Acting Adjutant.

[46.]

Report of Maj. George W. Schaffer, Sixty-first New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of this regiment during the late engagement, March 25, 1865:

I relieved Capt. J. D. Cook at 11 a. m.; at 11.30 a. m. I was ordered by Capt. William McCallister, acting assistant adjutant-general, to move

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the regiment forward in line of battle and take position in rear of picket-line formerly occupied by the enemy. About 4 p. m. the enemy advanced upon us and were driven back without loss to the regiment. It is supposed to have been only a heavy skirmish line. We advanced about twenty-five yards, when I received orders from Captain McCallister to fall to the rear and on our original line; I did so. Upon taking position I ordered a line of breast works to be thrown up. About 7 p. m. a line of vedettes was posted in front of regiment, under command of Lieutenant Cole. At 8 p. m. were relieved by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, when I was ordered to deploy the regimental front, so as to connect with the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right; I did so. About midnight I was ordered by Captain McCallister to face the regiment to the left and file after him; I did so, whereupon we were conducted to camp, arriving there about 1 a. m. on the morning of the 26th.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SCHAFFER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

[46.]

Report of Lieut. Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In answer to circular of this date I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement of yesterday, March 25, 1865:

About 7.30 a. m. I received orders to pack up and strike tents. At 10 a. m. I received an order by Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, acting assistant adjutant-general of First Division, Second Army Corps, to advance in front of the works and report to Colonel Scott, commanding First Brigade. I immediately did so and received orders from Colonel Scott, to take position, right resting on a by-road (name unknown) just in front of our original picket-line, and connecting my right with the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. Remaining in this position about twenty minutes, orders came to advance, keeping my connection with the Sixty-first New York, and reach the line of rifle-pits which had been previously occupied by the enemy. Movement being executed and position gained, laid in line of battle till about 4.30 p. m., at which time the enemy advanced on our position, and drove in the skirmish line, which I assembled on my left. I engaged the enemy for about fifteen minutes, drove them back and re-established the skirmish line in my front in its original position.

Casualties during the day.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-first Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

[46.]

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 12 men wounded.

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Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rodgers, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 140TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders this day received I have the honor to make the following report of operations of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the engagement of yesterday:

After arriving on the ground beyond our picket-line, in obedience to orders of the brigade commander, I formed my command on the line of rifle-pits that had been abandoned by the enemy's pickets, taking position between the Sixty-first New York on the left and the Twenty-sixth Michigan on the right. While here we several times re-established the skirmish line of another brigade in our immediate front by driving them back to the line they had left without good reason. Two several attacks of the enemy were successfully repulsed; one between 3 and 4 p. m. and the other between 5 and 7 p. m. After dark I sent out vedettes of my own regiment, who remained on post until relieved by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, under order from the brigade commander. I then deployed my regiment so as to connect on the right with the Twenty-sixth Michigan, which had moved farther to the right, and remained in this position until we were ordered to fall in and march back to camp. The officers and men of the regiment behaved well, as they always have done. I regret to have to mention that Capt. J. F. Wilson was severely wounded early in the action. He is a gallant, faithful, and efficient officer, and his loss will be felt by the regiment. One enlisted man was killed and 3 were wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. RODGERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[46.]

Report of Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 183D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. A. T. Lynch, moved from the line of works it had occupied on the morning of the 25th instant and took position in line of battle, supporting our advanced skirmish line. The regiment followed the line as it advanced during the day. About 5 p. m. the enemy advanced in some force on our skirmish line, driving it back upon the support. The regiment immediately opened a fire upon the advancing party, who quickly retired. In about an hour the enemy advanced again and were repulsed after a musketry engagement lasting about half an hour. About 11 p. m. the regiment moved back with the brigade to camp. The following list of casualties occurred during the day.*

Very respectfully,

GEO. T. EGBERT,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

[46.]

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 14 men wounded.

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Report of Maj. Oscar F. Hulser, Second New York Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report as follows the result of the operations of this regiment of yesterday:

At 9.30 a. m. I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, acting assistant adjutant-general, to move out to the then picket-line in front of this brigade and report to Col. G. W. Scott, brigade commander, which I did. After receiving instructions from him I moved at once and remained in position until ordered by him (Colonel Scott) to advance my right to the support of the then picket-line. According to orders I then moved to the position indicated, and subsequently took position on the right of First Brigade, where we encountered the enemy in force. After participating in the repulse of the enemy in two separate charges made by them upon our lines, we were relieved at 10 p. m., and returned back to camp. The casualties in the command were 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men wounded, with 4 enlisted men missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

O. F. HULSER,
Major, Commanding Second New York Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

[46.]

Report of Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
March 26, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Division, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this command on the 25th instant:

About 6.30 a. m. I received orders to strike tents and hold my command in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At 9 a. m. we moved into the breast-works vacated by the First Brigade and remained in them until about 2.15 p. m., when I received orders from the major-general commanding the division to advance about half a mile in front of the works and form line of battle in front of the Skinner house. The line was then advanced into the woods about fifty paces in front of the captured rebel picket-line, my left connecting with the right of the First Brigade, but was subsequently retired about twenty paces in rear of the woods. We remained in this position until about 4.10 p. m., when a bugler on the rebel side sounded the charge, the enemy advancing on us at the same time with a yell and at the double-quick. We opened a terrific musketry fire on them; they made several persistent attempts to break through my line, but were repulsed in every instance. My command held their ground with unflinching bravery, not yielding an inch. Failing to drive us in front, the enemy moved to our right, doubtless with the intention of turning my right flank, which was protected only by a line of skirmishers, who kept back the rebel skirmish line but were forced to retire before their line of battle. Perceiving their object, I immediately swung the right wing of the Sixty-

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ninth New York Volunteers around, and gave instructions at the same time to the other regiments of the brigade to oblique their fire to the right, and succeeded in driving them back, but not before they had inflicted a severe loss on us by an enfilading fire which they kept up while they held this ground. I was relieved at 6.30 p. m. by a portion of the Fifth Corps. Retiring about fifty paces I reformed line and awaited orders. I remained in this position for about twenty minutes when I was ordered still farther to the rear and instructed to stack arms, allow the men to rest, and replenish the supply of ammunition. About 11 p. m. received orders to place a regiment in the interval between the left of the First Division and the right of the Third Division, which was executed. About 12 o'clock the regiment was withdrawn, leaving sufficient pickets to cover their front, and the brigade was ordered to march back to the old camp. I have great pleasure in reporting that the officers and men behaved in a most gallant manner. Where all performed their duty so faithfully it is almost impossible to particularize, yet I cannot help mentioning the commanding officers of the different regiments, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Sixty-ninth New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, who, I regret to say, was severely wounded; Captain Smith, Eighty-eighth, and Captain Terwilliger, Sixty-third New York Volunteers; also Capt. Murtha Murphy, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, who was in command of the skirmishers. This officer checked the advance of the rebels on my right with the most commendable tenacity, disputing every inch of the ground, until he finally formed his men on the right of the brigade. I am deeply indebted to the members of my staff, viz, Captains Oldershaw and Foley and Lieutenant Granger, for the able assistance they so willingly rendered me. I will particularize Captain Oldershaw for the cool bravery exhibited by him throughout the engagement. I will also mention Lieutenant-Colonel Gleason, Sixty-third New York Volunteers, who, although under arrest, rendered me great assistance in carrying orders at different times.

Accompanying I send a nominal list of the casualties.*

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

[46.]

Report of Maj. Theodore Tyrer, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command on the 25th of March, 1865:

We moved with the brigade at 2 p. m. to the front, taking position on the left of the brigade, and forming line of battle on the old picket-line. At 3 p. m. I received orders through Captain Brady to support the First Brigade, Colonel Scott commanding, and formed in line of battle in rear of his center. After remaining some time there, General Miles ordered

* Embraced in tables, Vol. XLVI, Part I.

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me to report to Colonel Nugent, commanding Second Brigade. From him I received orders to form on his right, which I did. After some moments the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers got out of ammunition, and Colonel Nugent directed me to send the left wing of my regiment to the left of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers and hold the ground until ammunition could be brought, which position I held until dark, when the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers were relieved, when I formed the left of my regiment on the right of the position held by the Second Brigade during the day and remained there until 12 p. m., when relieved and returned to camp. My regiment behaved splendidly. My loss was as follows: Three killed, 30 wounded, and 3 missing. I have no means of knowing the loss of the enemy, as they were much concealed by the brush, but I think it could not be otherwise than heavy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE TYRER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

[46.]

Report of Capt. Nathaniel P. Lane, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward a report of operations of this command on the 25th of March, 1865. At 2 p. m. this command left Fort Sampson and marched by the right flank through the slashings in front of Fort Sampson about 700 yards, where the regiment halted, made front, and remained in line of battle about one hour. At 3 p. m. heavy musketry firing commenced on our left, and the regiment moved by the left flank in double-quick step to the scene of action. Arriving there, it was ordered by Major-General Miles to move by the right flank through a small wood into an open field, where, throwing out skirmishers, it remained in line of battle until 11 p. m., when ordered back to its original camp. It arrived there at 11.30 p. m. The regiment lost none in killed or wounded.

Very respectfully,

NATHANIEL P. LANE,
Captain, Comdg. Sixty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers.

[46.]

Report of Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIRST DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the Fourth Brigade on the 25th instant:

The brigade moved in accordance with orders at 2 p. m. and took position on the old picket-line. The Fourth New York Artillery were

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ordered to report to Colonel Nugent, commanding Second Brigade, which it did. The Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers were sent to the First Brigade by order of General Miles. Firing being heard in our front, General Miles ordered the brigade to move forward and connect with the right of the Second Brigade, which it did. The right of the brigade connected with the left of the Third Brigade. The command lay in this position, holding the enemy and repelling their attack, until ordered into camp at 1 a. m. on the 26th instant. The officers and men behaved nobly, and are deserving of worthy notice for their gallant conduct and unflinching bravery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MINTZER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. A. BROWN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Second Army Corps.

[46.]

Report of Maj. David W. Megraw, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. 116TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to submit the following report:

This command left camp yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, marched out to line formerly occupied by picket-line; formed line of battle; remained in this position for about half an hour. Orders were then received to fall in and march to the left; which was done. We had advanced but a short distance, when orders were given to move by the flank; advanced through the woods in line of battle; little or no firing on our side; sent out details on skirmish line; withdrew them about midnight on the 25th instant.

No casualties in our immediate command.

Respectfully submitted:

DAVID W. MEGRAW,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to orders from headquarters First Division, Second Army Corps, of this date, requiring report of operations on the 25th instant, I have the honor to forward the following in regard to this command:

On the morning of the 25th instant orders were received to have the command in readiness to move at a moment's notice; meantime, that the men should remain at the works in line. During this time there

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was desultory firing on the picket-line. About 3 p. m. the regiment moved out with the brigade toward the scene of the firing, forming the right flank thereof. Arrived at the old reserve line of the picket, a position was taken in line with the brigade. In a short time, by order of the colonel commanding brigade, we moved to the left on the double-quick until we reached a position in the immediate rear of the Second Brigade, whence, still on the double-quick, we moved by the right flank until we connected with the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which retained the original position. The movement to the left was considered as necessary in order to avoid a swamp in the advance to the last position. This was retained until the return to camp, which occurred about 12 p. m. of the 25th instant.

While in this last position 1 man was killed and 1 wounded in the regiment. I would also state, as an instance of individual bravery worthy of notice, that Corporal Culbertson, of Company B, with Privates Hand and Tarno, of Company K, at this juncture, under a severe fire of musketry, advanced alone to the enemy's lines, occupying three of his posts, Corporal Culbertson capturing and bringing in one prisoner. Privates Hand and Tarno remained some time in the occupied posts, firing at the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Maj. Derrick F. Hamlink, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FOURTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY,
March 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters dated March 26, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report:

At 8 a. m. March 25, 1865, orders were received to be ready to move at a moment's notice and have everything packed but tents. At 10.30 a. m., same date, orders were received to strike tents and be ready to move. At 11 a. m. were ordered to report to Colonel Nugent, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Having reported as per orders received, the regiment was ordered to form to the rear and right of the brigade. Soon after orders were received to join the left of this regiment with the right of the Second Brigade, extending the line of battle. This was done, and the right of the regiment was turned so as to repel any attack of the enemy to turn our flank and join the right with the left of the Fourth Brigade. When in the act of executing this order the skirmishers fell back for want of ammunition, and their places were supplied by men from this regiment. After having been in position for some time orders were received from General Miles to send out three additional skirmishers from each company. This was accordingly done, and for some time this regiment remained in this position. Later, orders were received to open an oblique fire to the left, producing with that of the Fifth Army Corps a cross-fire on the enemy. About 8 p. m. orders were received from General Miles to post a strong picket in front of this regiment and the

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Fifth Army Corps, joining that of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps on the left, and the First Brigade on the right. This was carried out as follows: The posts were at intervals of from six to eight paces, with from five to seven men on a post; also two reserve forces of 100 men each opposite the center of the right and left wings of the line. About half of the regiment was thus posted; the remaining portion were at about 12 p. m. ordered to follow the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, to camp, which was reached at about 1 a. m. of March 26, 1865. That portion of the regiment which remained on picket were relieved at about 11 a. m. March 26, 1865.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. F. HAMLINK,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. STEPHEN P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

[46.]

Report of Col. William A. Olmsted, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade on the 25th of March, 1865:

The brigade struck tents at 7 a. m., and stacked arms in the breast-works. Remained in this position until 3 p. m., when we deployed and occupied the works of the Third Division, on our right, relieving part of the Third Brigade, Second Corps. At 6 p. m. the brigade was marched to the front and reported to General Humphreys, and on reporting was ordered to return and occupy the line of works we had vacated. Remained in the works until 4 a. m. March 26, 1865, when we moved to camp. There was no loss in the brigade in killed, wounded, or prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. OLMSTED,
Colonel Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. J. M. NORVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

[46.]

Report of Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
March 28, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 77, headquarters Second Army Corps, March 27, 1865, I have the honor to report the following operations of this brigade on the 25th instant:

In obedience to orders from headquarters Second Division, Second Army Corps, tents were struck, and the baggage packed and the command held in readiness to move on the morning of the 25th instant. The regiments of the brigade were posted at the breast-works in front of their respective camps. At about 10 a. m. the brigade picket-line was advanced a distance of one quarter of a mile, having a slight skir-

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mish with the enemy, during which Lieut. Col. William De Lacy, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, division officer of the day, was severely wounded.

The pickets of the Fifth Army Corps, connecting with our brigade on the left, having failed to advance, the enemy's skirmishers closed in upon the left of our line, capturing 2 and killing 1 of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, at the same time causing our whole line to fall back. At this juncture the One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers was sent forward to occupy the rifle-pits on the north bank of the run, in which position they remained until night. Our force on the skirmish line was doubled and again advanced about the distance above stated, where it remained until night, when it fell back to the line now occupied. During the night of the 25th the command was extended along the interior works so as to cover the ground previously occupied by the First Brigade. At about 2 a. m. on the 26th instant the troops were ordered to return to camp.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McIVOR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, U. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations of the 25th instant:

In compliance with orders from the general commanding the division, I accompanied the detachment of 500 men belonging to this brigade ordered to attack the enemy's works on the right of Hatcher's Run. The line was formed in the wood between the barn in front of the R. Armstrong house and Hatcher's Run. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon I received orders from Major-General Humphreys to assault the enemy's works. The troops, under the command of the gallant Colonel Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, advanced and carried the works over Hatcher's Run and Picture Run, capturing seventy prisoners. The skirmish line, under the command of Captain McAnally, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, advanced to within sight of the Boydton plank road. About 6 o'clock the remainder of my brigade, with the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, reported to me and were placed in position on my right and left. I remained in this position until about 10 p. m., when I fell back to the advanced picket-line, and at 11 o'clock, in compliance with orders from Major-General Humphreys, my command returned to camp.

The officers and men of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and Sixty ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers (the regiments engaged) behaved in the most gallant manner.

I am, major, very respectfully,

THOS. A. SMYTH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

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CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND, EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA (EXCEPT SOUTHWESTERN), AND WEST VIRGINIA, FROM JANUARY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 2, 1861.*

Capt. WILLIAM MAYNADIER,
Ordnance Bureau:

SIR: I have reason to apprehend that some assault will be made upon the U. S. Armory at Harper's Ferry. My reasons I do not feel at liberty to disclose. They may or may not be well founded. I deem it my duty to inform you that there is no regularly organized defense for the post. The armorers have been formed into volunteer companies, and arms and ammunition furnished them. But they work in the armory during the day, and of course are not on duty at night. They would doubtless come to the protection of the armory when notified of the necessity. But the armory might be taken and destroyed; the arms might be abstracted and removed or destroyed; vast amount of damage might be done to the Government property before the companies could be notified or rallied. The watch force on duty at night numbers ten men, who are put there more to keep fires burning where necessary in certain shops and as general guards against fire, &c. Of course they are but little real protection against assault of a numerous force. They might all be taken without difficulty, though they are armed. I deem it my duty, therefore, as a public officer and as a citizen of Virginia, to express the belief that a company or more of regular U. S. soldiers should be placed there very soon. Willing and determined to discharge every duty devolved upon me in my relation to the Government as the superintendent of the armory, I cannot be held responsible for consequences at present, unless the Government itself sees to the protection of its property by placing reliable, regularly drilled forces to sustain me. I do not look to personal consequences at all. I look to the duty of protecting the property of the Federal Government now under my charge. I have taken every precaution which could be taken with the means at my command. I shall cheerfully abide by any order or decision made by the Department.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED M. BARBOUR,
Superintendent U. S. Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va.

[2.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1861.

Maj. L. P. GRAHAM,
Second Dragoons, Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you send sixty men, composed of the permanent party, and some picked men of the best drilled recruits, with the complement of non-commissioned officers for a company to Harper's Ferry Armory without delay, under charge of First

* For Confederate Correspondence, &c., covering the same theaters of operations and the same period of time, see Part II.

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Lieut. Roger Jones, Mounted Rifles. The company will be reported to Bvt. Maj. Henry J. Hunt, Second Artillery, at Harper's Ferry, who will receive orders concerning it. The company will take no arms or accouterments, but as it may remain at the armory some time, the men should go provided with the necessary clothing. Of course horses will not be required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

[2.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. H. J. HUNT,
Captain, Second Artillery, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: A picked company of eight non-commissioned officers and sixty privates, under First Lieut. Roger Jones, Mounted Rifles, has been ordered without delay to Harper's Ferry Armory, Va., to report to you there. The Secretary of War directs that you repair to Harper's Ferry and assume the military command of the armory; that, without making a display of your force, you so dispose it as to prevent the success of an attack upon the U. S. property there, should one be attempted. The company will go without arms or accouterments, but you will equip it from the stores in the armory. In your selection of the kind of arms for your command you will be guided by circumstances, which will appear to you readily—such as the manner in which the men have been drilled and the kind of arms disposable. If you do not find the proper ammunition there, make a requisition for it through this office, and it will be sent from the arsenal in this city.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *January 5, 1861.*

Captain MAYNADIER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington:

Major Hunt, U. S. Army, is here; reports that sixty-eight troops from Carlisle Barracks will arrive here to-night. No official order here to that effect. I cannot admit them without such order. Please answer by telegraph, or I shall hold the armory.

A. M. BALL,
Master Armorer.

[2.]

WASHINGTON, *January 5, 1861.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF ARMORY,
Harper's Ferry:

SIR: The telegram of Master Armorer Ball to Captain Maynadier has been received. You will afford Major Hunt all the accommodation in your power for his military force, and such aid, facilities, and opportunities that he may require in the execution of the duties assigned to him at the armory, of which he will advise you.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

[2.]

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Providence, January 12, 1861

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Governor of this State has to-day been informed by Colonel Tew, commanding a company of artillery at Newport, in this State, that Capt. George W. Cullum, of the U. S. Engineers, requested the mayor of that city on the 10th instant to detail six armed men from his command to protect Fort Adams from a threatened plunder of ammunition, and that the same authority infers from a conversation between the mayor and Captain Cullum that the Department will need a company to protect this fortification. Governor Sprague desires me to say that he would not correctly represent the sentiment of the people of this State did he hesitate to assure the Department that they are anxious to do their utmost to assist the Government in its execution of the laws, and that this government will receive with much satisfaction the wishes of the War Department in view of any assistance Rhode Island can give in this matter. Orders will be given to Colonel Tew to supply the men wanted, and to place his command at the disposal of the mayor of Newport for the defense of the U. S. property and for the occupancy of Fort Adams when desired so to do by any competent U. S. authority.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

[2.]

WASHINGTON, *January 14, 1861.*

Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

In my letter of instructions from your office, dated January 3, it is stated that—

> The Secretary of War directs that you repair to Harper's Ferry and assume the military command of the armory; that, without making a display of your force, you so dispose it as to prevent the success of an attack upon the U. S. property there, should one be attempted.

The regular force at my disposal is one officer and sixty men. Two companies, composed of workmen in the armory, numbering some 120 men, could probably be relied upon to assist in repelling any attack not authorized or countenanced by the State. If such attack should be authorized, many of the men would possibly join in it, and from the peculiarity of their position might surprise us in spite of any vigilance. Shall I resist such an attack? The armory is, in its present condition, from the nature and position of the buildings, almost entirely indefensible by a small force. The present garrison, if attacked by superior numbers, could only hope to defend itself, and that for a limited time. To do this, it would be necessary, besides other preparations, to take possession, when attacked, of one or more private buildings near and commanding the arsenal. It could not protect the public property against a well-organized or persistent effort to capture it.

From the nature of my instructions I have not considered it proper to make any of the usual military preparations for defense, except to keep my command on the alert. Any measures to be at all effectual would be of such character as to excite the already feverish feeling of the neighborhood, and perhaps induce an attempt on the armory. I have therefore abstained from all such labors or acts as would serve to

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increase the present excitement. As the two duties prescribed—to make no display, yet to take measures to prevent the success of an attack—would seem to be incompatible with each other, I respectfully request more definite instructions. I do not feel authorized without such to put the place in a defensive attitude; and unless this is done, any defense, however destructive to either party, must be feeble.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Captain, Second Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1861.*

Major Hunt will conform strictly to the instructions originally given him. His present command would not be available for purposes of defense against any powerful organized force. It is desirable to avoid all needless irritation of the public mind, and in any effort to strengthen himself for the purpose of protecting the public property from any irregular, unorganized assault he will proceed quietly, so as to avoid all military display.

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 16, 1861.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of the State of Rhode Island, Providence:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, stating that the Governor of Rhode Island, upon the application of Capt. George W. Cullum, Engineers, has directed "a detail of six armed men to protect Fort Adams from a threatened plunder of ammunition," and also that orders will be given "to place a company of artillery at the disposal of the mayor of Newport for the defense of the U. S. property and the occupancy of Fort Adams, whenever desired to do so by any competent U. S. authority." For this prompt and loyal conduct and for his patriotic offer, which I trust there will be no occasion to accept, I beg that you will return to the Governor the thanks of this Department and of the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
[2.] *Secretary of War ad interim.*

NEW YORK HOTEL,
New York City, January 18, 1861.

Col. FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Superintendent Virginia Military Institute:

DEAR SIR: In looking over the files of the National Intelligencer this morning, I met with your advertisement for a commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics at the institute. If not already filled, I will be under obligations if you will inform me what salary and allowances pertain to the situation, as from present appearances I feel it will soon be necessary for me to be looking up some means of support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
[2.] *Major, U. S. Army.*

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Memoranda.

JANUARY 24, 1861.

I must beg the Secretary of War to call to Washington at once the light battery of artillery from West Point, and permit me to give like orders to the light battery at Fort McHenry, together with instructions for the accommodations for both at this place. Prior, by some days, to the cast of ballots for President, &c., in the House of Representatives, I must request that the proposition of the Governor of Maryland to detach companies of volunteers (say seven) to aid in the maintenance of law and order in this city be accepted. And, further, that by the period named above (the 13th proximo) I may be allowed to bring up here from Fort Monroe some four or five companies of that garrison, replacing them with an equal number of recruits from the harbor of New York.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S.—On reflection, I think the Third Regiment of Infantry, now on duty on the southeast of Texas, ought first to be brought East: First, because it is nearest to (say) New York; and, second, because it can be best spared from the Indian frontier, as there would still remain thirty-odd companies in Texas, even if the regiment of volunteers should not be authorized.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort McHenry, Md., January 28, 1861.

Col. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The two batteries of my command are equipped and ready for service. Fort McHenry is still indefensible. The artillery carriages and a great part of the stores required not having been received, their early reception is very desirable. I respectfully remark that, in case of further trouble, Fort Carroll, if seized, as other Southern forts have been, would give us much trouble. Some thirty or forty guns can be mounted with but little labor to the Engineers. There are no quarters at the fort, but some shanties there would serve for temporary occupancy. Would it not be desirable to mount some half-dozen guns, and to garrison it temporarily with a small detachment?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Colonel, Commanding.

[2.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed to the Department on the 18th instant by the commandant of the Marine Corps, and also a copy of the report of Captain Taylor that accompanied it, in relation to the condition of Fort Washington, &c.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. TOUCEY.

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[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Washington, January 18, 1861.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I inclose to the Department a copy of a report just received from Captain Taylor of the condition of Fort Washington, and respectfully request that such action may be taken as the case requires. I beg leave to remind the Department that the fifteen days for which the marines were sent to Fort Washington will expire to-morrow.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

FORT WASHINGTON, *January 16, 1861.*

Col. JOHN HARRIS,
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps:

SIR: I presume that the object of the Government garrisoning this post at this time is to hold and retain possession of it in the case of its being attacked. I therefore feel it my duty, in consequence of its defenseless and pregnable position, to request a re-enforcement. It is the opinion of Lieutenant Lee, of the Engineers, who is now here professionally, that 150 tolerably organized men could enter the place against the force now here. As I do not wish to be placed in a position to detract from the high character of my corps, I feel myself bound to make this report. Lieutenant Lee is now preparing some of the embrasures to mount howitzers in, but when mounted I have not men sufficient to work them and at the same time protect other assailable portions of the fort.

Very respectfully,

A. S. TAYLOR,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Fort Washington.

[2.]

———

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Troy, February 2, 1861.

Lieut. Col. LORENZO THOMAS,
Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: We have truly fallen on evil times. Treason is rife in the Southern States. How much trouble and anxiety would have been prevented if Lieutenant-General Scott's advice in October last had been followed. The Union would have been safe and the pillars of state would not now be tottering, nor the capital threatened, nor the life of the general put in jeopardy "by assassins from South Carolina and Mississippi." Under these circumstances I am anxious to be with the general, to perform any services he may think proper to require of me. I therefore request that he will give me an order to repair to Washington to await his orders. I will be prepared to leave at any moment, and I would be glad of the order in the course of eight or ten days.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[2.]

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Thirty-sixth Congress, Second Session.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 11, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Sickles:

Resolved, That the President of the United States furnish to this House, if not incompatible with the public service, the reasons that have induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in this city, and why they are kept here, and whether he has any information of a conspiracy upon the part of any portion of the citizens of this country to seize upon the capital and prevent the inauguration of the President-elect.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, *Clerk.*

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 12, 1861.

The following general instructions are issued for the government of the troops in this city: The several companies and detachments will have their arms and accouterments so arranged that by day or night each man can at once seize his own. The harness, guns, &c., will be so arranged as to be ready for prompt service. In case of alarm, every man will instantly proceed to his proper place; the artillery to their stables; those acting as infantry to their parade grounds. A corporal and four privates of dragoons will immediately repair to the quarters of the General-in-Chief, to bear orders. On the instant of alarm, whether by day or night, a mounted messenger from Griffin's battery will proceed at full speed to the arsenal to notify Barry's battery. Brooks' company will be the guard of Magruder's battery; Allen's company the guard of Griffin's battery; Haskin's company the guard of Barry's battery. Should the troops be suddenly called out, Magruder's battery will at once occupy the square containing the President's Mansion and four of the Executive Departments, a gun near each angle; Elzey's company to occupy the Treasury building. Griffin's battery will in a similar manner guard the General Post-Office and Patent Office. Barry's battery will, by the shortest route, proceed to the vicinity of the Capitol, and there await further orders. Haskin's company will join this battery. The dragoons will be held in readiness to mount at their stables. The sappers and miners will march to the front of the Unitarian Church, and there await orders. In case of alarm, outrage, or mob violence, at or near any of the public buildings or in the streets or squares of this city, Colonel Harris, Chief of the Marine Corps, will please put in rapid march to Capitol Square, there to await for further orders, as many of his marines as he can spare from other duties. Major-General Weightman, with his foot volunteers, has charged himself with the care of the bridges, including those at Georgetown. That the troops may know the officers of the staff of the General-in-Chief they will, in addition to their uniform, wear a blue scarf over the right shoulder to the left hip.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This order will be held in strict confidence by all of the officers who may see it, and to be shown to none but officers.

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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RICHMOND CITY, VA., *February 25, 1861.*

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The convention now in session in this city, representing the people of Virginia, on the 23d instant adopted the following resolution, viz:

That a select committee of five be appointed, with instructions to inquire and report as speedily as practicable whether any movement of arms or men has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia, indicating a preparation for attack or coercion.

The committee appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, in order to facilitate the discharge of the duty imposed on them, respectfully request that you will furnish, in aid of their investigation, such information as may be in possession of your Department, and which may not be deemed to be incompatible with official propriety and the public service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. TREDWAY,
Chairman of the Committee.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 27, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM M. TREDWAY,
Chairman of Committee, &c., Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday [25th instant], communicating a resolution of the convention of the State of Virginia, directing an inquiry whether "any movement of arms or men has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia, indicating a preparation for attack or coercion," I have the honor to state that no such movement has taken place nor has any such been contemplated. Within the period supposed to be referred to there has been no increase of the public arms in the arsenal in Virginia nor any transfer of them from one point to another in the State, except 100 muskets sent from Harper's Ferry to Fort Monroe to supply a deficiency. Some months ago a company of recruits was ordered from Carlisle Barracks to Harper's Ferry for the protection of the establishment against an apprehended attack from disorderly persons. This was done upon the request of Major Barbour, the superintendent. Some weeks since a company of troops was withdrawn from Fort Monroe with a view of re-enforcing a Southern fort, but not for any purpose of attack or coercion. These are the only movements of troops which have taken place in Virginia within the last twelve months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

ORDERS, No. 61. HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1861.

As precautionary measures, the guards of all the stations will to-morrow evening at sunset be doubled; the horses of the batteries will be kept during the night harnessed and those of the dragoons saddled.

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The officers will not leave their respective commands, and the enlisted soldiers will be in readiness to act at a moment's warning. Patrols from the dragoons and the West Point Battery guards will be sent out every hour during the night—the former to visit the different stables, and the latter to go around Judiciary Square, both examining the streets in the neighborhood, but without entering them; one-third of the West Point company, besides the guard, will pass the night at the stables. The signals from Griffin's battery, in case of an alarm from that quarter, will be fire-balls.

By order of Colonel Brown:

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, and Adjutant.

[2.]

ORDERS, No. 62. } HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
Washington City, D. C., March 2, 1861.

By command of the General-in-Chief, the following disposition of the troops of the battalion and of the West Point detachment of sappers and miners will be made on the 4th instant:

I. The detachment of dragoons and of sappers and miners will join in the procession. The former will lead the escort and the latter immediately precede the flag which is carried in front of the President.

II. Barry's battery will at 10 o'clock take post in the immediate vicinity of the quarters of Haskin's company on B street. Griffin's battery will take post in line immediately in front of the City Hall at 10 o'clock, or as soon as the street is vacated. Fry's battery will at the same hour take post in line on G street, its head resting on Fifteenth street. Haskin's company will support Barry's; Allen's, Griffin's; and Brooks', Fry's battery; and will be placed in their immediate vicinity. In case of alarm these companies will proceed at once to the scene of action, except Elzey's company, which will remain as a guard of the Treasury building, and the dragoons will proceed without delay to support Griffin's, and two volunteer mounted companies, to be designated by Major-General Weightman, to support Barry's and Fry's batteries.

By order of Colonel Brown:

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, Adjutant.

[2.]

HDQRS. RECRUITING SERVICE, EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
Fort Columbus, N. Y., March 5, 1861.

Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: The public authorities sent one of their members yesterday to inform the commanding officer of this post that there were rumors that certain parties in the city threatened to take possession of the public property in this harbor. Though I do not believe that any attempt will be made to execute such a threat, we are in times when men are governed by passion rather than reason. I have thought it advisable to send a command to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. H. HOLMES,
Major Eighth Infantry, Superintendent Eastern Department.

[2.]

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NEW YORK HOTEL, *March 12, 1861.*

His Excellency Governor JOHN LETCHER,
Richmond, Va.:

DEAR SIR: I received yesterday a letter from Major Gilham, of the Virginia Military Institute, dated the 9th instant, in reference to the position of chief of ordnance of the State, in which he informs me that you had requested him "to ask me if I would resign from the service, and if so, whether that post would be acceptable to me." As he requested me to make my reply to you direct, I have the honor to state, after expressing my most sincere thanks for your very kind offer, that it is not my wish to leave the service of the United States as long as it is honorable for me to remain in it; and therefore as long as my native State, Virginia, remains in the Union, it is my purpose to remain in the Army unless required to perform duties alike repulsive to honor and humanity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major, U. S. Army.

[2.]

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 18, 1861.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT:

SIR: I write to know if arms can be furnished for some 2,000 men if it should become necessary to put down rebellion in this State. I am strongly inclined to believe that a spirit of insubordination is increasing, and that any unfortunate movement on the part of the Virginia convention, now in session, may cause an outbreak in Maryland. We may need a supply of arms and ball cartridge from the Government for a body of minute-men that I know can be relied upon. I shall be glad to know from you as early as convenient. It would not, perhaps, in the event of an outbreak be prudent to send any of your force now in Washington, and it is important that we have arms for those we can rely upon in the State. Preparation may save bloodshed. I hope there may be no necessity, but I wish to be prepared for any emergency.

With great respect,

THO. H. HICKS.

[Indorsement.]

When militia (or volunteers) are mustered into the pay and service of the United States it is a matter of course to furnish them with arms, accouterments, and ammunition by the United States. That arms may be loaned to a State to suppress insurrection therein or for other national purpose, though not expressly provided for by law, seems not unreasonable. Of the 50,000 stand advertised for sale under the act of March 3, 1825, by Secretary Floyd, under a doubtful construction, about 30,000 remain (in the Washington Arsenal) unsold.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

MARCH 20, 1861.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 20, 1861.*

Governor THOMAS H. HICKS:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, addressed to Lieutenant-General Scott, is before me, and I take pleasure in saying that, if the emergency

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should occur to make it necessary to make the requisition you intimate, it will be promptly complied with.

I am, sir, with great respect,

SIMON CAMERON.

[2.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, VIRGINIA,
March 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I came in possession to-day of information from a respectable source which my duty as a good citizen constrains me to disclose to the Federal authorities. It is this: That the transfer of cannon from Bellona Arsenal—Dr. J. J. Archer—to Fort Monroe will be resisted by force. I am informed that the arrangements are already made in detail. My informant is a gentleman of character, formerly an officer of the Navy, and I think an intimate friend of Doctor Archer. The perpetration of such an outrage by any portion of the people of Virginia seems almost beyond the reach of supposition, but as the times are revolutionary and madness rules the hour to a great degree, and as I derive my information from a credible source, I regard it proper to communicate the facts for the consideration of your Department. I am the more inclined to make the communication from the fact, well known to me and others, that the secessionists and disunionists of this State are exceedingly anxious for an opportunity for collision between the people of the State and the agents of the Federal Government. They are absolutely agog for it. No matter what the form, so collision can take place and force be used or blood spilt, it is all they require. Now, this class may find in this little matter the means of accomplishing their mistaken schemes, for the work of violence once begun no one can say, in the present excited state of the public mind, where it will end. You can regard this communication as public or private at your option. I would prefer that it be admonitory and private, for the disclosure of my name in connection with the matter would subject me to great odium with a powerful class and to relentless persecution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. SEGAR.

[Indorsement.]

A contract for fifty pieces of heavy ordnance was made with Doctor Archer, a citizen of Virginia, who has a foundry twenty miles up the river from Richmond. For Doctor Archer's accommodation thirty pieces were inspected and paid for between November, 1859, and November, 1860, while they still remain at Bellona. Recently the other twenty pieces have been inspected at the foundry, and Doctor Archer has drawn for $3,000, which the Chief of Ordnance refuses to pay until the guns are delivered at Richmond according to contract. Thus thirty pieces paid for before the contract was completed remain at Bellona, and twenty pieces not paid for should not be paid for till the Virginians deliver them.

E. D. K[EYES],
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.

[2.]

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Richmond, Va., March 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

DEAR SIR: I have this moment learned that orders have been issued from your Department to have certain ordnance stores prepared for the General Government at Bellona Arsenal removed to Fort Monroe. I happened a few moments since to be present at an interview between an influential and prominent member of our Legislature and Governor Letcher, in which the former said to the Governor he had heard that such orders had been issued, and that he (the Governor) had stated he would order out the State Guard to insure them an uninterrupted passage through the city to Fort Monroe. Governor Letcher replied the rumor was entirely false; that he had made no such declaration. The other said if it was so he was authorized to say that in a few moments he would have at his command more than 2,000 volunteer troops that would resist to the death any attempt to send them to that point. Now, sir, my object in addressing you this communication is this: I am perfectly satisfied that there is a fixed and settled determination on the part of the extremists or secession party here to precipitate revolution, spill blood, even, in the slightest imaginable way, and they will rejoice at any such opportunity as this. Let me implore you, as you desire to avoid this, the last and most to be dreaded and fearful issue, to countermand such an order. It is just what this party is praying for, and to succeed in their wishes will precipitate Virginia into immediate secession, or what is worse, into revolution and internal strife. I know what I speak when I repeat to you this will be the immediate consequence of the attempt to execute your order. You may perhaps not remember me personally. I am a member of the House of Delegates; was on one occasion introduced to you in the Senate Chamber; know General Scott personally. And although I would prefer you would regard this communication as confidential, yet you are at liberty to use it as you please.

With sentiments of respect, truly, yours,

J. M. McCUE.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55¾. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1861.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. John B. Magruder, captain, First Artillery, is assigned to the command of the troops temporarily on duty in this city.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

ORDERS, No. 107. } HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
Washington City, D. C., April 4, 1861.

I. In obedience to instructions from the General-in-Chief, Bvt. Lieut. Col. John B. Magruder hereby assumes command of the troops on duty in Washington City.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Magruder:

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, Adjutant.

[2.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C., April 6, 1861.*

Bvt. Col. Charles F. Smith, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of all the troops stationed in this city and at Fort Washington, Md.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter recently addressed by Commodore Hiram Paulding to the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the peculiar position of our national capital, and proposing a plan for its protection. Commodore Paulding is aware of the liberty that I have taken in addressing you. At a period so critical as the present it may not be deemed ill-timed to call your attention to the contents of this letter. Ours is an age of revolution and the times seem to demand energy and promptness. The cloud of war has already exceeded in dimensions the size of a man's hand, and it may soon be surcharged with alarm and death. It becomes, therefore, in my humble opinion, the custodians of our national welfare to guard all the avenues of safety, and carefully to consider the hints and advice of the patriotic and distinguished.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,

HOBART BERRIAN,
Chief Clerk.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 31, 1861.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR: I do not wish to be considered an alarmist, but simply to convey a theory as it is presented to my mind. The cotton States have decreed an army, and an indefinite force is assembling about Pensacola, not to attack Fort Pickens, but for ulterior objects of greater importance. When a body of men are inured to the life of a camp, trained to arms, and instructed in the varied evolutions of the field by able officers, a few thousands make a formidable army, and may be used for mischievous purposes and with great effect if not opposed by men equal to themselves in discipline. If in conspiracy against the Government, with an able leader at their head, they can move secretly and with great celerity, what, with this view, will prevent the army of the cotton States from coming to Washington when they are ready? Officers who some time since resigned from the Navy are known to be in our cities at the North. Is it too much to suppose that steamers and other vessels may be employed secretly to assemble at a given point, take on board as large a force as may be convenient, and, before the movement is known here, land at no considerable distance from Washington, coming by the Potomac or the Chesapeake? The railroads afford their facilities. Men not loyal to the Union would swell the ranks of the invaders here and there. The loyal might be intimidated or paralyzed, and plenty of men might be found to break up the railroads and obstruct the advance of

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the friends of the Union. The capital would be in [their] possession, the archives of the Government lost, and the ulterior consequences remain to be told in the future history of a distracted country. I hope you will pardon an intrusion dictated by devotion to our common country. The course which I have narrated is that which I would pursue if placed in circumstances so far to abuse the blessings of Divine Providence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,
Captain, U. S. Navy.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. TROOPS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 7, 1861.*

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. [58], from the Headquarters of the Army, dated on the 6th instant, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the troops stationed in this city and at Fort Washington, Md.

C. F. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Infantry and Brevet-Colonel.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1861.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT:

SIR: I am instructed by the President of the United States to direct you to take all necessary precautions for protecting this capital against a surprise or any assault whatever, and that for this object, among other means, you proceed forthwith to mature a plan under the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1803, and that you advise the President whenever in your judgment the occasion shall have arisen for the President's action under said section.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1861.

Maj. Gen. R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Commanding Militia of the District of Columbia, Washington:

SIR: Under the twenty-fourth section of the act approved March 3, 1803, the President desires that you call out, to be mustered into the service of the United States, ten companies of militia, constituted preferably of the uniformed volunteer companies. Major McDowell, assistant adjutant-general, will muster the troops into the service of the United States as soon as presented.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 9, 1861.*

I. A military department, to be taken from the Department of the East and called the Department of Washington, is hereby constituted, to consist of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, according to its original boundary.

Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith, Tenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of this department, according to his brevet rank. Headquarters at Washington City.

* * * * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 10, 1861.*

I. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 9, War Department, dated on the 9th instant, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Washington.

II. Until the arrival of Capt. T. Talbot, assistant adjutant-general, at these headquarters, First Lieut. L. A. Williams, Tenth Infantry, will be recognized as the assistant adjutant-general of the department.

C. F. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Infantry and Brevet Colonel.

[2.]

WASHINGTON, *April 11, 1861.*

Col. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of progress in mustering the ten companies of militia into the service under orders from the Secretary of War, dated April 9, 1861: First. The first company which was presented was Capt. John R. Smead's (first lieutenant, Second Regiment, U. S. Artillery, on coast survey duty in this city, and having the President's commission as captain of militia). Only twenty-four privates having offered themselves, I declined to accept the company, requiring a minimum of forty-two. A large number of the men of this company resigned at the last moment rather than come into service, on account, I was told, of the uncertainty they felt of the position they would occupy after being mustered in, and a large number, I was also told, were absent, not having in the short time given been notified. I dismissed the company till to-day, the captain thinking he could obtain enough more to equal the minimum of forty-two privates (the lowest minimum in a company known to our laws). Second. The second company was Capt. E. C. Carrington's, which I accepted. It consisted of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 third lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, 83 privates. On administering the oath (by a civil magistrate) several of this company declined being sworn, and fell out of the ranks. They had the impression, I was told, that the oath being that taken by the officers and enlisted men of the Army would make regular soldiers of them. I disabused their minds on this point, telling them they were of the militia of the District, taken into the U. S. service for the protection of the District, and would not be ordered off. The squad then who had not taken the oath

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took it by themselves. Third. Captain Balbach's company falling below the minimum, and the captain assuring me he could readily have them by to-morrow, when he would have time to notify all of its members, I dismissed the company till the next morning. Fourth. Captain Towers' company offered itself with 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 50 privates. It was inspected, and would have been accepted, but when the oath came to be administered one sergeant, one corporal, and fourteen privates declined to take it. One private reconsidered his course and was sworn in. The company now was under the minimum of forty-two privates, but as it only required five, and the officers assured me that number could easily be obtained in the morning, I deferred final action in the case till that time. The squad of non-jurors were marched off by themselves to deposit their arms in the armory. Fifth. Captain McKenney's company offered itself with 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, and 44 privates. One sergeant and fifteen privates refusing to take the oath, and the company being below the minimum, and being assured a sufficient number could be produced, I deferred final action in the case till the next day. I requested that the non-jurors might not be put back into the ranks, but marched away separately. Sixth. Captain Goddard's company was the next and last. In this case I commenced by applying the text of the oath and found, as in the other companies—but fewer than the last two I had seen—some who declined to take it. I then directed all who so declined to take their places on the left of the company. Several said they could not on account of their business, which was the support of their families, be mustered into service, but were entirely willing to take the oath, and did not want to be in the company of those who refused. I explained the object of their being mustered into service, the intention of the General-in-Chief, who had fully appreciated this question, of keeping not more than one-third of the company embodied during the day, requiring it only to be together from 9 o'clock at night till morning. I then had those whose business would not permit them (under the above explanation) to serve, to take their places on the right, and those who refused the oath to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and obey the orders of the President, &c., to stand on the left. This left those in the company too few in number to be accepted, and I dismissed it till it should be able to complete its organization. I was assured that the men of the companies had had every appeal made to them by the crowd with which they were surrounded not to take the oath. I endeavored to have the inclosure in front of the War Department kept clear, but was not able. The duty was much interfered with by the crowd, among whom I was told were a large number who were inimical to the Government. I reported the above verbally to the General-in-Chief last night, who directed me to make this written report. It remains to be seen to-day what will be the effect of the defection of yesterday—whether it will be spread among the others or will rouse a contrary spirit and bring forward the loyal.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } WAR DEPT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 11, 1861.*

1. The ten companies of militia called out and mustered into the service of the United States in obedience to orders from the President,

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dated War Department, April 9, 1861, will be placed under the command of Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith, commanding Department of Washington.

* * * * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. TROOPS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 11, 1861.*

I. Capt. W. T. Magruder, commanding detachment mounted recruits, will post picket guards, consisting each of one non-commissioned officer and three privates, at the following points, viz: Head of Long Bridge, foot Fourteenth street; head of new aqueduct bridge across Rock Creek; out Pennsylvania avenue at the toll-gate, situated at the junction of the road leading to the northern bridge of the Eastern Branch of Potomac and Baltimore turnpike, and at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot. The picket guard at new aqueduct bridge will also guard as much as possible the bridge[s] above and below them.

II. Captain Carlisle, commanding Company E, will detail from his company one sergeant, one corporal, and nine privates as a guard for the President's Mansion, to be posted nightly at 9 p. m. and relieved at sunrise.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, Adjutant

[2.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1861.*

Col. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

COLONEL: Yesterday I mustered into the service the following companies of militia: Captain Towers', aggregate 54; Captain Kelly's, aggregate 60; Captain Nally's, aggregate 68; Captain Balbach's, aggregate 64; Captain Gerhard's, aggregate 74; Captain Thistleton's, aggregate 67; Captain McKim's, aggregate 72; Captain Rutherford's, aggregate 52.

Mustered in on the 10th Captain Carrington's, 96. Mustered in on the 12th (to-day) detachments of Captains Towers' and Rutherford's companies, 10. Total, 617. Of the above, Captain Towers' and Balback's companies were two of those who were offered on the 10th, they both having completed their organization since then. No objections were made yesterday by any one to taking the oath.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 13, 1861.

Maj. Gen. R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Comdg. Militia of the District of Columbia, Washington:

SIR: Under the twenty-fourth section of the act approved March 3, 1803, the President desires that you call out, to be mustered into the

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service of the United States, five companies of militia (constituted preferably of uniform volunteer companies), in addition to the ten companies heretofore called out under orders from this Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington City, D. C., April 14, 1861.*

I. Until further orders Company I, First Infantry (Captain King's), will take post at the Arsenal.

II. Bvt. Maj. J. A. Haskin, First Artillery, will proceed with his company as soon as practicable to Fort Washington.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Smith:

L. A. WILLIAMS,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1861.

Maj. Gen. R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Comdg. Militia of the District of Columbia, Washington:

SIR: Under the twenty-fourth section of the act approved March 3, 1803, the President desires that you call out, to be mustered into the service of the United States, one company of militia (constituted preferably of uniform volunteers), in addition to the companies heretofore called out under order from this Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington City, D. C., April 15, 1861.*

I. Capt. Theodore Talbot, Adjutant-General's Department, having reported in conformity with the assignment contained in General Orders, No. 9, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 9, 1861, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general of this department.

II. First Lieut. L. A. Williams, Tenth Infantry, will remain on special duty at these headquarters.

C. F. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Infantry, and Brevet Colonel, Comdg.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington City, D. C.,* [*April 16, 1861.*]

First Lieut. A. Beckwith, First Artillery, is hereby assigned to duty as acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence at these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington City, D. C., April 16, 1861.*

Col. Charles P. Stone, inspector-general of the militia of the District of Columbia, is hereby assigned to the command of the companies of volunteers from the District of Columbia now being mustered into the service of the United States.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Philadelphia, April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of yesterday, informing me that a requisition had been made by the President of the United States on the Governor of Pennsylvania for thirteen regiments of volunteers, to be mustered into service, and adding that General Scott joined you in the hope that I will be in command of the First Division of these troops. I am also informed by the Governor of Pennsylvania that he intends to place all the troops from this State under my command. I feel gratified by the expressions of confidence from yourself, my old friend and commander, General Scott, and the Governor.

I had hoped we might be saved from the distressing scenes of civil war, but it appears we cannot, and must now meet the difficulties of the occasion as we best can. I hope and believe that every son of Pennsylvania will prove his loyalty to the flag of the Union, and do his duty to the best of his ability in whatever grade or station he may be placed.

With high regard and esteem, very sincerely, yours,

R. PATTERSON.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 16, 1861.

Colonel DIMICK, U. S. Army
Commanding Fort Monroe, Va.:

COLONEL: General Scott directs me to write you by Lieutenant Churchill to this effect: Be on the alert and take every precaution against surprise. Your fort, of the greatest importance, must not be taken from the United States. A regiment of volunteers will arrive in a few days to increase your garrison. Make every provision for their accommodation. Have you tents? If not, require them at once, with poles and pins.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MD., *April 17, 1861.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, U. S.:

SIR: The condition of affairs in this State at this time requires that arms shall be placed in the hands of true men and loyal to the United States Government alone. I have therefore to request that you place

at the disposal or subject to the order of John R. Kenly, esq., assistant adjutant-general of this State, such number of arms as may be required for arming four regiments of militia for the service of the United States and the Federal Government.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THO. H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 17, 1861.

Maj. Gen. C. W. SANDFORD,
New York City:

Send to this place the Seventh Regiment by rail. See quartermaster, No. 6 State street, for transportation, and telegraph me the hour of departure from New York.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1861.

J. EDGAR THOMSON,
Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: The Government will require the use, to some extent, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and their connections, for the transportation of troops and munitions of war for some time, and it is the wish of this Department that you shall take charge of the arrangements necessary to the speedy and correct conduct of the business. Will you oblige me by seeing and arranging with the presidents of the other roads named?

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

COLEMAN'S EUTAW HOUSE,
Baltimore, April 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I stopped here to see Mr. Garrett about the transportation of troops from this [city] to Washington. He says that he is prepared to transport all that will come to Baltimore, and as fast as they will arrive. He will be unable to carry any from Parkersburg or Wheeling. Any sent from the West will have to come via Harrisburg. We will provide the necessary transportation for them, if duly advised. If you will keep me daily advised at Philadelphia of all troops to be moved from the different points, arrangements will be made for transporting them with dispatch and economy. The secession feeling here is quite strong, and fears are entertained that the secession of Virginia will carry Maryland with her.

Yours, truly,

J. EDGAR THOMSON.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 17, 1861.

Maj. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Governor's Island:
(Care of Colonel Tompkins, No. 6 State street, New York.)

Send the recruits drafted for Fort Monroe, under a reliable officer, by the steam-boat plying between New York and Richmond, with confidential orders to land at Fort Monroe and not to permit the steamer to take them beyond. For this secret purpose the recruits may be armed.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, April 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR FATHER: I reached here last night and found 460 men, and they almost entirely without arms. I sent them, however, by the 8 o'clock train of this morning, in company with a company of regulars, who passed through from Minnesota, the gentlemen here thinking that they would be a sufficient escort. There will be 2,000 or 3,000 troops here during to-day, but without arms or ammunition. Please instruct Colonel Craig to give the bearer of this, Colonel McCoy, an order on the arsenal at Philadelphia for 5,000 stand of arms and a sufficient quantity of ammunition. If this is done immediately we will be able to start several thousand by Saturday morning, or if Colonel Craig telegraphs to Philadelphia early to-morrow morning we can send them by to-morrow night.

Your son, J. D. CAMERON.
[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1861.*

Captain PORTER:

DEAR SIR: This will introduce to you Hon. Joseph Casey, of Harrisburg, who will aid you in any way he can.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
[2.] *Secretary of War.*

NEW YORK CITY, *April 18, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Lefferts' Seventh Regiment, 750 men, leave to-morrow afternoon at 6 o'clock. See railroad arrangements made.

JOHN B. HASKIN.
[2.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., *April 19, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I will not intrude on your time, but will briefly say that I understand the Governor of this State has declined furnishing her

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quota of men on your requisition, on the ground that there is no militia law in operation in this State. Nevertheless volunteers are enrolling at Wilmington, several companies, but have no arms or equipments of any kind, all the arms, &c., belonging to the State being in the hands of the Governor's friends and not in the possession of Union men. To issue more arms to the State in the regular way would be of no use, except to strengthen the party which holds the State arms now. It is important that the volunteers who are willing to enroll themselves should have the assurance of being equipped and armed, or they will become discouraged, and, however willing to serve their country, they cannot do so without the necessary accouterments, &c. Could not arms, &c., be issued to three companies from the Frankford Arsenal as soon as each reports its complement full? I will remark that the gunpowder mills in this neighborhood, of which I am at the head, are of importance to the Government in these times, from their extent and immense facilities of production. They are wholly unprotected, and there is not a musket or rifle in the place; but we have over 300 good men, true and loyal, and if we could get some 200 or 300 stand of arms from Frankford Arsenal and accouterments, if there, we could take care of ourselves for the present, as far as mobs and disaffected persons are concerned. If the arms are to be had it would be prudent to have them soon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY DU PONT.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 19, 1861.*

Col. Charles P. Stone, commanding District of Columbia Volunteers, will immediately detail a company to proceed to the landing-place in Washington of the Aquia Creek steamers, with orders for its commanding officer to report in person for further instruction, to Maj. J. C. Pemberton, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, who will be found at that place.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 20, 1861.*

Bvt. Maj. James Belger, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported for duty in accordance with instructions from the War Department, he is hereby announced as chief of the quartermaster's department at these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 20, 1861.*

Surg. C. H. Laub, medical staff, having reported for duty in conformity with Special Orders, No. 110, current series, from War Department,

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Adjutant-General's Office, he is hereby announced as medical director and purveyor for the troops (regulars and militia) serving in this department.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1861.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: This Department needs at this moment a man of great energy and decision, with experience as a railroad officer, to keep open and work the Northern Central road from Harrisburg to Baltimore for the purpose of bringing men and munitions to this point. You are to my mind the proper man for this occasion and this duty. Will you report to me to-morrow morning?

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1861.

In obedience to the instructions of the General-in-Chief, the colonel commanding directs that the commanding officer in charge of the guard on the four steamers, Baltimore, Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, and Powhatan, will get up steam on these boats immediately and convey them to the Washington Navy-Yard without delay, and on his arrival there he will report to the commanding officer of the navy-yard for an armament. These orders will be carried out in the most expeditious manner possible. The troops will remain on board the steamers until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HARRISBURG, *April 21, 1861.*

General PATTERSON,
Philadelphia:

We have reason to believe the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad between the city of Philadelphia and the Chesapeake Bay may be interfered with or destroyed. They are both of great importance to the Government, and, as commander-in-chief of Pennsylvania, I command you to send adequate forces there to protect them. Do it before sundown. We can send you 1,000 men from here. Answer immediately if men are wanted.

A. G. CURTIN.

[2.]

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PHILADELPHIA, *April 21, 1861.*

Governor CURTIN:

It is impossible to obey your order with reference to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal and carry out at the same time the previous orders of General Scott. He has given me specific orders, and it is due to him as well as myself that I should be permitted to carry them out as well as the means at my command will permit. One thousand men would be very acceptable if they are in condition to take and keep the field. If not they would be an incumbrance.

R. PATTERSON.

[2.]

HARRISBURG, *April 22, 1861.*

General PATTERSON,
Philadelphia:

The military route via Northern Central Railroad to Washington has been abandoned by orders from the War Department. We shall therefore withdraw our forces and send them to Philadelphia. Can send you three or four regiments this evening, and by morning may have three regiments back from Maryland, all of which are ordered by Philadelphia. Shall we send them to you? Please advise promptly. In addition to our own forces we will send Major Sherman with his battery and men to Philadelphia. They will leave here about 12 o'clock, noon. The ammunition ordered for him should be kept in Philadelphia and be given to him there if you want him for active service.

[2.] A. G. CURTIN.

ORDERS, No. 7. HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, *Philadelphia, April 22, 1861.*

I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 3, from the Headquarters of the Army, Washington, dated 19th instant,* Major-General Patterson assumes command of the Military Department of Washington, which "is extended so as to include, in addition to the District of Columbia and Maryland, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania."

II. Commanders of troops entering the department from the east, north, or west, will, on arrival, report for instructions.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania, will be prepared to furnish cooked rations for three days to the troops of any State on their way to Washington.

IV. The troops ordered into service will not cease to remember that they are marching over their own land, owned and occupied by their kinsmen and countrymen; and while the major-general expects every man under his command to do his duty loyally and faithfully, and is confident he will do so, he also expects and requires that no trespass will be committed. The lives and property of our fellow-citizens of every shade of political feeling must be held sacred and protected. Peaceable citizens must not be disturbed in their occupations.

V. The major-general desires it known to all troops under his authority that while protection will be afforded to all peaceable citizens, those who are not peaceable, or who are disposed to resist the authority of our Government, must be punished. Commanders of corps

* See Vol. II, p. 579.

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will be on the alert to repel attack, and will shoot down without hesitation any man or party of men caught in the act of arson, or in any attempt to interrupt our line of communication.

VI. The troops en route will, whether in cars, vessels, or quarters, take the utmost care of their arms and ammunition; arms always carefully loaded, kept dry and fit for instant action. The ammunition must be carefully husbanded, and not one round wasted.

By command of Major-General Patterson:

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, Pa., April 23, 1861.

[SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received your letter yesterday evening on arrival of Palmer. I am here as a sworn officer and special aide of the Governor, in charge of the movement of forces and other general duties at headquarters. Having control of railroads and telegraphs, he believes it improper to grant leave to join you. I am and can be of much service to him, but am perfectly willing to go anywhere and do anything that is possible for a man of my caliber to do in aid of our country. I am quietly organizing an efficient roadway and motive-power force, and if positively commanded to go to Washington to conduct transportation arrangements I will go. We are now getting matters in shape, and I hope to obtain leave under positive order from you. The enthusiasm and patriotism of our people exceeds all that the most sanguine patriot could wish. We have now 20,000 on hand and coming, and are obliged to refuse them by regiments. In ten days 50,000 Pennsylvanians could be under arms, if equipments could be furnished by Government. Secure the road between Annapolis and Washington. I will come and manage it for you if so directed. The bearer of this, Doctor Verdi, of Baltimore, wants position as surgeon in the Army. Appoint him. He is a son-in-law of your friend Doctor Denny, cashier Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg. He is faithful and worthy.

Yours, very truly,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1861.

I. Brevet Major Pemberton's company (F), Fourth Regiment of Artillery, will relieve Captain King's company (I), First Regiment Infantry, stationed at the Washington Arsenal.

II. Company I, First Infantry, on being relieved by Company F, Fourth Artillery, will take post at the quarters on E street vacated by Company F, Fourth Artillery.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have been appointed by the Governor of Ohio as the major-general commanding all the Ohio troops called into the service of the General Government, and to report for duty accordingly. I wish to lay before you as full a statement as is now in my power of the condition of my command and its necessities. There are four full regiments at Cincinnati ready to be mustered into the service, some 3,500 men encamped near the city, and about 600 at Cleveland. Large numbers are now en route hither—more than enough to complete the requisition. This State will supply 50,000 if desired. I have seen the men at Cincinnati and this city. I have never seen so fine a body of men collected together. The material is superb, but has no organization or discipline. Captain Granger has probably mustered the Cleveland detachment into service to-day. Governor Dennison has telegraphed him to proceed at once to Cincinnati to muster in four regiments to-morrow. Major Burbank will commence mustering in the troops at this place to-morrow. Of the troops at Cincinnati two regiments have been encamped four days; a third goes into camp to-morrow. The Legislature will to-morrow authorize the Governor to accept the services of eight regiments in addition to the thirteen already called for. None of these troops have any camp equipage except 100 State tents here and about twenty in Cincinnati. We will probably be able to hut them. I may say that we have neither arms nor ammunition, for there are only some 500 muskets at Cincinnati and about 1,400 here, many of the latter being rifles (without bayonets) and altered flint-locks. We have in the State about 900 rifled muskets (new pattern). I propose using these and such of the rifles as can be provided with bayonets in arming rifle battalions. The Governor received information to-day that 10,000 percussion muskets had been ordered here from Watervliet, and that the accouterments will be sent from Pittsburg as soon as manufactured; also that 200,000 cartridges would be forwarded. We have nineteen 6-pounder guns at Cincinnati, a battery of six guns (with fairly drilled cannoneers) at Marietta, and six indifferent guns here. I cannot urge too strongly the absolute necessity of our receiving at once at least 10,000 stand of arms in addition to those now ordered here, and that as many as possible of these be of the new pattern rifled musket. Cannot the Saint Louis or Dearborn Arsenal supply us? We will need the corresponding accouterments, and should have at least 5,000,000 cartridges, as I am anxious to perfect the men in target practice. The State has thus far been very unsuccessful in the purchase of arms in the East. Of camp equipage we need a full supply for 20,000 men. We require knapsacks, clothing, some means of transportation, &c.

I find myself, general, in the position of a commander with nothing but men—neither arms nor supplies. I earnestly request that Maj. Fitz John Porter may be assigned to the position of adjutant-general of the Ohio troops under my command, to report to me at Cincinnati or Columbus as I may happen to be; Capt. John H. Dickerson as quartermaster-general; Major Marcy as paymaster; a commissary of subsistence. I also think that it is very necessary that I should have at least one officer of engineers, one of topographical engineers, and, if possible, two of ordnance. The State is willing to undertake the manufacture of some iron guns (field and position) for the defense of the Ohio River frontier. To carry out this project it is necessary that we should have

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an experienced officer of the Ordnance Corps, while another will be required to superintend the issue, care and repairs of arms and ammunition. Whenever the necessities of defense at Washington, &c., will justify it, I will be glad to have McCook's and Wilson's regiments (First and Second Ohio, now at Harrisburg or Lancaster) ordered back here, if you intend my command to operate on the Ohio line. I am particularly anxious for the former, on account of the character of its colonel. I propose, until receiving orders from you, to establish my command in a camp of instruction at some point near Cincinnati, where I can reduce them to order as soon as possible. Until I hear from you I will consider it my duty to take all possible measures for the protection of Cincinnati and the line of the Ohio within this State. I will obtain all the information possible in relation to the ground opposite Cincinnati on the Kentucky side, and without attracting attention take all the steps necessary to occupy the heights when the proper moment arrives. I will be careful to do nothing that can compromise the Government in any way with the inhabitants of Kentucky. I will take steps, by the use of secret-service money, to obtain early information as to any hostile movement from the South. I would be glad to be furnished with a cipher.

A few heavy guns and howitzers will be essential at Cincinnati in case it should become necessary to occupy the heights on the opposite side, or to silence the fire of hostile batteries. I would for the present ask for, say, twelve 24-pounders, six 8-inch howitzers, six 12-pounders, two 8-inch mortars, two 10-inch mortars, with the requisite implements and ammunition. We can very soon cast our own shot and shell if necessary. We need at least one light battery, and I will do what I can to organize one or more while awaiting your further orders. A force of cavalry will also be required for patrol duty. I make these suggestions on the supposition that it will, for the present at least, be my duty to provide for the defense of the frontier. It would be well that I should have some understanding with the commanding officer of the Indiana troops by which a movement on Louisville could be made should it become necessary in order to relieve a pressure on Cincinnati. If I am correct in supposing that for the present my command is to be kept together and charged with the defense of Ohio, or a movement in advance should political events require it, I would recommend that it be formed into a corps d'armée, and provided with suitable batteries and cavalry force. A battalion of regulars would be of great assistance in the event I speak of. I would urge the immediate dispatch of the staff officers I have asked for. You can imagine the condition in which I am without a single instructed officer to assist me. I telegraphed to-night to General Harney asking him to lend me Captain Dickerson for a few days. I would suggest that Lieutenant Poe, now at Detroit, would be of great use to me. I will take steps to secure the safety of the Ohio railways, and will make such arrangements with their managers as will enable me to control all their resources. I beg, general, that you will excuse the hurried nature of this report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Ohio Volunteers.

I omitted asking for a medical director to organize the hospital and ambulance service.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington City, D. C., April 23, 1861.

Major MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The department commander desires that you impress upon the commanders of troops under your direction that the greatest vigilance must be exercised. Should an attack be made to-night in the direction of the President's Mansion, the Massachusetts troops will promptly move to its defense, leaving the District of Columbia volunteers and Pennsylvania troops for the defense of the Capitol. This is to be observed until further orders.

By order of Colonel Smith:

L. A. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1861.

I. Company E, Second Artillery, commanded by Captain Carlisle, Second Artillery, will take post in the vicinity of the Long Bridge at quarters which will be indicated by Lieutenant Beckwith, First Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster.

II. Captain Carlisle will station a guard on the Long Bridge and suffer no provisions to pass over to the Virginia side of the river.

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1861.

General J. H. LANE and
Maj. C. M. CLAY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: The Secretary of War desires that the volunteers under command of General J. H. Lane and Maj. C. M. Clay should take post at the U. S. navy-yard for its protection. I am therefore directed by Colonel Smith, commanding, to request that you will report with your respective commands to the commandant of the navy-yard for this service by 9 o'clock to-night, to remain on duty until daylight. You will report to the commandant of the navy-yard for the same service on each succeeding night for the periods that your respective commands may have been enrolled.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

PHILADELPHIA, *April 24, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

The orders of Lieutenant-General Scott have been anticipated. Fort Mifflin is held by a detachment of volunteers. Captain Gibson reports

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his present force as sufficient for the defense of Fort Delaware, and I have detailed 100 men from the home guard of this city to be placed under his command.

R. PATTERSON.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 25, 1861.

S. M. FELTON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant is received, and I hasten to express to you my thanks for your energetic, patriotic, and prompt conduct, in connection with Thomson and Sanford, in pushing forward men and supplies for the defense of the capital. Let me assure you that this Department has the highest appreciation of your meritorious conduct, and that the Government will assume fully the pecuniary responsibility which you may have incurred.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Philadelphia, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I feel it my duty to express to you my clear and decided opinion that the force at the disposal of this department shall be increased without delay. I therefore have to request Your Excellency to direct that twenty-four additional regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry be called for forthwith to be mustered into the service of the United States. Officers will be detailed to inspect and muster the men into service as soon as I am informed of the points of the rendezvous which may be designated by Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON,
Major-General.

[2.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, R. I., April 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that by the orders of Governor Sprague, issued before he left for Washington, a company of 78 men, rank and file, with 4 officers, have been sent to Fort Adams for its defense, and that they are subject to the orders of the Governor of this State. A letter from Adjutant-General Mauran has been sent to the sergeant in command at the fort, informing him that such a company would be sent, with a request that he would receive them.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State and Acting Governor.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 27, 1861.

The undersigned, General-in-Chief of the Army, has received from the President of the United States the following communication:

COMMANDING GENERAL ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES:

You are engaged in repressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If at any point on or in the vicinity of the military line which is now used between the city of Philadelphia, via Perryville, Annapolis City, and Annapolis Junction, you find resistance which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for the public safety, you personally, or through the officer in command at the point where resistance occurs, are authorized to suspend that writ.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In accordance with the foregoing warrant, the undersigned devolves on Major-General Patterson, commanding the Department of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland; Brigadier-General Butler, commanding the Department of Annapolis, and Colonel Mansfield, commanding the Washington Department, a like authority, each within the limits of his command, to execute in all proper cases the instructions of the President.

[2.] WINFIELD SCOTT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1861.

I. The Seventy-first Regiment of New York Volunteers will take post at 3 p. m. this day at the U. S. navy-yard to act as a guard for the protection of the public property at that point. On his arrival there the commanding officer of the Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteers will report to the commandant of the navy-yard, from whom he will receive the necessary instructions to carry out the purpose above indicated.

II. The companies of District of Columbia volunteers now on duty at the navy-yard will, on being relieved by the Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteers, immediately return to their respective rendezvous.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Smith:

THEO. TALBOT,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: I write to call your special attention to a communication this day addressed to General Scott by General G. B. McClellan, major-general of the Ohio contingent.* In it a plan of operations is marked out which meets my approval as a matter of policy for the State, and, so far as I can judge, it has the merit of feasibility if preparation is made with vigor. I hope you will give this subject your early attention, and that we may soon have full communication from you in regard to it.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

W. DENNISON,
[2.] *Governor of Ohio.*

See next, *post.*

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HEADQUARTERS OHIO VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Columbus, Ohio, April 27, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Communication with Washington being so difficult, I beg to lay before you some views relative to this region of country, and to propose for your consideration a plan of operations intended to relieve the pressure upon Washington and tending to bring the war to a speedy close. The region north of the Ohio and between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies forms one grand strategic field, in which all operations must be under the control of one head, whether acting offensively or on the defensive. I assume it as the final result that hostilities will break out on the line of the Ohio. For two reasons it is necessary to delay this result by all political means for a certain period of time: First, to enable the Northwest to make the requisite preparations, now very incomplete; second, that a strong diversion may be made in aid of the defense of Washington and the eastern line of operations.

First urging that the General Government should leave no means untried to arm and equip the Western States, I submit the following views: Cairo should be occupied by a small force, say two battalions, strongly intrenched, and provided with heavy guns and a gun-boat to control the river. A force of some eight battalions, to be in observation at Sandoval (the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Illinois Central Railways), to observe Saint Louis, sustain the garrison of Cairo, and if necessary re-enforce Cincinnati. A few companies should observe the Wabash below Vincennes. A division of about 4,000 men at Seymour to observe Louisville, and be ready to support Cincinnati or Cairo. A division of 5,000 men at or near Cincinnati. Two battalions at or near Chillicothe. Could we be provided with arms, the Northwest has ample resources to furnish 80,000 men for active operations, after providing somewhat more than the troops mentioned above for the protection of the frontier. With the active army of operations it is proposed to cross the Ohio at or in the vicinity of Gallipolis and move up the valley of the Great Kanawha on Richmond. In combination with this Cumberland should be seized and a few thousand men left at Ironton or Gallipolis to cover the rear and right flank of the main column. The presence of this detachment and a prompt movement on Louisville or the heights opposite Cincinnati would effectually prevent any interference on the part of Kentucky. The movement on Richmond should be conducted with the utmost promptness, and could not fail to relieve Washington as well as to secure the destruction of the Southern Army, if aided by a decided advance on the eastern line.

I know that there would be difficulties in crossing the mountains, but would go prepared to meet them. Another plan would be, in the event of Kentucky assuming a hostile position, to cross the Ohio at Cincinnati or Louisville with 80,000 men, march straight on Nashville, and thence act according to circumstances. Were a battle gained before reaching Nashville, so that the strength of Kentucky and Tennessee were effectually broken, a movement on Montgomery, aided by a vigorous movement on the eastern line toward Charleston and Augusta, should not be delayed. The ulterior movements of the combined armies might be on Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans. It seems clear that the forces of the Northwest should not remain quietly on the defensive, and that under present circumstances, if the supply of arms is such as to render it absolutely impossible to bring into the field the numbers

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indicated above, then offensive movements would be most effective on the line first indicated; but if so liberal a supply can be obtained as to enable us to dispose of 80,000 troops for the active army, then the second line of operations would be the most decisive. To enable us to carry out either of these plans it is absolutely necessary that the General Government should strain every nerve to supply the West with arms, ammunition, and equipments. Even to maintain the defensive we must be largely assisted. I beg to urge upon you that we are very badly supplied at present, and that a vast population eager to fight are rendered powerless by want of arms, the nation being thus deprived of their aid.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding Ohio Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 2, 1861.

As at the date of this letter General McClellan knew nothing of the intended call for two years' volunteers, he must have had the idea of composing his enormous columns of three-months' men for operating against Nashville and Richmond—that is, of men whose term of service would expire by the time he had collected and organized them. That such was his idea appears from a prior letter, in which, although the Ohio quota is but about 10,000 men, the general speaks, I think, of having 30,000, and wants arms, &c., for 80,000. Second. A march upon Richmond from the Ohio would probably insure the revolt of Western Virginia, which if left alone will soon be five out of seven for the Union. Third. The general eschews water transportation by the Ohio and Mississippi in favor of long, tedious, and break-down (of men, horses, and wagons) marches. Fourth. His plan is to subdue the seceded States by piece-meal instead of enveloping them all (nearly) at once by a cordon of posts on the Mississippi to its mouth from its junction with the Ohio, and by blockading ships of war on the sea-board. For the cordon a number of men equal to one of the general's columns would probably suffice, and the transportation of men and all supplies by water is about a fifth of the land cost, besides the immense saving in time.*

Respectfully submitted to the President.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OHIO VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Columbus, Ohio, April 27, 1861.

Col. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that Capt. G. Granger, Regiment Mounted Rifles, may be assigned to duty as division inspector of my division. The captain is now engaged in mustering in troops at Cincinnati, and will be available for duty in a few days. I have also to request that Lieut. O. M. Poe, Topographical Engineers, now stationed at Detroit, may be assigned to duty on my staff. I hope that my request to have Maj. Fitz John Porter and Captain Dickerson assigned to duty with my division may be at once complied with. You will see that in organizing a force of 30,000 men it is very necessary that I

* See Scott to McClellan, May 3, p. 369.

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should have such officers. I found Lieutenant McCleary, Sixth Infantry, on leave of absence, and have taken him temporarily on my staff. I hope he may be allowed to remain there, as I shall probably in a few days ask to have him as one of my aides-de-camp. I shall commence to-morrow moving the men into a camp of instruction on the Little Miami Railroad, seventeen miles from Cincinnati; a fine turnpike twelve miles in length also leads from it to Cincinnati. From this position I can move the command rapidly to any point where it may be required. In three days I shall have seven regiments at Camp Dennison (the present camp) and four regiments at Camp Harrison, six miles from Cincinnati. By the end of the week the Cleveland and Columbus camps will be abandoned, and there will be some seventeen regiments at Camp Dennison. By the end of two weeks there will be twenty-four regiments in that camp, unless I find it necessary in the meantime to detach some regiments toward Marietta. My desire is to concentrate the whole command in this camp, and to thoroughly organize, discipline, and drill. By the end of six weeks I hope they will be in condition to act efficiently in any direction where they may be required. I hope that my wish can be carried out, and that I may not be required to take my men under fire until they are reduced to some order and discipline. Should they be required to act together, I would desire to organize some batteries and cavalry. Some squadrons of regular cavalry and regular batteries would be desirable. We are very deficient in small-arms, guns, ammunition, and equipments. I have been doing all in my power to overcome these deficiencies, and most earnestly urge upon the consideration of the General-in-Chief the necessity of furnishing me with these supplies at once. Give me these and I will provide the men. Money and a subsistence officer should be sent at once. We have no U. S. money, and I am working with money furnished by the State. The State will call thirty regiments (in all) into service, all of which they place under my command. Thirteen are now called out; seventy-five can be furnished by this State alone if you can arm us.

In hopes that you will find it in your power to comply at once with my request, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

In a few days I will probably move my headquarters to Cincinnati or Camp Dennison. There is a good deal of excitement in Cincinnati.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 27, 1861.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON,
Commanding Department of Washington, Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENERAL: In order to secure to the Government the routes hence to Philadelphia via Annapolis, and to York via Baltimore, you are authorized to accept the services of and muster into the U. S. service well-organized, armed, and equipped volunteer companies from Pennsylvania. You will call upon Governor Curtin for such as you desire, not exceeding 1,500 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67½. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C., April 27, 1861.*

Bvt. Maj. Fitz John Porter, assistant adjutant-general, will repair to Philadelphia, and report for duty to Maj. Gen. R. Patterson, commanding the Department of Washington.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 28, 1861.*

Under the operations of General Orders, No. 12, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department to Col. J. K. F. Mansfield, Inspector-General U. S. Army.

C. F. SMITH,
Lieut. Col. Tenth Infantry, and Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 28, 1861.*

Maj. J. G. Barnard, of the Corps of Engineers, having been assigned to this department for duty by order of the lieutenant-general commanding the Army, he is hereby attached to these headquarters as chief engineer of this department. First Lieut. F. E. Prime, of the Corps of Engineers, will report to Major Barnard for duty.

By order of Colonel Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1861.

HENRY DU PONT, Esq.,
Christiana Hundred, Del.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, asking for arms to arm the citizens to protect the powder mill at your place, I have to inform you that there are no arms now available for that purpose. If protection is required, I would refer you to General Patterson, of Philadelphia, who is in command of a military department consisting of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware and part of Maryland.

I am, sir, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 29, 1861.*

Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Daniel H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported for duty, he is hereby announced as chief of the

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quartermaster's department at these headquarters. Second Lieut. E. E. Camp, Ninth Infantry, and Second Lieut. E. Ross, Seventh Infantry, are appointed acting assistant quartermasters, and will report for orders to Captain and Brevet Major Rucker.

By order of Colonel Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 29, 1861.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Acting Governor of Rhode Island:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and to inform you that the U. S. Naval School at Annapolis will be transferred to Fort Adams and be taken possession of soon for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 30, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Ohio Volunteers, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant to Lieutenant-General Scott, and am directed by him to say in reply that he is greatly pleased you are to occupy the high and responsible position of commanding general of the Ohio Volunteers. There is danger from the eager, patriotic spirit of the North that we shall have more troops than are required. To guard against unnecessary loss of time and means on the part of volunteers, it is essential that the numbers received into service shall be confined to the quotas required from the several States by the War Department, and be filled strictly under the Governors' directions. You will fully realize, without further hint, the importance of organizing, equipping, and disciplining the troops as far as possible before sending them forward. The various military staff departments will spare no pains in preparing and forwarding arms, ammunition, camp equipage, clothing, &c., for the authorized quotas; but you will perceive how important it is that all this should be done under such directions as shall prevent waste and misapplication. Such directions have been given in full. The general desires to keep the arms of the best class for troops who will be called into service for longer terms than the present volunteers. The former will otherwise be inefficiently provided when authorized to be employed. The heavy guns and light battery will be ordered to be sent you at Cincinnati. The general very much regrets it will not be possible to place at your disposal the officers for whom you ask, except Major Marcy, paymaster, already ordered to Cincinnati, and perhaps an officer of Topographical Engineers and of the Medical Department. The very large number of resignations just in an emergency, when

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extraordinary services are essential to the Government, sufficiently explains the necessity for asking you to do as well as you can with the talent and zeal you can find in your command.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., April 30, 1861.*

First Lieut. A. Beckwith, First Artillery, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, is relieved from further duty in the quartermaster's department, and is hereby announced as chief of the subsistence department at these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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*Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1861.**

Posts.	Garrisons.	Commanders.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
			Officers.	Men.			
Washington, D. C.	Department staff		9	.....	9	9	.....
Do	Companies D and H, 2d U. S. Cavalry.	Capt. Innis N. Palmer.	3	114	128	137	.....
Do	Light Company I, 1st U. S. Artillery.	Lieut. Absalom Baird.	3	69	79	80	6
Do	Company E, 2d U. S. Artillery.	Capt. J. Howard Carlisle.	1	63	73	79	.....
Washington Arsenal, D. C.	Company F, 4th U. S. Artillery.	Lieut. Nathaniel H. McLean.	1	37	43	47	.....
Washington, D. C.	West Point Battery	Lieut. Charles Griffin.	3	69	82	86	6
Do	Company I, 1st U. S. Infantry.	Capt. John H. King.	1	62	76	83	.....
Total			21	414	490	521	12

* This return accounts only for the regular troops on duty in the department. For the return of volunteers see next, *post*. The date of arrival of the regulars in Washington is not stated on the return, but other official records furnish the following information: D and H, Second Cavalry, April 14; I, First Artillery, January 29; E, Second Artillery, February 7; F, Fourth Artillery, April 18; West Point Battery, February 1; and I, First Infantry, April 14.

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Abstract from return of the volunteer troops stationed in the Department of Washington, Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1861.

Posts.	Garrisons.	Commanders.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
			Officers.	Men.		
Capitol	6th Massachusetts Infantry. *a*	Col. Edward F. Jones	47	546	633	633
Do	7th New York Infantry. *b*	Col. Marshall Lefferts	39	772	833	837
Do	8th Massachusetts Infantry. *c*	Col. Timothy Munroe	42	465	517	696
Navy-Yard	71st New York Infantry. *d*	Col. Abram S. Vosburgh	25	677	702	806
Inauguration Hall	5th Pennsylvania Infantry. *d*	Col. Robert P. McDowell	38	607	671	752
Treasury	5th Massachusetts Infantry. *e*	Col. Samuel C. Lawrence	48	717	787	787
Patent Office	1st Rhode Island Infantry. *f*	Col. Ambrose E. Burnside.	53	1,019	1,104	1,112
Assembly Rooms*	12th New York Infantry. *e*	Col. Daniel Butterfield	39	819	870	898
Caspari's House, Capitol Hill.	25th New York Infantry. *g*	Col. Michael K. Bryan	34	417	469	488
Capitol	Pennsylvania Volunteers (5 companies). *h*		15	475	497	503
Do	District of Columbia Volunteers.	Col. Charles P. Stone	21	468	523	547
At different points within the District.	do	do	107	2,038	2,242	2,356
Total			508	9,020	9,848	10,415

a Arrived April 19.
b Arrived April 25.
c Arrived April 26.
d Arrived April 27.
e Arrived April 28.
f First detachment arrived April 26 and second detachment April 28.
g Arrived April 29.
h Arrived April 19 [18].

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 1, 1861.

Maj. JAMES W. NYE,
Commanding, and other Officers of the Washington Clay Guards:

I am in receipt of your letter, informing me that it is thought by the members of your corps, composed of about 300 men, all of whom are now residents of this District, now, that large re-enforcements have arrived here, [there is] no longer any necessity for their organization, and therefore suggest that if their services be no longer needed they be disbanded and honorably discharged. I beg to assure you, and through you those patriotic citizens under your command who, at a time when the capital of the nation was considered in danger of invasion, promptly organized themselves to repel it, and since that time have performed most faithful and efficient services, that this Department fully appreciates the value and importance of those services, as well as the patriotism which prompted the performance of them. Concurring with you in the conviction that there exists no necessity for a continuance of their organi-

*Six companies at Assembly Rooms and three companies on Sixth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

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zation, you are authorized to disband the Washington Clay Guards and give its members an honorable discharge, with the thanks of the Government for the services performed.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 34. } *Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861.*

Captain McDonald's and Captain Yeager's companies Pennsylvania volunteers, now at the Capitol, will without delay proceed to take post at the Washington Arsenal. On their arrival there the officers in command of these companies will report to Bvt. Maj. G. D. Ramsay, Ordnance Corps, commanding.

By order of Colonel Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1861.

Col. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I respectfully repeat in writing my report substantially made verbally to the General-in-Chief of my late expedition from Washington to Harrisburg, Pa. After office hours on the [18th] of April, Major McDowell informed me that the Secretary of War desired I should go that afternoon to Harrisburg to hasten the mustering into the service of the United States the Pennsylvania quota of troops called for by the President, and to receive and place them on the Northern Central Railroad, so as to secure it from injury and to keep open communication between Washington and Harrisburg through Baltimore. The train for Baltimore was soon to leave, and I hastened to secure a few minutes with the General-in-Chief. General Scott informed me that railroad communication with the north was likely to be disturbed, if not broken, in Baltimore, and should that channel be broken for ten days, Washington would be in a state of starvation and be likely to fall into the hands of the secessionists, who it was believed were plotting its capture. He gave me the names of certain gentlemen in Baltimore whom he desired I should confer with, in order to obtain the condition of the public mind and opinions of influential persons in that city, and, if possible, to get advice as to how troops could be passed peaceably through Baltimore. He said there was no time for written or detailed instructions; I knew what was desired. He relied upon my judgment and energy to accomplish the most in the quickest time and the best manner possible. He authorized me to use his name and, if necessary, that of the Secretary of War, to secure the object of the trip and for any useful and lawful purpose pertaining to the service, if I could not communicate in time with the Department in Washington. Armed only with a single letter of introduction* from the Secretary of War and the above instructions, I left for Harrisburg. I passed the night in Baltimore, where I conferred with several residents and two [officers of the Army], from all of whom I learned that a collision was likely to take

*See Cameron to Porter, April 18, p. 328.

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place between Northern troops and an excited mob of the city; but I was assured that if U. S. troops—those of the Regular Army—preceded the State troops, and an officer of the Regular Army supervised the movement through the city, every effort would be made, and they hoped with success, to prevent trouble in Baltimore. I was promised to be kept informed of what was taking place in the city, so as best to govern my course for a peaceable execution of my mission. Some of these per sons, whose names were given me in confidence by the General-in-Chief, were very much opposed to the passage of State troops through the city. They would not see or admit that when sworn into the service of the United States, they were no longer State troops but U. S. troops or militia in the service of the Government. But all assured me of earnest co-operation in the effort to preserve peace. I had ample evidence of their sincerity before my labors were put an end to. My reception in Baltimore, more in detail than the above, I reported that evening in writing to General Scott, and sent my letter by private hands.

On arrival the next morning in Harrisburg I sought Governor Curtin and informed him of the earnest desire of the Secretary of War and of General Scott to have the Pennsylvania troops forwarded to Washington and the Northern Central Railroad protected, and that I was there to receive the troops and give all necessary assistance to hasten their movements. I had every assurance from Governor Curtin of hearty co-operation, and every effort in his power was exerted to expedite the turning over the troops and to aid the objects of my mission. I also came into close relations with Mr. Thomas A. Scott and Mr. J. D. Cameron, general managers, respectively, of the Pennsylvania Central and of the Northern Central Railroads, each of whom threw open to my service their telegraph wires and the facilities of their roads. I was in hourly communication with these gentlemen during my stay in Harrisburg and received from them every assistance of advice and of position that intelligent, experienced, and earnest natures could give. That day (19th) the reports arrived of collision between the mob of Baltimore and the troops, and the following day I heard of the destruction of bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. An officer of the Army had been detailed to muster into service the regiments as fast as offered, but on the part of the State authorities nothing had been done other than to call volunteers to the capital. The disturbances in Baltimore excited every one to activity. In large numbers men rushed into the city seeking service and eager to be enrolled. Within three days some 4,000 men, fully organized, were reported to me ready for service. On my arrival at Harrisburg I called in the name of the Secretary of War upon Maj. Pike Graham, commanding Carlisle Barracks, to hasten the organization of the four companies of cavalry under Maj. George H. Thomas, and to hold them ready for sudden call to Washington in company with the volunteers, and on hearing of the riots in Baltimore I gave orders for these troops to be sent to Harrisburg and had cars sent to Carlisle to receive them when prepared. The absence of arms, ammunition, and equipments of all kinds could not have been worse had it been premeditated. The State had no arms whatever or equipments even for cooking purposes, and the troops at Carlisle were as deficient, and I had to use the names of the Secretary of War and of the General-in-Chief to procure supplies from the arsenals at Governor's Island, Frankford, and Pittsburg, and of the quartermaster's department at Philadelphia, and I had to resort to extraordinary expedients of hotels and restaurants to feed the men till the commissary department could be organized.

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My requests for transportation for troops and materials were promptly filled and cars were held ready for use by Mr. Scott and Mr. Cameron, who also sent agents to the arsenals to procure as quickly as possible the arms, ammunition, equipments, &c., called for. I have to rely upon the necessity and urgency of the occasion and the absence of all facilities on the part of the State and of the Government and of all officers of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments to warrant my course and to ask the Secretary of War to approve of the orders given by me. On the morning of the 21st of April I debarked from the cars near Cockeysville, some fourteen miles from Baltimore, some 3,400 men, organized into regiments, armed, ammunitioned, and with some rations, but mainly dependent on agents at York for provisions, all under the command of General Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania. In the command there was no one known to me of any experience in command of such men, in large or small organizations. There were evidently some excellent officers, but all were strangers to each other, to their commander, and to me. Fortunately I found just arrived there from Washington, via Baltimore, Col. Richard Delafield, of the Engineer Corps, and Capt. Daniel Tyler, of Connecticut, both much older than I, both experienced and intelligent advisers, and of undoubted influence. They joined me in giving confidence to General Wynkoop and instructions to him and his subordinates. I had been greatly disappointed in not having Major Thomas' command and Major Sherman's battery of Third Artillery, which I had ordered to join the column at Harrisburg as it came from the West, to accompany our column and in having ready the materials and party to repair the railroad bridges, which had been destroyed on the 20th instant. I had hoped on arrival at Cockeysville to have pushed on at once to Baltimore, leaving sufficient forces on the road to protect it. From my friends in Baltimore I received warning to be sure to have regular troops with the column. I was informed that Major Thomas would certainly be at Harrisburg that evening, and that Major Sherman would probably arrive that night, and also that the bridge repair party and materials would be ready to leave under Major Thomas' escort. Seeing these troops properly placed in bivouac and having guards on the adjacent hills to keep all men within bounds, and enjoining that no citizens, and especially persons from Baltimore, should be admitted to the camp or to mix with the guards, and assured by General Wynkoop and other officers of proper vigilance on these points, I hastened to Harrisburg to bring up the U. S. troops and the bridge party, &c., which Mr. Cameron had prepared. I assured General Wynkoop I would return that night prepared to move on the next morning. He felt in every way the need and urgency of this support and the advice of the regular officers, and the confidence which regular troops would give his men. Colonel Delafield and Captain Tyler returned with me as far as York. They knew why I was going. They volunteered on arriving at Philadelphia to write to the General-in-Chief telling him of my movements and approving of all I had done, and, as far as they knew, I intended. Colonel Delafield has since informed me that he did so. Late that afternoon Major Thomas, with 400 cavalry (dismounted), tolerably equipped, arrived at Harrisburg. Major Sherman had not arrived. By dark we had embarked on the cars, and, followed by the bridge builders and materials, we reached York near midnight, when we were stopped by notice of an approaching locomotive with a bearer of dispatches from Washington directing the return to York, and moving, via Philadelphia, of all troops on the Northern

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Central Railroad. Telegraphic communication was frequently interrupted, so I could get no information as to the source of the orders or the name of their bearer, other than that the orders were from Washington and peremptory. So little faith did I put in the messages that I resisted in every possible way the execution of the order, hoping that daybreak would correct the error, if one there was, and enable us to move to our destination. My numerous dispatches evidence my determination that the troops should not return to York until I had positive evidence of the order. The railroad officials refused to move us on prior to knowing the track was clear. Daylight came, and with it the returning troops and the following orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1861.

The President, with a desire to gratify the mayor of Baltimore, who fears that bloodshed would necessarily result from the passage through that city of the troops from Pennsylvania at this moment on the way, directs that they shall return to York, in Pennsylvania. This order refers to the troops now said to be at Cockeysville, Md., en route for this city. It will be obeyed by the officers in command, who will take care to leave force sufficient along the road to keep it safe from depredation of every kind and within his entire control.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

THE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE U. S. TROOPS NOW ON THE WAY FROM HARRISBURG TO BALTIMORE.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 21, 1861.

It is understood that a body of volunteers approaching this city has reached Cockeysville or other points within seventeen or twenty miles by rail of Baltimore. The obstructions in the railroads within Baltimore and its neighborhood, and still more the unhappy excitement temporarily existing in that city, have induced the President (to avoid collision and bloodshed) to direct that those volunteers return to Harrisburg and take the route via Susquehanna, thence to embark in steamers for Annapolis and to proceed down the Delaware and through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in sufficient tugs or other crafts to Annapolis, as Major-General Patterson shall direct. Major Belger, assistant quartermaster, will convey this written order to the commander of the volunteers in question, and, if necessary, accompany them to Philadelphia and beyond in order to facilitate this movement. He will also leave directions at Harrisburg to prevent volunteers from approaching Washington through Baltimore until further orders.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Since writing the within order it has been changed by the lieutenant-general, by the directions of the President. I now add that I direct the railroad to be kept open at all hazards so as to give to the United States the power to send troops or munitions if the necessity for bringing them by that route shall occur by failure or inability of the mayor of Baltimore to keep his faith with the President.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

I at once saw that a great mistake had been committed in bringing all the troops back to York. I said so to Major Belger, but he insisted that he had carried out his latest orders and his understanding with the Secretary of War. As the troops withdrew from Cockeysville the incendiaries followed and destroyed other bridges in Maryland. My mission was at an end. Major Belger was my superior and had orders to accompany the troops. The little time I had I devoted to taking care of the troops, so far as lodging and provisions were necessary and keeping them under control. After seeing thus to their comfort I returned to Harrisburg, and as soon as possible that afternoon I reported in person to General Patterson in this city, and fully posted him as to the state of affairs on the Northern Central Railroad. I

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returned to Harrisburg the same night to close my connection with the expedition, by arrangements with Governor Curtin and the railroad officials, and to hasten to Washington. From Harrisburg I sent the following letters and dispatches:

HARRISBURG, *April 24, 1861.*

Major BELGER,
York, Pa.:

I return the dispatches belonging to General Wynkoop (the orders from Washington). I delivered them to General Patterson; informed him of all that had passed and the location of the troops. He confirmed my views of the order, *i. e.*, to retain the troops on the road to protect the route, and at all hazards, but said it was now too late. The withdrawal of those troops will cause bloodshed and the fall of Washington from starvation alone. I cannot go to York. If you wish anything for the troops I will order it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General PATTERSON:

A bearer of dispatches for you has just arrived from Washington. He says provisions will last—abundant for the present. Re-enforcements will soon be in on the Annapolis route. Camp and garrison equipage should be sent to the troops called into service, and they not permitted to rely on hotels. I directed Captain Turnley, assistant quartermaster, to report for duty to Col. Charles Thomas. It will be well to add to instead of diminishing the force at York. I go to Washington at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Thomas, still at York, telegraphed me that he had received orders for Washington, but to go mounted and fully equipped. He asked to be ordered to Carlisle Barracks. I had reported to Washington and to Headquarters of the Army by every opportunity what I had done. I therefore telegraphed as follows:

Col. H. L. SCOTT,
Headquarters of the Army, New York City:

A bearer of dispatches just in from Washington says provisions are abundant for troops at present, and that re-enforcements will soon reach the city. Major Thomas wishes the companies of his regiment sent to Carlisle. They can be quickly remounted there. I urge it for other reasons I cannot give here. I go to Washington to-morrow at 8 a. m.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major THOMAS:

Your request is with Colonel Scott—urged by me. Captain Hastings will muster the companies at York. I leave at 8 a. m. to-morrow for Washington; also Colonel Porter. Get here before that hour.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the morning of the 25th, in company with Mr. Thomas A. Scott, and Col. Andrew Porter, whose willing and efficient services I had enlisted, I left by rail for Hagerstown and thence by carriage to Washington, where we arrived at sunrise the next morning. As soon as possible that day I made my official report in person. Colonel Porter and Mr. Scott also gave to the honorable Secretary of War their impressions of affairs as seen and left in Pennsylvania. At my suggestion Colonel Porter was ordered to return to Harrisburg and assume the duties I had left. Mr. Scott was assigned by the Secretary of War to replace Capt. Carlisle P. Patterson in charge of the railroad to Annapolis, on which the great experience of some railroad man like Mr. Scott was absolutely needed. My verbal report was acceptable to

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the General-in-Chief and to the Secretary of War. I was verbally ordered by the General-in-Chief to report here to Major-General Patterson as his assistant adjutant-general, and to hasten to Annapolis, there to post General Butler as to affairs in Washington and to urge upon him "to stud the railroad from Annapolis with men" and secure it from all injury. I reported for duty to General Patterson on the 28th instant [ultimo]. I passed through Annapolis on the 27th; delivered General Scott's message to General Butler and had full time and opportunity to see that General Butler was doing all that was in his power for the efficiency of the service with which he was intrusted. In closing this narrative I deem it my duty, and just and proper to all concerned, that I should give the following incidents connected with my short tour of service in Pennsylvania.

First. After the 19th August [April] all communication with Washington was broken for several days and more than two days was required to send there by messenger and get a reply. Seated in Governor Curtin's telegraph office at the capitol, Governor Curtin handed me the following dispatch, suggesting at the time I should reply to it as I had to others already received from the same person:

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 21, 1861.*

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisbury, Pa.:

An officer of the Army here has received an order to muster in Missouri regiments. General Harney refuses to let them remain in the arsenal grounds or permit them to be armed. I wish these facts to be communicated to the Secretary of War by special messenger and instructions sent immediately to Harney to receive the troops at the arsenal and arm them. Our friends distrust Harney very much. He should be superseded immediately by putting another commander in the district. The object of the secessionists is to seize the arsenal with its 70,000 stand of arms, and he refuses the means of defending it. We have plenty of men but no arms.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

A previous message had been received asking that Capt. N. Lyon, Second Infantry, should be assigned as mustering officer and to arm and equip the troops and to command them, and I had replied that Lieut. J. M. Schofield, then in Saint Louis, had been detailed as mustering officer. Other telegrams came urging Lyon's appointment, so when the above dispatch was handed to me, I felt it was my duty, and that I would be justified to use the name and authority of the Secretary of War and of the General-in-Chief, and I at once telegraphed:

HARRISBURG, PA., *April 21, 1861.*

General HARNEY,
Commanding, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, is detailed to muster in the troops at Saint Louis, and to use them for the protection of public property. You will see that they are properly armed and equipped.

By order of Lieutenant-General Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *April 21, 1861.*

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Capt. N. Lyon, Second Infantry, has been detailed to muster in the troops at Saint Louis and to use them for the protection of public property.

By order of the Secretary of War:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Similar telegrams were sent to Maj. Seth Williams and to Captain Lyon.

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Second. I was in constant communication with General Patterson, who knew under what authority I was acting. Fearing for the safety of the forts in Delaware Bay, he asked me, giving his reasons, for authority to place them in charge of Capt. A. A. Gibson, Second Artillery, and to garrison them with volunteers. I replied as follows:

HARRISBURG, PA., *April 23, 1861.*

General ROBERT PATTERSON,
Philadelphia:

Lieutenant-General Scott orders you at once to accept the services of a loyal and efficient force, and secure the forts on the Delaware.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The request and order were carried out by General Patterson.

Third. The officers accompanying Major Thomas were, without exception, Southern men. They were all anxious, excited, in doubt as to what should be their immediate action, and gloomy as to the future. They had their private conferences, and evidently looked to Major Thomas' action as their present guide. I knew Major Thomas' views. I had no doubt of his course. But I did fear that some if not all his subordinates would tender their resignations and ask to be left behind. One officer had done so before leaving Carlisle Barracks, and had gone to his home in Maryland. Just before entering the cars which were about to start, one of them turning to Major Thomas, and in hearing of all the others and of Colonel Porter and myself, asked: "What shall we do?" Promptly came the reply, "We are ordered to Washington, and there we go. There will be time enough after getting there for you to decide what to do." In a few minutes we were in motion for Baltimore. This incident and other events satisfied me that whatever the obstacles we should meet with, these officers would do their full duty so long as in the service, and until officially relieved at Washington. Prior to these companies leaving Carlisle Barracks Lieutenant Jenifer obtained a leave of absence. While peaceably and quietly going to his home he was arrested and imprisoned by some State or city official, on the suspicion of disloyalty and intention to join the insurgents in Baltimore. On Governor Curtin referring the case to me I urged his release, on the ground that there was no justification of the arrest. In consequence of the almost total absence at Harrisburg of arms, ammunition, and all ordnance and quartermaster's equipment and commissary stores, I felt compelled, in the absence of all officers of these departments, and in the interests of the military service, and on account of the great stake at risk (the safety at Washington), to assume authority and give extraordinary orders, in the name of the Secretary of War or of the General-in-Chief, to the commanders of the arsenals at Pittsburg, Frankford, and Governor's Island, to quartermasters and commissaries at Philadelphia, to assign officers of experience to duty, and to authorize feeding of troops at hotels. I trust these assumptions of authority, involving extraordinary expense in some cases, will be sanctioned. If I erred in judgment I hope the object to be accomplished will prove my justification. As an earnest evidence of my efforts I will merely add that I left Washington totally unprepared for so long a stay, and so fully occupied was I that I had to take my meals as chance offered, and night and day my time was given to the service for which I was sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[Inclosures.]

[HARRISBURG,] *April 18 [19?], 1861—8.15 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER NEW YORK ARSENAL,
Governor's Island, N. Y.:

Send 10,000 sets of equipments for rifled muskets, 200,000 rounds of rifle-musket ammunition, and 100,000 rounds of buck and ball cartridges at once to the Governor of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg. Telegraph when coming.

By command of General Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officer Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia.)

—

APRIL 18 [19?], 1861—8.15 p. m.

SUPERINTENDENT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY,
Springfield, Mass.:

Send at once to the Governor of Pennsylvania 10,000 rifled muskets, and inform me what is coming.

By order of the Secretary of War:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA., *April 19, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: There must be some error in relation to the orders on this arsenal for muskets, accouterments, and ammunition for Governor Curtin. I received orders from the Ordnance Office, dated 18th instant, to send to the Governor 1,000 rifled muskets altered, with 40,000 cartridges and 1,000 sets of accouterments. This is the only order I had received when your telegram of to-day reached me.* I immediately telegraphed to the colonel of ordnance that I would send the muskets and ammunition, but had not the accouterments. He replied directing me to press the issue of the accouterments, and to get them by contract, doubling the number. I immediately gave orders for the manufacture in Philadelphia of accouterments with all possible dispatch, with directions to let me know when every thousand should be ready. After supplying the 1,000 rifled muskets and 40,000 cartridges ordered for Governor Curtin, to which I will add 300 sets of accouterments (all I have), there will remain at this arsenal 2,535 rifled muskets and 4,990 smooth-bore, all of the old caliber, (.69-inch,) and 45,000 ball cartridges. The rifled muskets are without long-range sights, and I will have to put those sights on 256 of the 1,000 for the Governor to make them uniform with and as serviceable as the rest of the 1,000. This work I put in hand this morning, and am pressing it as fast as my means will permit.

While writing I have a telegram from the Ordnance Office ordering the issue to General Patterson, in Philadelphia, of 5,000 muskets with accouterments and all the ammunition I can. I shall send the smooth-bore, and the issue will leave me 2,525 altered rifled muskets only on hand and no ammunition. My supply of the latter I shall replenish with all possible dispatch. Excuse this detail, which is necessary to

* See second, *ante*.

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explain any apparent delay in filling orders for supplies, all of which I have used every possible exertion to comply with promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MAYNADIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

—

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 19, 1861.

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Harrisburg:

MAJOR: Your telegram of this day was received this afternoon, and I telegraphed you in reply as follows:

Your telegram received. Captain Maynadier wrote me to-day, stating that the only order he has received to send arms to Harrisburg is for 1,000 muskets, with ammunition, for the Governor of Pennsylvania; that he could not state exactly when they would be ready, as some of the arms had to be sighted. Not a moment will be lost in sending them when I am advised of their being ready.

No delay will arise in this office in sending any and all military stores to their destination from or to any point as soon as I have advice that transportation is required. An agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad called this morning to have 5,000 muskets, &c., sent to-day, but I know nothing of them, and it appears that Captain Maynadier knows of but 1,000 stand.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. THOMAS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

—

PITTSBURG, [*April*] *20, 1861.*

Col. F. J. PORTER:

Only 2,300 percussion muskets remain, and 3,000 have been ordered to Indianapolis.

JNO. SYMINGTON,
Major of Ordnance.

—

[APRIL 20, 1861.]

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

I could not obtain the ammunition until to-day. It will leave by the first train at 4 p. m.

CHAS. THOMAS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

—

Major PORTER,
Governor's Room, Capitol:

Ammunition not received from New York or Springfield. The 10,000 guns are here. Please hurry it forward.

T. A. SCOTT.

—

[APRIL 21, 1861]—8.20 p. m.

Col. H. L. SCOTT, U. S. Army,
114 West Eleventh street, New York:

Send as soon as possible the arms and ammunition to the Governor of Pennsylvania I telegraphed for. I am off for Ashland.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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(Received April 22, 1861.)

Bvt. Maj. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have communicated with both the commanding officers of Frankford Arsenal and Major Thornton, but do not know whether they have the supplies.

H. L. SCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Adjutant-General.

—

BALTIMORE, [*April*] *19*, [*1861.*]

Major PORTER:

I suppose J. D. Cameron has advised you of transactions here to-day; of refusal of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to convey troops to Washington by request of Governor and mayor to president of Northern Central Railroad not to forward more troops. If not, on application he will show them to you. My desire is that you may be posted.

JOHN A. WRIGHT.

—

[APRIL 20, 1861.]

J. D. CAMERON:

Unless the Gunpowder bridge is guarded it will be burned down. Will order two companies from here to go down to protect it. Send re-enforcements immediately. Bring ammunition for those two companies; they will take only powder and buckshot. Shall Jamison send engine with freight cars with troops down? If so, give him directions. The troops will be ready to go down this evening as soon as you give the order. Answer at Goldsborough.

J. A. WRIGHT.

(Sent by J. D. Cameron to T. A. Scott and Major Porter. Answer immediately.)

—

APRIL 20, [1861.]

General PATTERSON,
Philadelphia:

Will place to-night on the road to Baltimore 2,000 men to protect and repair it and threaten that city.

F. J. PORTER.

—

[APRIL 20, 1861.]

Major THOMAS and
Major GRAHAM,
Carlisle, Pa.:

Send here by train at 7 a. m. to-morrow four companies armed, equipped, with ammunition, and four days' provisions in haversacks, if you have them—as little baggage as possible. An officer of the highest rank wanted.

By authority of General Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HARRISBURG, *April 20, 1861.*

Col. H. L. SCOTT,
Headquarters of the Army, New York City:

Major Thomas' command, ordered to Washington, requires immediately 400 Sharps carbines, 300 Colt revolvers, 300 cavalry sabers, 32,000 rounds of ammunition, and caps for carbines; same for pistols. Please order them to Carlisle, Pa.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA., *April 20, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I will go with my entire force, as efficiently equipped as the means we have will admit, by the train this afternoon, as you request in your dispatch dated 3 a. m. to day.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major, Commanding.

Second Cavalry.—1 major. Company B—1 captain, 54 enlisted men. Company E—1 captain, 43 enlisted men. Company G—1 lieutenant, 61 enlisted men. Company I—1 captain, 58 enlisted men.

—

CARLISLE, *April 21, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

Received your communication of yesterday at 12 m. to-day. Have not yet got recruits. Will move as soon after as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major, U. S. Army.

—

CARLISLE, *April 21, 1861.*

Major PORTER:

All ready.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major.

—

[APRIL 21, 1861.]

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Carlisle:

Send a company at once to join Major Thomas at Harrisburg. A train is now on the way to bring them. Send with them the rations of the recruits assigned to the cavalry yesterday, and issue rations upon a provision return, which will be sent up. Send the tents which the cavalry used in camp. Have all ready when the train arrives.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CARLISLE, [*April 22, 1861.*]

Maj. F. J. PORTER, U. S. Army:

Your dispatch just received. The train is here. How many recruits do you wish me to send? Have but few that are at all instructed in the use of their arms.

L. P. GRAHAM,
Major.

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CARLISLE BARRACKS, *April 22, 1861.*

Major [PORTER:]

I have the honor to state in regard to the detachment which will leave here in about an hour to report to Major Thomas, at Harrisburg, that they are by no means well instructed. They have been too short a time at the depot for them to be well drilled. You said nothing about sending an officer with the detachment. I send Lieutenant Jones in command of it. If he is not absolutely required I should like him sent back, as I have not enough officers at the post to perform the necessary garrison duties. I send with Lieutenant Jones' command only one box of cartridges. It is all I can possibly give them. I will then have left at this post only 1,000 cartridges. The ordinary musket cartridge, however, can be used for this arm. Will you have some ammunition sent here as soon as possible; also the rifles. I sent you a requisition by Major Thomas. I will have very few arms left when this party goes off. I had to arm nearly all of the Second Cavalry companies that were here, and issued them over 16,000 cartridges. Before these issues were made there was not more ordnance stores than was required at the depot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. GRAHAM,
Major, Second Dragoons.

—

HARRISBURG, *April 24, 1861.*

Major THOMAS,
York:

I have seen orders for you to move. I will give you, and collect where you may say, everything you wish. Horses are being purchased here. Reply by telegraph.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

YORK, *April 24, 1861.*

Col. F. J. PORTER:

I prefer to organize at Carlisle Barracks, as horses, &c., can be collected there much easier than here. A train is to be here by 6 a. m. to-morrow to take my command to Carlisle. Answer if you receive this.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major, Second Cavalry.

—

(Received 3.05 p. m.)

Major PORTER:

I have received this from Major Thomas:

YORK, *April 24.*

Col. A. PORTER:

Send me a train of twelve cars by 6 a. m. to-morrow, and I will return to Carlisle to receive the horses, arms, &c., and be making the necessary preparations spoken of between us last night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major, Second Cavalry.

A. PORTER.

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APRIL 24, 1861.

Col. CHARLES THOMAS,
Philadelphia:

Send as fast as can be procured 2,500 shoes and 100 pounds of horse-shoe nails and six sets of shoeing tools to Maj. George H. Thomas, Carlisle Barracks.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

PHILADELPHIA, *April 24, 1861.*

Major PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Will send 1,000 horseshoes, the nails, and shoeing tools by train to-morrow.

CHAS. THOMAS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *April 24, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER PITTSBURG ARSENAL:

Send at once by express train to Maj. George H. Thomas, Second Cavalry, at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 500 complete sets of cavalry equipments, saddles, bridles, saddle-bags, blankets, &c. Reply if you have them, and when they will come.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mr. Scott notified to secure train at Pittsburg.

—

PITTSBURG, [*April 24, 1861.*]

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

One hundred and seventy sets of horse equipments were sent to Carlisle Barracks on the 22d; 170 will be sent on the 27th, and the remainder can be sent in about ten days thereafter.

JOHN SYMINGTON,
Major of Ordnance.

—

YORK, *April 24,* [*1861.*]

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

The other four companies of Second Cavalry are expected to arrive in New York to-day. Ask Colonel Scott to order them to Carlisle Barracks immediately. I will give you good reason for this request to-morrow.

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

—

APRIL 24.

Maj. GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
York, Pa.:

Horses are being purchased rapidly here. Some sixty are now here, and the rest will be had in three days. I have ordered equipage, horse-shoes, shoeing tools, &c., which will be here to-morrow.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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APRIL 24.

Colonel SCOTT:

A bearer of dispatches just in from Washington says provisions are abundant for troops at present, and that re-enforcements will soon reach the city. Major Thomas wishes the companies of his regiments sent to Carlisle. They can be quickly remounted there. I urge it for other reasons I cannot give here. I go to Washington at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

YORK, *April 24, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

Can officer be sent here from Harrisburg to muster in the volunteers? I have been so busy that I could not attend to it.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major.

—

Major THOMAS:

Your request is with Colonel Scott—urged by me. Captain Hastings will muster the troops at York. I leave at 8 a. m. to-morrow for Washington; also Colonel P[orter]. Get here before that.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *April 24, 1861—3.30 p. m.*

Captain BRACKETT,
Second Cavalry, U. S. Army, Coverly's Hotel:

CAPTAIN: Horses are being purchased for the use of your four companies (Major Thomas commanding). The contractor is Mr. Colder. I inclose the terms, &c., which you will on the arrival of Major Thomas turn over to him. Until that time you will inspect such as may be presented to you by Mr. Colder, and say whether, in your opinion, they will answer. If so, they will at once be branded "U. S." on whatever part of the horse is customary in your regiment, and be considered as purchased for the Second Cavalry. It perhaps will be better, as the 405 horses are to be furnished in three or four days, not to be too critical, confining yourself to the fact of their being serviceable.

By order:

A. PORTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.

—

[APRIL] 24, [1861.]

Major PORTER:

Send an officer to York to muster companies into service. Major Thomas informs [me] he is ordered to Carlisle and cannot do it.

A. G. CURTIN.

—

Colonel SCOTT:

Send 700 cavalry arms and equipments and munitions immediately to commanding officer Carlisle Barracks. I sent you a requisition yesterday. Do not wait for it.

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YORK, *April 21, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

Captain Cochran desires me to say that he will have a company of fifty men ready by Wednesday morning. Perhaps one of the Hanover companies would supply their places until then if necessary. The York company will require arms and ammunition. Your dispatch was received, and will be attended to. Have they persons and tools in camp to cut up the beef, or shall I send one along?

ALEX. SMALL.

—

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

If the troops from below will not remain in York we can supply them with bread and meat at the cars. It will be difficult to have coffee there for the whole number. Let me know whether any will remain here, and how the Hanover troops are to be provided for.

ALEX. SMALL.

—

Major PORTER:

There is a company of 130 men at the Hanover Junction waiting for conveyance to this place. The junction is twelve miles from York, on the railway. They are out of provisions. The officer now here wishes to know what shall be done.

ALEX. SMALL.

—

Major PORTER:

The two companies from Hanover will require provisions. Shall I supply them out of the rations here for troops to arrive?

ALEX. SMALL.

—

YORK, *April 21, 1861.*

Major PORTER:

I will have ready to be shipped 15,400 rations by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Our citizens will send enough to our York troops to last them several days. Two companies from Hanover just arrived here; one of them with few or no arms. Say to J. D. Cameron to have a train here at 6 o'clock in the morning to take the rations to Parkton. We may probably raise another company here, but have neither arms nor ammunition.

ALEX. SMALL.

—

STEVENS' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,
[*April 22, 1861.*]

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MY DEAR PORTER: Monday, 7 p. m. Just arrived, and give you the best information I can obtain. It is derived from Mr. Stevens, the proprietor of the Continental Hotel, where I now am. The Seventh New York Regiment went through here to Annapolis, and are now in position at the Relay Station on the Baltimore and Washington road. Massachusetts regiments, under General Butler, went from here to Annapolis, and are stationed there. The station at Havre de Grace ferry, east side of the Susquehanna, is guarded by Pennsylvania or

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other U. S. volunteers, and is the point of embarkation for Annapolis, to which point (Havre de Grace ferry) the communication is open from here. It is not known or believed here that the steam ferry-boat at Havre de Grace has been injured in any way. New York and Massachusetts troops since last Friday, or, rather, Saturday, embark from New York for Annapolis. Troops went from here (besides Sherman's battery) this afternoon for Havre de Grace, and are expected to go to-morrow and next day thence to Annapolis and Washington. Numerous families (ladies and children) have arrived here from Baltimore, leaving their houses open to the public—in other words, mob—laboring under the greatest anxiety; Mr. Stevens says as many as 200. If the communication you held this morning to within twelve miles of Baltimore, and but a short distance farther to the post of the Seventh Regiment, is ordered to be abandoned and the troops to fall back to Harrisburg, thus exposing every bridge to be destroyed—if such is ordered I fear we are not under military command; something must be wrong. I would exercise a wise discretion, and consider as to keeping the bridges still guarded, even if I drew Wynkoop's command only to the Pennsylvania line. If the alarm of good citizens, females, and children, be in Baltimore such as may be inferred from Mr. Stevens' statement to me, Governor Hicks will be the first to seek for aid and assistance from General Wynkoop's command and your line of operations. I can but hope it may be maintained, studiously carrying out the President's proclamation; but orders to the adjutants-general through the Quartermaster-General is most extraordinary for so remarkable a strategic movement.

Very truly, yours,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
U. S. Army.

—

YORK, [*April 22, 1861*]—*1 a. m.*

Major BELGER,
Ashland:

Is it necessary that the volunteers should be removed at once, and why?

[PORTER.]

—

Major BELGER:

Are any troops to be sent forward?

[PORTER.]

—

ASHLAND, [*April 22.*]

Major PORTER, *York:*

Yes, the Secretary of War directed the volunteers there to be immediately withdrawn to Harrisburg, Pa. Their further disposition I will hereafter advise. The road will have to be protected by regular troops. What force of the latter have you in Harrisburg, or that could be sent here to-day? First, however, start trains to bring back the volunteers immediately. I will telegraph the instructions of the Department in regard to the protection of the road after you have answered me what force of regular troops there is at Harrisburg. I have also sent the dispatches to Harrisburg by Mr. Palmer on special train, which left here at 8.30.

BELGER,
Major.

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[APRIL 22.]

Major [BELGER:]

Do you say that the Secretary of War directs the volunteers to be withdrawn from Ashland and the protection of the road?

[PORTER.]

—

(Received April 22, 1861—3.40 p. m.)

Major PORTER:

I will be in Harrisburg at 4 o'clock with the dispatches brought by Major Belger from the Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General Scott.

W. J. P[ALMER.]

—

Major PORTER:

DEAR SIR: If you should desire to see me while in the city you can find me at this telegraph office up to 9.45 to-night, or in the morning at Pennsylvania Railroad central office, 300 Willing's alley.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER.

—

YORK, *April 22, 1861—3.20 p. m.*

Major BELGER,
Ashland:

There are no regular troops to take the place of those removed. I am appealed to to keep the volunteers where they are, and I consider the appeal most proper and just. If these volunteers are removed you will have an unguarded road, and by night a worthless one. I left it secure, the people protected, and by the security of the bridge capable of re-enforcement, and to-day would have re-enforced it strongly. I wish you to understand the position of affairs fully before you remove the volunteers and subject the road to an irreparable injury.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

ASHLAND, *April 22, 1861.*

Major PORTER:

Are the troops that are at Bridgeport volunteers or regulars?

BELGER.

—

ASHLAND, *April 22, 1861.*

Major PORTER,
Harrisburg:

If volunteers, they are not to be sent forward. Such is the instruction of the Secretary of War at this time.

JAS. BELGER,
Major.

—

ASHLAND, *April 22, 1861.*

Major PORTER:

Please inform me the number and description of regular troops you have.

BELGER,
Major.

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[Major BELGER:]
A battery from the West. Do you know whose?

[PORTER.]

—

ASHLAND, *April 22.*

Major PORTER:
I was told in Washington Major Sherman's. The reason I ask is the chief of police is here and returns to the mayor to know if there will be any opposition to its passing, and that he will send me answer. I will then telegraph you.

JAMES BELGER,
Major.

—

[Major BELGER:]
Are the volunteers at Ashland to return here to stay?

[PORTER.]

—

[Major PORTER:]
In answer to your message I will say it is not contemplated the regiments will remain long in Harrisburg. See instructions which I have forwarded to you by Mr. Palmer. Meet me to-night at the depot.

JAMES BELGER,
Major.

—

[APRIL 22, 1861.]

Major BELGER:
Have you any orders for Major P.?

[PORTER.]

—

[Major PORTER:]
I have no orders. I am instructed to return with the troops to Washington.

[BELGER.]

—

Colonel MCDOWELL,
Bridgeport:
Return here with your command.

[PORTER.]

—

Major BELGER:
How soon must the train be down? It is difficult to start them this time of day. Do you wish me to start the train right away to bring the volunteers up?

PORTER.

—

Major PORTER:
I will answer your question as soon as the general returns with the instructions from camp.

[BELGER.]

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Mr. JAMES C. CLARKE,
Superintendent Northern Central Railroad, Ashland:

SIR: As soon as the train arrives with workmen I wish them to go to work repairing the road for the benefit of the United States Government. I shall cause them to be protected and to work, and have taken charge of the work for the United States Government.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

ASHLAND, *April 22, 1861.*

Major PORTER:

I will try and do so. I sent to York for some pickles and raw onions. Major Belger is exceedingly impatient to have the trains arrive to take the volunteers back.

J. C. CLARKE.

—

HARRISBURG, *April 22, 1861.*

Major PORTER,
York, Pa.:

Superintendent Clarke has failed to stop the trains, and two of them are at Ashland, while the rest are past the last telegraphic station on their way down. The men have left their positions and are standing on the track ready to enter the cars. What orders shall be sent? Answer.

J. D. CAMERON.

—

YORK—11 p. m.

Mr. CAMERON:

Do not let any train move till I see General Wynkoop. Let the troops go to their places and sleep.

F. J. P.

—

HARRISBURG.

Major PORTER,
York:

Superintendent Clarke has failed to stop the trains, and two of them are at Ashland, while the rest are past the last telegraphic station on their way down. The men have left their positions and are standing on the track ready to enter the cars. Clarke telegraphs that our volunteers are surrounded with police and horse troops to see them off, and if they do not leave promptly a fight must ensue, and that damage will probably be done to bridges on this side. Clarke is afraid to hold the train and troops until you arrive. Under the circumstances shall he start them? Answer us at Harrisburg.

J. D. CAMERON.
W. J. PALMER.

—

YORK, *April 23—2 a. m.*

J. D. CAMERON:

Tell Mr. Clarke to communicate with General Wynkoop, and say I am coming to take care of them.

Later.—Stop all arrangements for sending troops in this direction from Harrisburg. I will be in Harrisburg in time to go to Philadelphia.

F. J. PORTER.

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HARRISBURG, [*April* —.]

Major PORTER,
Capitol:

You will oblige me by detailing one company to guard our bridges between this and Parkton. I am fearful from the information I am now receiving that an attempt may be made to destroy them to-night. You should hasten the departure of the troops from here.

Yours,

J. D. CAMERON,
Vice-President.

—

[APRIL 22, 1861—p. m.]

General WYNKOOP:

Where are you going with your command?

PORTER.

—

APRIL 23—a. m.

[Major PORTER:]

Ordered from Maryland by order of General Scott and Secretary of War. You have my order.

WYNKOOP.

—

General W.:

Can you camp all your men at the Junction?

PORTER.

—

[Major PORTER:]

Have nothing but unground coffee, rice, and beef. No supper last night, and nothing for the men this morning.

[WYNKOOP.]

—

Major PORTER:

I cannot get the coffee made. There are only four or five dwellings here. It would require 300 gallons to give each man a pint. They have changed camp this morning to the woods on account of shade and better water. A regular officer was clearly wanted last night; too much confusion. Several accidents resulted from the want of order—one death.

J. C. CLARKE.

—

General W.:

I will send meals if you will secure the bridges and road and fix your camp, and maintain your post at all hazards.

PORTER.

—

Major PORTER:

No ground is suitable for the command to encamp here. At York there is good ground. Will obey any command the Government gives me. Think it would be best to stop at York, and not here.

[WYNKOOP.]

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Mr. CAMERON:

Has Colonel McClellan arrived?

PORTER.

—

General WYNKOOP:

Fix a camp. Seize every bridge in front and rear. Re-enforcement to be sent you immediately; tents also.

PORTER.

—

[Major PORTER:]

There is no ground at this place that would be suitable for my command, and cannot get any near road.

[WYNKOOP.]

—

YORK, *April 23—a. m.*

General WYNKOOP:

The Government orders that this road be secured at all hazards. Can you, and will you, do it? Can you, and will you, do it from that point or by advancing to Shrewsbury? Go to Shrewsbury if you can execute your orders.

PORTER.

—

Major PORTER:

If I take my command out here I cannot hold them without food. The men are in a very bad condition, and must have something to eat. Will come on to York and get their provisions and make any arrangements that will be acceptable to the Government.

[WYNKOOP.]

—

General W[YNKOOP]:

Where is Major Belger? Tell him to come here.

PORTER.

—

General W[YNKOOP]:

I will supply food immediately if you will say where you determine to locate.

PORTER.

—

[Major PORTER:]

Give my men their breakfast at York and I can then take them wherever you wish, and guard all the bridges on the road if sanctioned by Secretary of War or General Scott.

[WYNKOOP.]

—

General W[YNKOOP]:

The Secretary of War directs the road to be held at all risk, and if you bring all your men here you will lose your bridges.

PORTER.

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[Major PORTER:]

Will stop in the cars until I can find a place to encamp. My men must have tents and provisions. Major Belger is one mile and a half below me, in last car.

[WYNKOOP.]

—

General W[YNKOOP]:

I will send provisions immediately, and tents are to come from the city by order of Governor Curtin. If you can let Major Belger come up, do so. Where will you encamp?

PORTER.

—

[Major PORTER:]

I cannot yet say. The ground must be found. There is none near the road here.

[WYNKOOP.]

—

General W[YNKOOP]:

Come here with your command and go into camp, leaving men to guard the bridges to this place.

PORTER.

—

HARRISBURG, *April 22.*

Col. J. F. [F. J.] PORTER:

Please send commissary and camp at Chambersburg. We send two regiments this evening, and increase the camp to five regiments by Friday if wish it.

A. G. CURTIN.

—

HARRISBURG, *April 23.*

General WYNKOOP,
York:

General Williams will repair immediately to Chambersburg, Pa., and assume command of the forces mustered into the service of the United States, and as rapidly as possible put them in a condition for active service.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

Col. C. THOMAS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia:

General E. C. Williams commanding U. S. forces at Chambersburg, Pa. Tents and camp and garrison equipage for two regiments of ten companies each. Each company seventy-seven officers and men.

By order:

[F. J. PORTER.]

—

YORK.

Major PORTER:

Do not know where General Williams is. I suppose at Harrisburg. Have forwarded dispatch to him.

GEO. C. WYNKOOP.

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HARRISBURG, *April 23, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
Capitol:

The following message received for you:

PITTSBURG, *April 23.*

After diligent inquiry no troops are en route from Minnesota.

JNO. McNITT.

T. A. SCOTT.

—

Major PORTER:

A friend in the office desires you to know that a large number of the privates and officers are off duty on leave granted by those in charge. As the residence of many of the parties is within thirty to fifty miles of camp, numbers may fail to return to the service for regular drill. I promised to communicate as above.

SCOTT.

—

APRIL 24,* [1861.]

General PATTERSON:

Washington will fall from starvation alone within ten days. Provisions and men must be sent at once. Nothing can be done [in] this direction. Three regiments at York can be profitably used if on arrival in Philadelphia they are supplied with cooking utensils and provisions.

[F. J. PORTER.]

—

APRIL 24,* [1861.]

Lieut. Col. H. L. SCOTT,
Headquarters of the Army:

Washington will fall from starvation alone within ten days. Effective aid must go from New York, and if by transports, well guarded against steam privateers off Cape Henry and in the bay armed with 6-pounder rifled cannon. I stay here to carry out the orders of the General-in-Chief.

F. J. PORTER.

—

PHILADELPHIA, *April 24.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

I have your telegram, and have acted on your suggestion. I will hurry forward the men now here, with such arms and ammunition as we have. Provisions and cooking utensils are being prepared, but we suffer sadly for want of experienced officers in the quartermaster's and commissary departments. I am advised that at least 5,000 additional troops will be at Annapolis to-day from New York and Massachusetts. If the three regiments now at York can be made available to withdraw the attention of the insurgents from the Annapolis route they should be retained for that purpose.

R. PATTERSON.

—

HARRISBURG, *April 24.*

General PATTERSON:

A bearer of dispatches for you has just arrived from Washington. He says provisions will last—abundant for the present. Re-enforcements

* Another copy is dated April 23.

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will soon be in on the Annapolis route. Camp and garrison equipage should be sent to the troops called into service, and they not permitted to rely on hotels. I directed Captain Turnley, assistant quartermaster, to report for duty to Col. Charles Thomas. It will be well to add to instead of decreasing the force at York. I go to Washington at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, [*April*] *24.*

Col. F. J. PORTER:

We are procuring camp and garrison equipage and will soon be able to furnish proper supplies to the troops called into service. Let the two regiments at Camp Curtin be ordered to join General Wynkoop for instruction, and to give him such a force as will distract the attention of the parties across the line. General Keim goes down to-night with nearly two regiments.

R. PATTERSON.

APRIL 24.

Major PORTER,
Office Northern Central Railroad:

Has your messenger gone to Washington? If not, send him up here.

A. G. CURTIN.

Governor CURTIN,
Capitol:

I go, also Col. Andrew Porter and Thomas A. Scott, at 8 to-morrow via Hagerstown and Frederick.

F. J. PORTER.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1861.

Major WEBB:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th of April, stating that in consequence of the arrival of large numbers of troops in this city, the emergency has ceased which called the company now commanded by you into service, and that you would be pleased, therefore, to have an authority to disband your company, and have an honorable discharge from service for it. Concurring fully with you, I readily grant you the authority asked for, and in doing so I beg to extend to you, and through you to the men under your command, the assurance of my high appreciation of the very prompt and patriotic manner in which your company was organized for the defense of the capital, and the very efficient service rendered by it during the time of its existence.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1861.

Maj. G. D. Ramsay, of the Ordnance Corps, in command of the U. S. Arsenal, will command such troops as are stationed there for its protection according to his rank in the Army. He will cause the volunteer

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militia mustered into the service to be thoroughly instructed in the drills and practiced at the target without delay.

By order of Colonel Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1861.

The foot companies of volunteers of the District of Columbia in the service of the United States will be organized in battalions according to the plan approved by the lieutenant-general commanding in chief, and the field officers will be assigned to command by the colonel commanding.

The President's Mounted Guard will not be attached to any battalion, but will be reported direct to the headquarters District of Columbia.

Each commandant of battalion will appoint an acting sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant for his battalion.

By order of Colonel Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 3, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Ohio Volunteers, Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: I have read and carefully considered your plan for a campaign,* and now send you confidentially my own views, supported by certain facts of which you should be advised.

First. It is the design of the Government to raise 25,000 additional regular troops, and 60,000 volunteers for three years. It will be inexpedient either to rely on the three-months' volunteers for extensive operations or to put in their hands the best class of arms we have in store. The term of service would expire by the commencement of a regular campaign, and the arms not lost be returned mostly in a damaged condition. Hence I must strongly urge upon you to confine yourself strictly to the quota of three-months' men called for by the War Department.

Second. We rely greatly on the sure operation of a complete blockade of the Atlantic and Gulf ports soon to commence. In connection with such blockade we propose a powerful movement down the Mississippi to the ocean, with a cordon of posts at proper points, and the capture of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip; the object being to clear out and keep open this great line of communication in connection with the strict blockade of the sea-board, so as to envelop the insurgent States and bring them to terms with less bloodshed than by any other plan. I suppose there will be needed from twelve to twenty steam gun-boats, and a sufficient number of steam transports (say forty) to carry all the personnel (say 60,000 men) and material of the expedition; most of the gun-boats to be in advance to open the way, and the remainder to follow and protect the rear of the expedition, &c. This army, in which it is

* See McClellan to Scott, April 27, p. 338.

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not improbable you may be invited to take an important part, should be composed of our best regulars for the advance and of three-years' volunteers, all well officered, and with four months and a half of instruction in camps prior to (say) November 10. In the progress down the river all the enemy's batteries on its banks we of course would turn and capture, leaving a sufficient number of posts with complete garrisons to keep the river open behind the expedition. Finally, it will be necessary that New Orleans should be strongly occupied and securely held until the present difficulties are composed.

Third. A word now as to the greatest obstacle in the way of this plan—the great danger now pressing upon us—the impatience of our patriotic and loyal Union friends. They will urge instant and vigorous action, regardless, I fear, of consequences—that is, unwilling to wait for the slow instruction of (say) twelve or fifteen camps, for the rise of rivers, and the return of frosts to kill the virus of malignant fevers below Memphis. I fear this; but impress right views, on every proper occasion, upon the brave men who are hastening to the support of their Government. Lose no time, while necessary preparations for the great expedition are in progress, in organizing, drilling, and disciplining your three-months' men, many of whom, it is hoped, will be ultimately found enrolled under the call for three-years' volunteers. Should an urgent and immediate occasion arise meantime for their services, they will be the more effective. I commend these views to your consideration, and shall be happy to hear the result.

With great respect, yours, truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., May 4, 1861.*

The Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, commanded by Col. E. F. Jones, will without delay proceed to Annapolis Junction, and on its arrival there the commander of the regiment will report in person to Brig. Gen. B. F. Butler.

By order of Colonel Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OHIO VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Columbus, Ohio, May 4, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Army: The First Brigade, with the exception of the Second Regiment, detached in Pennsylvania, is at Camp Harrison, seven miles from Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The muster-rolls of these regiments have been kept open for a few days to enable the captains to replace the rejected men; probably closed to-day. Of the Second Brigade the First Regiment is in Pennsylvania; the Fourth and Eleventh at Camp Dennison, both mustered in; the Eighth at Camp Dennison, also mustered. Of the Seventh, a working party, 100 strong, went to

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Camp Dennison this morning. The remainder of the regiment will reach here to-morrow and Camp Dennison on Monday. The mustering of the Twelfth and Thirteenth is nearly completed. A working party of 100 from each will go to Camp Dennison on Monday morning, the regiments following on Tuesday morning. The ten regiments of State troops will mostly be in the same camp by the close of the week. I now think it will be advisable, both for efficiency and economy, to remove the First Brigade to Camp Dennison at an early day. I may replace it by one or two regiments of State troops.

Camp Dennison is situated directly on the Little Miami River and railroad, seventeen miles from Cincinnati. There is space for nearly 30,000 men, and the location is such that they can be moved rapidly to any part of the State, as well as to Cincinnati, to which place there is also an excellent turnpike but twelve miles in length. I have already taken steps to obtain early information of any movements from the south on Cincinnati, and hope soon to be in condition to meet it. I would suggest that such an advance can but be met by crossing to the Kentucky side, and would impress upon the general that I am fully aware of the necessity of taking no such step prematurely. I have sent Lieutenant Poe to make a reconnaissance of the southeastern frontier, to obtain information concerning the Virginia side, particularly the valley of the Great Kanawha and Fishing Creek, at the base of the Pan Handle. He is also instructed to ascertain, as far as practicable, the state of feeling of the inhabitants of the Virginia side, and to organize means of obtaining reliable and constant information from that quarter. I have sent about 500 stand of arms belonging to the State and some ammunition to the most exposed and alarmed points of that frontier. I have steadily resisted all application for troops in that direction for the present, not having any regiments armed and disciplined, but having them in position to check any strong attack without delay. I have also felt that it would be politic to avoid any display of force immediately on the frontier until I could learn the policy of the lieutenant-general.

I would beg leave to suggest that, to cover Steubenville and protect the loyal people of the Pan Handle, the most decisive movement, next to an advance up the Kanawha, would be to occupy the line of Fishing Creek, directly at the base of the Pan Handle. I have every reason to believe this to be a strong position, but shall know all about it in a few days. I learned to-day from a confidential and reliable source that there are at Memphis three steamers, the H. R. W. Hill, Mars, and Ohio Belle, chartered by General Pillow, said to be destined for Cairo. I at once telegraphed Governor Yates, Colonel Prentiss, and the adjutant-general of the Department of the West. I shall send down to-morrow night two secret agents, to endeavor to ascertain the truth of this, and will at once inform you, as well as the commanding officer at Cairo, of the result. I have no reason at the present time to apprehend any immediate danger on the frontier, but am certain that we should be on our guard. I will commence the distribution of arms to the men early in the week. No accouterments have yet reached us. I hope by Monday or Tuesday to be able to commence regular reports and returns. I feel the want of a good adjutant-general very much.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[2.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 27. } *Philadelphia, May 6, 1861.*

I. Colonel Nagle's regiment will at once replace at Newark by one company, Elkton by three companies, North East by one company, and Charleston by one company, the detachments of Colonel Dare's regiment, at those places. The detachments of Colonel Dare's regiment will, on being relieved, be gathered at Perryville and again be distributed by Colonel Dare under special instructions from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

Major-General SANDFORD, *New York:*

Nobody more highly estimates your value as a soldier than myself, and you will receive a hearty welcome from me. More than one brigade of your troops are here and more expected. Your right to follow them and command them is unquestionable, but your presence will be attended with one disadvantage. We are in critical circumstances, and it would take you weeks to make you as well acquainted with localities, officers, and men as Brevet Brigadier-General Mansfield, whom you would supersede as the commander of the department. Send troops by ocean and the Potomac River.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 20. } *Washington, D. C., May 8, 1861.*

Maj. S. P. Heintzelman, First Regiment of Infantry, having reported for duty at these headquarters, agreeably to General Orders, No. 12, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, he is hereby appointed acting inspector-general and attached to the headquarters of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 32. } *Philadelphia, May 8, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

III. The relations of the General Government to the railroad and steam-boat companies hence to Annapolis and Baltimore are the same as heretofore existing, and no control is exercised over their means of transportation, except the Government fixes the kind of passengers and supplies which shall not be transported, and an understanding exists that for transportation of troops and supplies for the Government to take precedence. * * *

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS OHIO VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I feel assured that you not only will not misunderstand me, but that you will patiently bear with me while I make an appeal to you that involves the entire interests of my command and of the West. I assumed control of an unorganized mass of men, with neither arms, clothing, equipments, supplies, discipline, instruction, nor money. I had no staff—not one single instructed officer to assist me—no orders, no authority to do anything. I knew that it must be your intention that the troops should be rendered efficient in the shortest possible time and that economy should be introduced. I felt that, from the many instances of official and personal kindness I had received from you, I could implicitly rely upon your support in any reasonable measures that might be taken by me. Please remember, too, that for several days we were entirely cut off from all communication with Washington, and that it was but fair to suppose that it might at any moment prove necessary for me to move to the assistance of the general under whom I learned my first lessons in war and whom I have been and ever shall be ready to support to the bitter end. Under these circumstances I for many days performed in person the duties of all the staff departments—imperfectly, it is true, but perhaps as fully as one man could. Knowing that Captain Dickerson was unemployed, I wrote to General Harney, begging him to lend me the captain. In his absence Major McKinstry was kind enough to send the captain to me, and I at once put him at work. Captain Burns providentially made his appearance with no duty on his hands. I took the opportunity, and kept him until I could obtain your approval. These officers have done themselves infinite credit—they have introduced system and economy; everything is going on in the regular order, and they have saved many thousands of dollars for the General Government. I learn that the corresponding departments in Illinois and Indiana are totally disorganized, and I counted upon these officers to introduce among the volunteers from those States a system as good as that now existing in Ohio. I cannot supply their places; there are no men in these States competent to perform the duty. If you will give me these two officers, general, I will undertake that they shall perform the whole duty of their departments in the district to the command of which I may be assigned. Without them I feel that there is no possibility of organizing the service. I would also urge that I may be allowed to retain Captain Granger, whose regiment is in New Mexico. He knows now most of the volunteers from this State, and is really indispensable to assist me in my efforts to instruct the officers and introduce discipline. Next to maintaining the honor of my country, general, the first aim of my life is to justify the good opinion you have expressed concerning me, and to prove that the great soldier of our country can not only command armies himself, but teach others to do so. I do not expect your mantle to fall on my shoulders, for no man is worthy to wear it; but I hope that it may be said hereafter that I was no unworthy disciple of your school. I cannot handle this mass of men, general; I cannot make an army to carry out your views unless I have the assistance of instructed soldiers. There are multitudes of brave men in the West, but no soldiers. I frankly and most earnestly call upon you to supply the want. I need not only the officers I have named, but a first-rate adjutant-general and two good aides-de-camp. Major Porter is my

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preference as adjutant-general. If I cannot have him I would be glad to have Captain Williams. Webb, of the Fifth Infantry, and young Kingsbury, just graduating, would suit me well as aides. The condition of things out here really makes an ordnance officer necessary. Captain Reno would be glad to serve with me, and I would be very glad to have him. I have written frankly to you, general, for I am sure you will understand me and will not misinterpret my motives. The good of the service is what I seek. I cannot work without tools. I cannot be everywhere and do everything myself. Give me the men and I will answer for it that I will take care of the rest. I have urgent demands for heavy guns. None are yet within my reach, notwithstanding your orders. It is absolutely necessary that a competent officer should at once go to Cairo and give directions as to its defense. I have none at my disposal, and have not the authority to go myself. Not one dollar have I yet received from the General Government nor any expression of opinion as to the steps I have taken. Excuse, general, the length of this. The matter is urgent, and I cannot well place it in a smaller compass. I ask your personal attention to it, and whatever the decision may be I will cheerfully acquiesce and take my measures accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OHIO VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Cincinnati, May 10, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: This will be handed to you by Lieut. L. A. Williams, Tenth Regiment Infantry, who is personally cognizant of many of the facts stated. The frontier of Indiana and Illinois is in a very excited and almost dangerous condition. In Ohio there is more calmness. I have been in more full communication with the people. A few arms have been supplied, and all means have been taken to quiet them along the frontier. Special messengers have reached me from the Governors of Indiana and Illinois demanding heavy guns and expressing great alarm. I sent Lieutenant Williams to confer with Governor Morton; to tell him that I have no heavy guns, and to explain to him the impropriety of placing them in position along the frontier just at the present time. I have promised Governor Yates some heavy guns at Cairo as soon as I can get them. I have as yet received none from Pittsburg, and learn from Major Symington that they are to come from New York. No time should be lost in forwarding a supply. It is on every account important that the whole Western frontier should be placed under one command as soon as possible. The people will gladly defer to military control, and it is important to calm them at once. If the general commanding still intends giving me the command, I would state that my view of the proper policy is to occupy Cairo strongly, though not with a great number of men; to avoid at other points on the river a display of troops or artillery at the present moment, but to hold them at central points, ready to move at a moment's notice; to encourage the organization of the people along the line into companies armed with private weapons until we are prepared to do better for them.

Whenever Cairo is placed under my command I should propose establishing a battery of heavy guns at the extreme southern point—a few

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light guns at the other angles of the line; all these batteries to be protected by stockades or earth-works, and closed at the gorge so as to resist an assault; the levee to be patrolled, a few guard boats employed, and three gun-boats (steam tugs from Lake Michigan would answer a good purpose) to be stationed near Cairo, heavily armed, provided with rockets, &c. I would also recommend that one or two of the Missouri regiments be stationed at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, on the Missouri side, and that they be intrenched there. With these precautions I think that two or three regiments will suffice for the defense of Cairo. Re-enforcements can be placed on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad in healthy positions. The gun-boats should be furnished at once. It may be necessary to send one of the Randall companies of artillery to Cairo. A park of artillery, with small magazines, should be established near Cincinnati. We have nothing of that kind in the West, and are totally destitute of heavy guns and ammunition. I hear a great deal of threatening news from the vicinity of Nashville, Memphis, &c. Much of it is no doubt exaggerated, yet there is enough to show that there is danger on this frontier; and in this connection I would call the attention of the General-in-Chief to the fact that we have no heavy guns, no efficient artillery of any kind, no cavalry, no money—few, in fact, of the elements of defense. In any event engineer troops should be organized, intrenching tools, bridge trains, &c., be prepared, reconnaissances conducted, artillery and ammunition placed in readiness.

I cannot disguise from myself the fact that this frontier is constantly liable to trouble along the entire length, and that we cannot too soon be prepared to meet it. I hear of concentration of troops at Nashville, Corinth, Point Pleasant (opposite Gallipolis), &c. No doubt there is some truth in these rumors, though perhaps exaggerated. I am very anxious to learn the views of the general in regard to Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. At any moment it may become necessary to act in some one of these directions. From reliable information I am sure that the Governor of Kentucky is a traitor. Buckner is under his influence, so it is necessary to watch them. I hear to-night that 1,000 secessionists are concentrating at a point opposite Gallipolis. Cairo is threatened. In view of these things, colonel, I again urge that I may have a few regular officers to complete my staff, so that I may promptly organize this mass of volunteers and be prepared to meet any emergency. To defend Cincinnati, if threatened, I see but one proper course, viz, to cross the river and occupy the heights. I wish the general's views on this point. Should the emergency occur, and no orders to the contrary reach me, I will take the responsibility of this step. Governor Morton is anxious to establish batteries against Louisville. I cannot permit this at present; it would only serve to irritate. I think we should watch for a little time longer the development of affairs in Kentucky before resorting to any threatening measures. The moral effect of the presence of troops at Cairo, Evansville, and Camp Dennison ought to be sufficient to reassure the Union men in Kentucky, although I confess that I think all our calculations should be based on the supposition that Kentucky will secede; everything points in that direction, and I fear the mania will reach them in due time. Major Burbank informed me to-day that he had not arms enough for his command. I requested him to make a requisition on me, and promised to supply the deficiency from Columbus. What are my relations to be with Newport Barracks? In any event I shall feel bound to afford the commanding officer every assistance in my power. It is very necessary that I should receive eventual orders as to the course

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to be pursued in the event of the secession of Kentucky, whether Newport Barracks are to be held or abandoned, whether other points on that side are to be occupied or not, &c. It would be difficult to hold the barracks alone in the presence of an inimical population or a hostile force. We must either abandon it or occupy more ground; the latter probably preferable.

It has occurred to me that the Kentucky regiments (so called) might serve a good purpose on the other side. It is probable that less excitement would be created by a movement of these Kentucky troops on the Covington Heights than by a similar disposition of the Ohio troops. I learned by telegram from extraneous sources that Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia were to be placed in my department. I shall be prepared to submit some views in regard to Western Virginia as soon as Lieutenant Poe returns. In the meantime I would suggest the importance of Cumberland, the base of the Pan Handle, and the valley of the Great Kanawha. Would it not be well to commence the organization of some means of land transportation on a reasonable scale? If the rumored concentration of the Southern and Southwestern troops is really on Lynchburg, it will no doubt be necessary for me to move up the Kanawha. If Cincinnati or Cairo be the real point (as I am more than half inclined to think), it will be still more necessary for me to advance and strike a sharp blow. It will never do to remain on the defensive at this place. If at all encouraged by the General Government, the State would be glad to raise some companies of cavalry, that would be of great benefit along certain points of the frontier. What can I ultimately expect in the way of regular cavalry and light batteries? It is important that I should know at an early day, for I wish to impress upon the general that the information in my possession tends to convince me that we may have work on our hands at no very distant day if we wait some time before assuming the offensive. I would be glad to organize one of the Randall companies as a light battery by way of a beginning. In view of the absence of supplies in the West I would urge the establishment of an advance depot at an early day. Lieutenant Williams is in possession of many of my views that I have not time to commit to paper at present. I hope it may be convenient to send him back at once with a reply to this, and that the general will find it possible to give me some regular officers, Lieutenant Williams among the number.

I am, colonel, very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 13, 1861.*

By General Orders, No. 14, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 3, 1861, the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have been embodied in a new military department called the Department of the Ohio, the distinguished honor of commanding which has been assigned to the undersigned, who hereby assumes command.

All reports required by the Army Regulations will hereafter be forwarded to the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[2.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., May 14, 1861.*

I. Surg. A. N. McLaren, medical staff, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, he is hereby announced as medical director of this department.

II. Surg. C. H. Laub, medical staff, U. S. Army, is hereby announced as medical purveyor for this department.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1861.*

Until further orders Maj. R. B. Marcy, U. S. Army, will perform the duties of assistant adjutant-general of this department.

By order of:

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1861.*

Capt. H. W. Benham, U. S. Engineers, having reported to the general commanding the department, is hereby assigned to duty as chief engineer of this department.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, May 14, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Some ten days since I dispatched Lieut. O. M. Poe, Topographical Engineers, on a reconnaissance of the southeastern frontier of this State. His trip extended from Portsmouth to Wheeling, whence he returned last night. His opinion is that the frontier in that direction is in no immediate danger; that a small collection of militia on the Kanawha, some twenty miles above its mouth, is the only encampment on that frontier; that the border inhabitants of Eastern Kentucky are eminently loyal, while the Western Virginians from the Kentucky line to Parkersburg are rotten, but loyal above the latter point. It is also his opinion that a display of troops immediately on the frontier, unless with a view of crossing over, would be injudicious at the present moment. These opinions are corroborated by other information in my possession and seem to me sound.

At the present moment I am more anxious about Cairo than any other point, and strongly urge that the heavy guns needed for that point may

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be forwarded at once. It seems that all the carriages for the heavy guns and most of the guns intended for me have to come from Watervliet and other Eastern arsenals. It is my opinion that at least six heavy guns, say three 8-inch howitzers and three 24-pounders, should be at Cairo in the shortest possible time. I will endeavor to go to Cairo to-day; shall certainly send Captain Benham there immediately on his arrival. I design so covering the batteries as to render them secure against assault, and would again urge the importance of occupying Bird's Point, on the Missouri side. It will probably be necessary to intrench a small force at Mound City to cover the rear of Cairo. I have been anxiously awaiting Major Bell, of the ordnance, for the last day or two, that he may at once take steps toward the manufacture of infantry accouterments and the preparation of ammunition. Arms will be issued to all the Ohio Volunteers by to-morrow. I deferred it until it could be done with regularity and to afford the opportunity of making some progress in organization and discipline before placing arms in their hands. To revert to Cairo, the presence of some armed steamers there seems to me indispensable and to admit of no delay. Is it not necessary here to provide some limited means of transportation?

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Capt. H. W. Benham, Corps of Engineers, arrived this morning. He left for Cairo this afternoon with instructions to place that point in a thorough state of defense. I gave him my general ideas and directions, and will endeavor to follow him to-morrow. No time should be lost in forwarding carriages for the heavy guns from Watervliet, as there are none at Pittsburg. It is vitally important to have heavy guns at Cairo. I hope to be allowed to mount one of the Randall companies as soon as they arrive. My letters from Wheeling indicate that the time rapidly approaches when we must be prepared to sustain the Union men there. A movement on Parkersburg and the Grafton branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad seems the proper one for that purpose. Cumberland should also be occupied by the Pennsylvania troops. I am not yet officially informed whether I have anything to do with Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. I have applications for arms and for receiving into the service troops from Virginia. I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of my receiving some expression of the views of the Administration on these points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[2.]

NEW YORK, *May 14, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have been appointed a major-general of the volunteer militia of this State, and presume that notice of my appointment has been

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communicated to you. The regiments to compose my division have not yet been assigned, but I am directed by the Governor to communicate with you and receive your instructions in relation to my command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., May 15, 1861.*

I. Captain McKnight's company, Ringgold Light Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will, without delay, proceed to take post at the Washington Arsenal. On its arrival there the commander of the company will report to Bvt. Maj. G. D. Ramsay, commanding.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. Bates, commanding the First Brigade, Ohio Volunteer Militia, will on the 17th instant move two of the regiments of his brigade, under the command of his senior colonel, from Camp Harrison to Camp Dennison, and on the 18th instant will himself move with the remainder of his brigade to the same point. Captain Dickerson, quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 15, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati:

SIR: Your letter of the 10th of May, by Lieutenant Williams, is received. I am directed by the General-in-Chief to reply as follows: He concurs in your general views respecting the establishment of batteries on the Lower Ohio. You have doubtless before this received General Orders, Nos. 14 and 19, placing you in command of the Department of the Ohio, copies of which are herewith inclosed. This assignment will enable you to carry out your policy tending to quiet the excitement along the river. Capt. N. H. McLean, assistant adjutant-general, has been ordered to report to you as soon as he can be relieved—probably in two or three days—from commissary duty at Harrisburg. Maj. Robert Anderson, with the commission of colonel, has been ordered to muster into service as many volunteers in Western Virginia and Kentucky as he can enroll. He will be directed to communicate with you in relation to the disposition to be made of these troops, which after muster will come under your command. Herewith I send you copies

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of his commission and instructions. The War Department has given authority for raising a regiment of cavalry in sections of country within your department. It will, of course, also be at your disposal. It will not be possible to transfer a regular company of horse artillery to your department, and the Ordnance Department has not now the means to equip a new company. You will therefore be obliged to turn the Fort Randall companies to the best account your resources will permit. In case Kentucky should secede, the recruiting depot at Newport Barracks will be immediately transferred to another point. In this event the barracks will be turned over to you, and you will exercise your own sound judgment in regard to holding the post. Your intention to support Major Burbank in case of emergency is approved, but so long as Newport Barracks continues to be occupied as a recruiting depot the operations of that branch of the service should not be interfered with.

Your telegram of the 12th, in relation to clothing, has also been received. The general begs to refer you to communications sent you by the Quartermaster-General on this subject. At present no more funds than the $30,000 recently sent to Captain Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, can be furnished from that department. The general suggests that you forward detailed requisitions for the various stores you require, that intelligent action may be had upon them; and in making out the requisitions please keep in view the immense draft made, and of necessity to be made, upon the means of all kinds at the disposal of the Government. The general urges you to impress on the Governors of the Northwestern States the necessity of substituting the long-term—three years—volunteers for three-months' men as rapidly as possible. The Adjutant-General is engaged in arranging the quotas for the several States. It is of the first importance that the best class of arms should be reserved for the three-years' volunteers, as but a very limited number is on hand. The greatest efforts and the best means should be applied to equip and discipline the three-years' men. Lieut. Lawrence A. Williams, Tenth Infantry, is ordered to report to you, and Captain Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, will for the present remain under your orders. Besides letters, &c., already acknowledged as received from you, the following have been received: Letters of April 28, May 4 and 9; telegrams of May 11, in relation to prisoners at Saint Louis, and May 13, in relation to concentration of troops at Saint Louis, and one received this day in relation to affairs in Western Virginia. The subject of the prisoners is under consideration. Since the foregoing letter was written, your satisfactory report of May 11 has been read to the general.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, May 17, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The intelligence I have from Western Virginia is not encouraging. The Union men there lack courage, I fear. From a long conversation with a well-informed and reliable person this morning I

* See Vol. LII, Part I, p. 142.

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have gathered some facts that may serve to corroborate information in your possession. The gist of the information was about as follows, viz: Harper's Ferry held by not over 2,500 men, including those at Point of Rocks and the outposts; their arms, discipline, &c., bad; no intrenchments erected on either side of the river; no guard at Shepherdstown, where there is a good ford and roads leading to Charlestown and Keys' Ford. I would suggest a movement in that direction as the readiest method of driving the rebels from Harper's Ferry. You are aware that the structures of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad most liable to injury are west of Cumberland. I beg to call to the attention of the General-in-Chief the importance of occupying Cumberland without delay. I learn that the population there, at Piedmont, Grafton, &c., are loyal. The importance of occupying Cumberland cannot be overestimated. In connection with that movement I propose moving one regiment of State troops to a point near Bellaire, another to a point in the vicinity of Marietta, another to Athens, another to Jackson, on the Portsmouth Railroad. I wish to keep these away from the frontier, but near enough to produce a certain moral effect. If Cumberland and Hancock can be occupied by the Maryland troops now called out, it would probably be the best arrangement. If this cannot be done, troops might be moved down from Pittsburg, if there are any there disposable. Is it true, as stated in the papers, that Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia have been added to my department? I have received no notification to that effect.

The Union men of Kentucky express a firm determination to fight it out. Yesterday Garrett Davis told me "we will remain in the Union by voting if we can, by fighting if we must, and if we cannot hold our own, we will call on the General Government to aid us." He asked me what I would do if they called on me for assistance, and convinced me that the majority were in danger of being overpowered by a better-armed minority. I replied that if there were time I would refer to General Scott for orders. If there were not time, that I would cross the Ohio with 20,000 men. If that were not enough with 30,000, and if necessary with 40,000; but that I would not stand by and see the loyal Union men of Kentucky crushed. I have strong hopes that Kentucky will remain in the Union, and the most favorable feature of the whole matter is that the Union men are now ready to abandon the position of "armed neutrality," and to enter heart and soul into the contest by our side. I hope yet to pay a visit to the Hon. Jefferson Davis at Montgomery. I expect the three Randall companies to-morrow; will place them at Camp Dennison for the present. I hope to receive permission to mount more than one battery. I do not like the idea of being without regular batteries. Is it possible for me to get the First Cavalry and the remaining companies of Second Infantry? We shall need them very much.

With the hope that Cumberland may be promptly occupied, I am, colonel, with great respect, very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant. informing this Department that you have been

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appointed major-general of the volunteer regiments of New York, and beg leave respectfully to inform you that I have referred it to the General-in-Chief for his consideration and action.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

FIRST DIVISION, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Headquarters, New York, May 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Governor of the State of New York has assigned to my division nine regiments, several of which will be in readiness to move as soon as they can be armed, and it is understood that a supply of arms will be received from Springfield early next week. The Governor, who is here, informs me that he has received your directions to send nine regiments to Fort Monroe and five to the city of Washington. It is proposed, unless you otherwise direct, that the nine regiments composing my division be sent to Fort Monroe, with the exception of the Eleventh (Firemen Zouaves) now on duty at the capital.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the General-in-Chief.

MAY 20, 1861.

I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion Major-General Dix would make a most excellent commander of the new military department of which Fort Monroe is to be the headquarters, and at which place his entire division (nine regiments) will soon be assembled.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 20, 1861.

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, U. S. Army,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your letter of May 14 is received. The General-in-Chief says you have by this time General Orders, No. 19, extending your command over Western Virginia and Pennsylvania north of the Great Kanawha, &c. Your authority is ample within your command.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1861.

Maj. Thomas W. Sherman, Third Regiment U. S. Artillery, is hereby appointed chief of the light batteries of this command, and will be responsible for their drill and efficiency.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 11. } *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 21, 1861.*

Capt. N. H. McLean, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will relieve Maj. R. B. Marcy in the duties of assistant adjutant-general.

By order of:

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[2.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Governor Dennison has sent to me copies of his telegraphic communication of yesterday to the lieutenant-general commanding, with the general's reply. A movement into Western Virginia may become necessary any day; so also it may at any moment become imperative to move into Kentucky in order to save the loyal men of that State. With my present force it would be very dangerous to make these movements, particularly in view of the condition of the troops and the administrative branches. If we are to carry on this war in earnest, and in a manner to insure success, there should be at least 40,000 troops available for active operations in this department, and the means of transportation should be provided, as well as clothing and equipment. Not less than twenty, and, if possible, thirty regiments, should be called for from this State. I was extremely sorry a few moments since to receive a dispatch from the Adjutant-General, stating that no recruits can be allowed for companies from Randall. There are 400 or 500 recruits at Newport Barracks, and plenty can be had by opening rendezvous on this side of the river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[2.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

CINCINNATI, *May 21, 1861.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

If I have to move into Western Virginia or Kentucky, as may any day become necessary, the Ohio contingent is not sufficient. I have no accouterments, no means of transportation, and no money. The Adjutant-General refuses recruits from Newport Barracks for the companies from Randall. Without means I can do nothing. If the Union men of Western Virginia and Kentucky are to be assisted, I must have from twenty to thirty regiments of Ohio troops, batteries, and money.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[2.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, May 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 15, sent by Lieutenant Williams, and beg to assure the lieutenant-general commanding that I will leave nothing undone to carry out his

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wishes as expressed therein. I have received from several different sources important information in relation to the movements and position of the rebels in Tennessee, the substance of which is as follows: Nashville and Memphis are evidently the strongholds of the secessionists in that State. There are counties in Western Tennessee, such as Stewart, Henry, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Henderson, where the Union feeling is predominant, if not repressed by main force. I learn that the Union men have determined to go armed to the polls, and, if necessary, use force to enable them to deposit their votes. Their ulterior course is not yet determined upon, but their leaders say that the presence of the troops of the General Government would be beneficial and would rally to the cause of the Union many who are now outwardly secessionists. I am told that there is much excitement among the negroes there, who in their private talks have gone so far as to select their white wives. Reliable information has reached me that a detachment of Arkansas troops, stationed on the Mississippi above Memphis, has been suddenly recalled to Searcy, White County, Ark., to repress a negro insurrection. A white preacher and six negroes were hung there a few days since, and thirty negroes were to be hung there yesterday, charged with being concerned in the insurrection. Intercepted telegraphic dispatches indicate the movement of 1,000 Arkansas troops from the interior of the State to Fort Smith yesterday. Other Arkansas troops are said to have passed through Memphis en route to Lynchburg. The indications are that the disposable troops in the regular Confederate service from Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana have taken the same direction. The troops remaining in Tennessee seem to be State militia, and not in the regular Confederate Army. They are represented as being but indifferently armed, under no discipline, consisting to a large extent of boys and old men, much excited by liquor and politics, and anxious to fight. Desertions are said to be frequent, and it is said there will be much difficulty in keeping them together for any great length of time. Some allowance, of course, must be made for these statements. The following points are undoubtedly occupied: Germantown, in Shelby County, Tenn., is a rendezvous; Camp Harris, on the Mississippi, about six miles above Memphis, by 3,000 men, with three guns, one of which is said to be a rifled cannon recently smuggled through from Boston; Randolph, on the Mississippi River, is held by from 3,000 to 5,000 men, with the six light guns formerly constituting Bragg's battery; at Union City, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in Obion County, from two to three regiments without guns; at Clarksville, about 1,000 men without guns. It is probable that two regiments, formerly posted in eastern Tennessee, passed through Nashville two days ago to take post on the railroad near Springfield, in Robertson County. I learn that various small detachments are posted at different points near the Kentucky line. I hear from excellent authority that Governor Harris has expressed a determination to occupy Columbus, Ky., by the troops now at Union City; this to be done whether Governor Magoffin consents or not, and the movement to be effected within a few days. Some indifferent iron guns are being cast at the foundry of A. Street & Co., Memphis. Efforts are being made to establish a powder factory at Nashville. Parties have been buying up all the niter to be had in the State in small quantities, and they expect to derive large supplies from the Mammoth Cave. I am more and more convinced that it is necessary for us to have without a day's delay a few efficient gun-boats to operate from Cairo as a base. If these are rendered shot proof, we can by means of them at least seriously annoy the rebel camps on the Mississippi River and interfere with their river communication, which is their

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main dependence. Competent parties have been sent out here by the War and Navy Departments, but neither funds nor the authority to use the credit of the Government have been given to me. I anxiously await instructions on this point, and shall take the necessary measures to provide suitable gun-boats as soon as I receive your authority to make the requisite expenditure. I regard these boats as an indispensable element in any system of operations, whether offensive or defensive.

I have already adverted to the necessity for some light batteries in this department. The resources of Alleghany Arsenal and of the State of Ohio will furnish almost immediately the material necessary for three or more light batteries. The disposable recruits at Newport Barracks will far more than complete the personnel of the companies of the Fourth Artillery now here. I would respectfully suggest that the two companies remaining at Randall be relieved by volunteers and ordered to report at these headquarters. In view of the nature and condition of the troops under my command, and of the necessity that may at any moment arise for affording prompt assistance to the Union men of Kentucky, or to effect a diversion in favor of Cairo, or to operate in Western Virginia for the purpose of relieving a pressure on Washington, it is evident we require a large force of light artillery, as well as some companies to take charge of a park of heavy guns. If more than these five companies could be spared their services would be invaluable to me. I think it absolutely necessary to mount at once Captain Getty's and Captain Howe's companies, and to do so need but little more than the authority to fill their ranks from the recruits at Newport or to open special rendezvous for that purpose on this side of the river, and to purchase the necessary horses, which I have reason to believe can be had on a credit extending to, say, July 31. I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of having these horses at once. I should be glad to have authority to arm all the men of the light batteries with the last pattern of Colt's revolver. Until I can receive other companies of artillery I propose retaining that commanded by Lieutenant Mack, in charge of the park.

Captain Getty, the bearer of this, will explain to you more fully my views and wishes. From your letters I infer that the nine regiments of the three-years' volunteers assigned as the quota of Ohio shall be taken from the three-months' troops already mustered into the service. I think that the Governor of the State takes a different view of the matter. My own opinion is that the three-months' troops should have the preference. Will you be good enough to give me specific instructions by telegraph and letter? If operations in the West are to be conducted on a large scale, I should think the quota assigned to Ohio under the new call insufficient to enable us to accomplish any great results, and would be glad to see at least twenty regiments called for from this State. In the almost entire absence of money from the General Government, or of authority to use its credit, I find myself placed in a very embarrassing situation—one, too, which renders it very difficult, if not impossible, to make the service efficient. Many of the articles for the supply and equipment of the troops can readily be purchased here on a credit long enough to render available appropriations made by Congress at its next meeting.

I need not say it is impossible to organize, equip, and maintain an army without money or credit; of course I should prefer money if it can be had, as we can buy things cheaper for cash. In the absence of funds I would be glad to have authority to use the credit of the

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General Government in the purchase of such articles as the Regulations authorize as necessary to render the troops efficient, and would ask your earliest attention to this very vital and important subject. A question has arisen in regard to the two Kentucky regiments already mustered into the service at this point. Colonel Terrell states that the understanding in Washington was that they should be mustered in for three years. In the absence of any special instructions they have been mustered in for three months. What are the wishes of the War Department in regard to this point? It has occurred to me that if circumstances would permit my absence from this department for a few days after having completed its organization, a few hours' personal interview with the lieutenant-general commanding would put me more fully in possession of his wishes and intentions than can be done by letter. If the general concurs in this view, I would be glad to be authorized to repair to Washington, should I deem it safe to leave the department during the period necessary.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 21, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: Considering that Cumberland, in Maryland, is not within your command, and is under the immediate consideration of Major-General Patterson and the authorities here (all of us much nearer at hand), we are surprised at your repeated admonitions to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and myself to occupy that point, and I am still more surprised at your complaint to the Secretary of War against me that you are without instructions or authority and with your hands tied up. In reply, I refer to the communications sent you at the following dates, some of which, at any rate, you have acknowledged: First. Letter of April 30, on learning you were the major-general of Ohio Volunteers. Second. Copy of letters of commanding officer at Cairo, of May 2, instructing him not to detain provisions. Third. Letter of May 3, giving plan of a campaign. Fourth. Telegram of May 6, in relation to regular officers of your staff. Fifth. Telegram of May 8, order to stop provisions at Cairo, &c. Sixth. Telegram of May 8, in relation to camp at Cairo and intercepting regular companies from Fort Randall. Seventh. Telegram of May 10, in relation to re-enforcing Cairo. Eighth. Copy of letter to Col. Robert Anderson, May 15, in relation to volunteers in Western Virginia and Kentucky. Ninth. Letter of May 15, sent by Lieut. L. A. Williams. Tenth. Telegram of May 20, stating that your authority was ample within your military department. Eleventh. General Orders, Nos. 14 and 19, defining the limits of your department, adding thereto Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. Besides which, your communications on the subject of ordnance supplies have been promptly referred to the Ordnance Department and attended to.

It is not conceived what other instructions could have been needed by you. Placed in the command of a wide department, with the quotas of three-months' men under you of several States, it surely was unnecessary to say that you were expected to defend it against all enemies of

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the United States, and it was not intended that you should make expeditions much beyond its borders without some great object of interest to the Federal Union to be suggested by you and approved here. Indeed, the three-months' men were called into service mainly for defensive purposes, but permission would readily have been given to you to march into a neighboring State to countenance or to protect the friends of the Union, if you had presented a reasonable case for such interference. It is otherwise in respect to the greater part of the long-term volunteers of your department when received, but as yet I am not aware that a single regiment has been presented or organized in your department. Out of these troops you will at the proper time replace the defensive posts occupied by the three-months' men, and hold the remainder in convenient camps of instruction—that is, near to wood, water, and cheap supplies, and to transportation by rail, canal, or river. It is suggested that these rendezvous or camps of instruction should consist of four or eight regiments each, and on ground either porous or slightly rolling. Larger camps soon exhaust the smaller supplies and comforts for too many miles around them. As a greater part of these troops are not expected to take the field much before the return of frost, they will, under good instructors, have ample time for the acquisition of tactical instruction and habits of discipline (obedience), without which they will not be equal to the expedition for which they are intended.

After desiring you to consult freely with the Governors of the States within your department on the best sites for these camps, I will here add a modification of the expedition toward the Gulf of Mexico, alluded to in a former letter. I propose to organize an army of regulars and volunteers on the Ohio River of, say, 80,000 men, to be divided into two unequal columns, the smaller to proceed by water on the first autumnal swell in the rivers, headed and flanked by gun-boats (propellers of great speed and strength), and the other column to proceed as nearly abreast as practicable by land—of course without the benefit of rail transportation—and receiving at certain points on the river its heavier articles of consumption from the freight boats of the first column. By this means the wagon train of the land column may no doubt be much diminished, but would still remain, I fear, so large as to constitute a great impediment to the movement. Would 80,000 men be sufficient to conquer its way to New Orleans and clear out the Mississippi to the Gulf? What should be the relative numbers of the two columns, and at how many points besides Louisville, Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans would the two columns be able to hold a close communication with each other? Of course much would depend upon the relations to the United States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. I ask your views not only on the foregoing points, but also as to the form, draft, tonnage, and armament of the gun-boats or tugs. Cincinnati abounds in the best information on all these heads. Again assuring you that you are likely to bear an important if not the principal part in this great expedition, and of my great confidence in your intelligence, zeal, science, and energy, I remain, very truly, yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S.—Without waiting for the formal order of the Secretary of War extending the limits of your department across the Ohio and the Mississippi, you will not hesitate to give any reasonable support (without compromising your detachments) in your power to the friends of the Union in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:
Secretary of War:

Will you please authorize me to use boards to put up places for worship at Camp Dennison. Parties furnish nails and labor.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 22, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Cincinnati:

The Lord's will be done.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 22, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding, &c., Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Scott writes by mail to-day in substance as follows.* Cumberland is under the immediate consideration of General Patterson and the authorities here. You are to defend your department against all enemies of the United States. The three-months' volunteers are expressly for such defense. Expeditions beyond borders of your department are not intended without some great object of interest to the Union, to be suggested by you and approved here, when permission would be given to march into a State to protect friends of the Union. Without waiting for formal orders further extending your department, give reasonable support, without compromising your detachments, to friends of the Union in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. No long-term regiments yet reported from your department. At proper time these are to replace three-months' men in defensive posts, and remainder put in camps of four to eight regiments each. Modification of former plan proposed. Two unequal columns, the smaller to move by water, headed and flanked by gun-boats, the other column by land and nearly abreast, and receiving supplies at certain points on river from the freight boats. How many men would be required in each column? At what points on the river could they communicate with each other? Your views desired on these points, and also as to form, draft, tonnage, and armament of boats. But see the letter. Recruits are ordered to Randall companies. Acknowledge this dispatch by telegraph.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89½.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1861.

Major-General Sandford, of New York, having reported for duty, will assume the immediate command of all the regiments of his State

*See May 21, p. 386.

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within the District of Columbia, reporting directly to general headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1861.

The companies of Pennsylvania Volunteers now under command of Major Ramsay, commanding Washington Arsenal, are relieved from further duty at the arsenal, and will report to Col. H. L. Cake, commanding Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1861.

In accordance with the instructions of the honorable Secretary of War, the regiments of Connecticut Volunteers serving in this department will be formed into a brigade, and are hereby placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, Connecticut Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

MAY 27, 1861.

Lieut. Col. H. P. MARTIN,
Seventy-first New York Regiment, at Navy-Yard:

SIR: Please to have your regiment supplied with forty rounds of cartridges, and be always ready to move at short notice with no other baggage than the men's blankets and haversacks and canteens. Answer.

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Commandant.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Alexandria, May 28, 1861.

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 26, of the 27th instant, from the War Department,* the undersigned hereby assumes command of this department. Communications will be addressed to Capt. James B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general.

II. Col. C. P. Stone, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the War Department, is assigned to the command of the brigade to consist of the First Michigan, the New York Zouaves, and the Fifth Massachusetts Regiments. Other

* See Vol. II, p. 653.

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troops or detachments at Alexandria will be under his orders. Having the use of the telegraph to Washington, he may, in case of need, not admitting of delay, report direct to general headquarters.

III. Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the War Department, is assigned to the command of the brigade to consist of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-fifth New York Regiments. Other troops or detachments in his vicinity not otherwise assigned will also be under his orders.

IV. Col. David Hunter, Third U. S. Cavalry, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the War Department, is assigned to the command of the brigade to consist of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth New York Regiments. Other troops or detachments in his vicinity not otherwise assigned will be under his orders.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[2.] *Brigadier-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 49. } *Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1861.*

The Sixth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers will move as rapidly as transportation can be provided to Chambersburg. Before leaving the cars at that point the commanding officer of each regiment will report for orders to the senior officer present. * * *

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CINCINNATI, *May 28, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. R. PATTERSON:

Crossed the Ohio yesterday. Have advanced within thirty miles of Grafton by Wheeling branch of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Now occupy Parkersburg, and advance thence to-day. Cumberland must be occupied at once. No time for delay. Use the Pennsylvania State troops if you cannot do better.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[2.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, May 28, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington City:

General McClellan, from Cincinnati, says troops within thirty miles of Grafton, on Wheeling branch of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and moves to-day from Parkersburg toward Grafton, and wants Cumberland occupied. All the force in this department is under motion; accouterments to follow, and will ascend the valley of the Potomac as soon as possible. The New Jersey regiments will not be ready for two weeks. If any Northern regiments are prepared, I ask that they may be sent via Harrisburg to Hagerstown.

R. PATTERSON,
[2.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, May 28, 1861.

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

According to capacity of rail, our forces are gathering at Hagerstown in front of strong force at Harper's Ferry, the only one threatening Cumberland, and sustaining troops at Grafton will cut their line of communication west beyond Clear Spring, and send aid, which will probably have to march. No State troops to be relied upon. U. S. forces not accoutered. General Patterson will do all possible, but cannot risk defeat near Harper's Ferry.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

CINCINNATI, *May 28, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER:

Telegram received. Occupy the point in question as soon as you can safely. My movements very successful. Thus far all goes well.

G. B. MCCLELLAN.

[2.]

HARRISBURG, *May 28, 1861.*

General R. PATTERSON:

I send you copies of telegrams received:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, [*May*] *27, 1861.*

Governor CURTIN:

Our frontier is threatened; immediate collision may take place. Two Ohio regiments entered Virginia to-day. Troops from Eastern Virginia have advanced to Grafton to overawe Western Virginia. We are short of equipments? Can you send me by express forthwith 3,000 knapsacks, with infantry equipments. We will replace or pay for them as you direct. Send if possible. Answer immediately.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

CINCINNATI, [*May*] *28, 1861.*

Governor A. G. CURTIN:

If the U. S. troops cannot occupy Cumberland at once can you not do it with State troops? I have moved into Western Virginia, and am moving on Grafton. I look to you for aid at Cumberland.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Have you taken any steps to meet McClellan's movements? Answer immediately.

A. G. CURTIN.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, May 28, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

General Patterson not present. Demonstrations to meet and sustain General McClellan in proper time are making.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, May 28, 1861.

Col. G. H. THOMAS,
Second Cavalry, Carlisle, Pa.:

General Patterson directs you to march at once to Chambersburg and report to commanding officer. If troops are at Hagerstown, go there.

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93 2/4. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1861.

I. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Heintzelman, U. S. Army, will return to this city and report for duty to General Mansfield.

* * * * * * *

III. Asst. Surg. D. L. Magruder having been designated as medical director to the command of Brigadier-General McDowell, will report accordingly as soon as he is relieved in his present duties.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington City:

SIR: On the morning of the 2d proximo I shall leave for Chambersburg, where my headquarters will be located till the troops are in advance of Hagerstown. By that date will be encamped at Chambersburg ready to advance six, perhaps seven, regiments from this State, three or four awaiting accouterments, and the two New York regiments. Four more regiments will be in motion to the same place. I am assured accouterments for the other regiments will be provided at the time promised, and pressed forward as rapidly as received. If, as I anticipate, the movement be made I shall at once throw the regiments beyond Hagerstown, establish a camp stretching toward Clear Spring, threaten Harper's Ferry, and, while holding the force ready to act instantly as circumstances shall develop, prepare a force to move toward Cumberland.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

9 p. m.—The New York regiments passed Harrisburg last night.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, May 30, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of my instructions to General Morris (a graduate of West Point), to Colonel Kelley, and Captain Benham. I trust that the precautions I have taken in

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this movement will meet the approval of the general. All the information I received shows a rapid increase in the strength of the Union party where our forces have shown themselves. You will observe that the reconnaissance on Cumberland is to be the last thing done. Should it be inexpedient to make the movement, a telegram from you will reach me in ample time to stop it. My advices from Kentucky look toward a secession movement in the portion west of the Tennessee River and an advance of Tennessee troops into Kentucky. Will hear more fully to-day. The Union men in Kentucky need more arms.

In great haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, May 29, 1861.

Brig. Gen. T. A. MORRIS,
Indiana Volunteers:

GENERAL: You will please proceed to Bellaire, and thence to Grafton, Va., or such point in its vicinity as may then be occupied by the main body of the column now commanded by Col. B. F. Kelley, First Virginia Volunteers. You will assume command of all the troops that have crossed the Ohio at Bellaire and Parkersburg. In relieving Colonel Kelley you will express to him my sincere appreciation of his services, and will employ him in preference on all detached and important service. It is probable that Colonel Kelley will have occupied Grafton before you receive this. Information that seems to be reliable has reached me that the rebels have evacuated Grafton, and retired in the direction of Beverly. Should this prove true, you will at once select a strong position to cover Grafton, and if necessary intrench yourself in it. In selecting this position you will keep in view the possibility of an attack both from the direction of Harper's Ferry, and from Beverly, and will make your arrangements to resist any attack that may be made, no matter in what force. You will please regard it as indispensable that the position of Grafton must be held at any cost, and you will remember that I will in person come to your assistance with any amount of force that circumstances may require. Under no circumstances fall back from Grafton so long as you have a cartridge or a man who can use a bayonet. Having occupied Grafton and taken your position you will next please open, if not already done, the route to Parkersburg, and make arrangements to protect all the bridges, tunnels, &c., using in preference for this service such organized companies of loyal Virginians as may offer themselves to be mustered into the service of the General Government. At the earliest convenient moment you will push a strong reconnaissance on Philippi and Beverly. If the rebels remain in either of these places or their vicinity, you will endeavor to capture them, or at least to drive them across the mountains. It will probably be expedient to occupy Philippi by a detachment, and perhaps Beverly; I leave this to your discretion, strongly recommending that the former, at least, be occupied. Having completed these arrangements, it will be well to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Cumberland. I understand that the inhabitants between Grafton and Cumberland are strong Union men. If this be so, you can advantageously send forward at an early day an armed train, with a gun on a platform car ahead of the engine, and, say, one regiment in the cars, as far as Cumberland. You can thus obtain full information as to the state of affairs in that region. In sending this detachment you will

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please be very careful in selecting its commandant, some such person as Colonel Kelley, who knows the country and its inhabitants, and who can exercise the proper moral influence. If everything is safe in the direction of Beverly, and you have occupied all the turnpike roads leading to Grafton, it will be well for you, in your discretion, to leave a regiment at Cumberland until it can be relieved by troops from General Patterson's division. If you do this, be careful to have the colonel commanding post an outguard at some bridge or tunnel in advance, with orders to destroy the track in the event of the approach of a superior force; and you must also be sure that the regiment has at its command ample means of transportation for its retreat; steam to be kept on the engines day and night. If you can secure this regiment against an attack in flank and rear, its orders must be to stand its ground and to telegraph to you for assistance. While I wish no rash advance or attack with such means as we now have at our command, I am still more anxious that we shall never yield one inch of ground.

I have to request that you will enforce the most strict discipline in your command, and require that the utmost regard be paid to the feelings and interests of the loyal inhabitants. Impress upon them the leading ideas of my proclamation, and do all you can to excite the Union feeling. I will endeavor to have officers of the U. S. Army sent to you to muster in all who may offer for three years' service. Should no such officers arrive you will cause some of your staff, now mustered into the service, to perform that duty. I will do my best to provide them with arms, &c. Do not wait for arms to arrive before mustering them in. Commit them at once, and I will in some way manage to provide them. If traitors fall into your hands, deal summarily with them. In aggravated cases, bring them before a court-martial; in ordinary cases, either keep them under guard or send them to the Columbus penitentiary, as circumstances may render expedient. Before you occupy Cumberland inform me by telegraph and await my reply. It will be very desirable to raise some two or more companies of mounted men among the loyal Virginians. Do so if possible for three months' service, subject to three years' service if so required by the War Department. Be very careful to keep the telegraph line constantly in operation behind you by both routes; also take care that you have loyal operators in your front, so that you can use the telegraph far in advance without the possibility of its being used to your disadvantage. As soon as possible after reaching Grafton, cause a careful inspection to be made of the regiments under your command, and report to me at once what supplies are necessary for their comfort and efficiency. I will do my best to supply their wants. Capt. H. W. Benham, U. S. Corps of Engineers, is directed to report to you for duty. From this letter and our conversation last night I think, general, you will have a sufficiently clear idea of the state of the case and of my intentions. To your patriotism and energy I intrust their execution.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, May 29, 1861.

Col. B. F. KELLEY,
First Virginia Volunteers:

COLONEL: It has become necessary, for military as well as political reasons, to occupy Grafton for the present in considerable force. For

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this purpose, as well as to hold the railroads in its rear and observe the adjacent country, some eight regiments in all have been detailed, and it has been found requisite to assign Brig. Gen. T. A. Morris, of the Indiana Volunteers, to the command, three of his regiments having been assigned to the duty. In informing you of this assignment of General Morris to the command, I wish to express to you my entire satisfaction with the very handsome manner in which you have conducted the advance from Wheeling. I will take an early opportunity of bringing the facts before the War Department, and will recommend to the honorable Secretary that the Government express in a suitable manner its appreciation of your merits. I hope and trust, colonel, that your future course will be in keeping with its commencement, and that I shall long have under my command an officer of whom I have contracted so favorable an impression.

I am, sincerely, your friend,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, May 29, 1861.

Capt. H. W. BENHAM,
U. S. Corps of Engineers:

CAPTAIN: You will please repair at once to Bellaire to join General Morris, who moves on Grafton. You will, under his direction, select a proper defensive position in front of Grafton to cover it against an attack from Harper's Ferry and from Beverly. No extensive or permanent works need be erected; merely a few batteries for light guns and works to be defended by infantry against an attack by infantry. Detached works rather than connected lines will no doubt answer the purpose. I need not ask you to bestow upon this work all your talent, energy, and experience.

I am, very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[2.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 30, 1861.

Brig. Gen. T. A. Morris, Indiana Volunteer Militia, will proceed to Grafton and assume command of all the troops at that point and between it, Wheeling, and Bellaire on the one side, and Parkersburg on the other. General Morris will conform to the instructions given him by the commanding general in a letter dated the 29th instant.*

By command of Major-General McClellan:

N. H. McLEAN,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 30, 1861.

The commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers will proceed with his regiment to the city of New York, where it will be mustered out of service of the United States by Lieut. M. Cogswell, Eighth Infantry.

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* See p. 393.

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It is the desire of the War Department in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend this capital when it was believed to have been in peril, and to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity.

The time for which it had engaged to serve has now expired. The service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native city with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the Government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New York.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Arlington, May 31, 1861.

I. The following officers are announced as the chiefs of their respective departments in this command, to wit: Adjutant-general's department, Capt. James B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general; inspector-general's department, Capt. W. H. Wood, Third Infantry; quartermaster's department, Capt. O. H. Tillinghast, assistant quartermaster; subsistence department, Capt. H. C. Symonds, acting commissary of subsistence; medical department, Asst. Surg. D. L. Magruder; topographical engineers, First Lieut. H. S. Putnam.

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By order of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Arlington, May 31, 1861.

I. Col. C. P. Stone, Fourteenth Infantry, having been relieved from duty in this department, Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from his present duties and assigned to the command of the brigade, troops, and detachments at and near Alexandria.

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By order of General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Arlington, June 3, 1861.

There being at present but one regiment of the Connecticut brigade in this department, the Eighth and Twenty-fifth New York, with the First Connecticut, will temporarily constitute a brigade under command of Brigadier-General Tyler.

By order of General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Chambersburg, Pa., June 5, 1861.*

Commanding officers of brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies will give their attention to the following requirements, and will be held responsible to a strict compliance with them:

I. The allowance of transportation to troops on the march shall not exceed the following, and this as soon as practicable will be reduced under the direction of the chief quartermaster: A general officer and his staff, one wagon; field and staff and band of a regiment, one wagon; cavalry or horse artillery company, one wagon and a half; infantry company, one wagon. The baggage will be limited to musket cartridges, camp and garrison equipage, and officers' baggage (mess-chest and all personal effects included), not to exceed the regulation allowances, viz: For general officers, 125 pounds; field officers, 100 pounds; captains, 80 pounds; subalterns, 80 pounds.

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By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C., June 8, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

III. Colonel Burnside's Rhode Island regiment, with its light battery and wagons, will proceed by special train the morning of the 10th instant to Carlisle, Pa., where it will receive further instructions from Major-General Patterson, commanding Department of Pennsylvania. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

H. L. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Chambersburg, Pa., June 10, 1861.*

I. The following is the present organization of the brigades in this vicinity. Regiments will be taken from or attached to each brigade as circumstances require or as they arrive:

First Brigade, Col. George H. Thomas, Second U. S. Cavalry, commanding: Cavalry; Captain Doubleday's battalion of artillery and infantry; Rhode Island regiment and battery, Colonel Burnside commanding; Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Nagle commanding; Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Ballier commanding; Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Dare commanding.

Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Wynkoop commanding: First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Yohe commanding; Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Stumbaugh commanding; Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Minier commanding; Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Owen commanding.

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Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Williams commanding: Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Irwin commanding; Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Emley commanding; Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Meredith commanding; Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Gray commanding.

Fourth Brigade, Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second U. S. Infantry, commanding: Second and Third U. S. Infantry, Major Shepherd commanding; Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Longnecker commanding; Thirteentl. Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Rowley commanding; Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Ziegle commanding.

Fifth Brigade, Brigadier-General Negley commanding: Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Johnston commanding; Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Oakford commanding.

Every officer must exert himself to put his individual command in the most effective condition, and keep it so for instant and rapid movement. Baggage must be reduced to the utmost.

II. Late inspections have detected culpable neglects, which the commanding general relies upon the commanding officers to whom they were pointed out to correct. If a regiment be not properly instructed, properly supplied, and otherwise prepared so as to give assurance of efficiency, it will not be permitted to go to the front.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Chambersburg, Pa., June 11, 1861.

Asst. Surg. William A. Hammond, Medical Department, is medical purveyor at these headquarters. He will report for duty to Surg. C. S. Tripler, medical director.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Chambersburg, Pa., June 11, 1861.

I. Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, Pennsylvania Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the First Division, consisting of the First, Third, and Fourth Brigades. Maj. Gen. William H. Keim, Pennsylvania Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Second Division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Brigades.

II. The First Wisconsin Regiment, Col. John C. Starkweather, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment are assigned to the Fifth Brigade.

III. General Cadwalader will immediately join his command, in the vicinity of Greencastle, Pa.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Chambersburg, Pa., June 11, 1861.

Col. LEWIS WALLACE,
Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Cumberland, Md.:

SIR: By direction of the commanding general I to-day telegraphed you in reply to your query, "What shall I do with prisoners?" "'Tis well not to have many prisoners. Such as you take, imprison and treat kindly. Success attend your calls." Many prisoners would trammel you very much, and unless you succeed in capturing prominent or very troublesome opponents, the commanding general thinks a rout would be as effective as taking prisoners, by spreading demoralization in their ranks. It is desirable to save life, secure property, and disarm our opponents. Since the receipt of your telegram, your letter of the 10th has arrived. The commanding general will not forget you, and would be pleased to have you, but unless a force strong enough to maintain itself comes to take your place he cannot call you from your present position, now daily becoming more and more important and essential to be held for the security of this force. Closson reports that the bridges which it was desired you should guard are destroyed. Can you not cause them to be repaired and the road in your reach made practicable? The commanding general desires you to be cautious, very cautious, that our forces shall receive no check or reverse. Either will swell the ranks of the enemy, fill their store-houses, and dispirit our own forces.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 11, 1861.

Col. W. S. Rosecrans, Ohio Volunteer Militia, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and assume the command of the four regiments of three-years' troops encamped near that city.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

N. H. McLEAN,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1861.

Brigadier-General Schenck, U. S. Army, having reported for duty in compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, he is assigned to the command of the First and Second Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, which are hereby constituted a brigade.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Chambersburg, June 13, 1861.

The First, Third, and Fourth Brigades will march on Saturday. Wagon transportation will be provided. The Second and Fifth Brigades will be held ready to move on Saturday, and as fast as transportation is provided will move by rail. Special instructions will be

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given each brigade commander. Each brigade will prepare and carry three days' cooked provisions.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VA., *Arlington, June 14, 1861.*

Unless under the special orders in each case of a commander of brigade or superior authority, it is forbidden to any officer or soldier within this department to arrest or attempt to arrest any citizen or citizens under the plea of their being secessionists, or for any cause whatsoever save that of being at the time in arms against the United States. Nor will any officer or soldier without the like authority forcibly enter, search, or attempt to search any house or the premises of any peaceable resident or other persons not in arms against the United States. The military or police force will arrest any one found trespassing even on the premises of any citizen without the department.

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1861.

Colonel STONE:

DEAR SIR: I have no news. Secretary Chase has received a telegram. They are evacuating at Harper's Ferry. Look out for squalls. I understand at Edwards Ferry there are some 300 rebels on our side. But perhaps your presence will drive them off. Look out for the canal from here to the falls.

Yours, truly,

MANSFIELD.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Chambersburg, Pa., June 15, 1861.*

The headquarters of the department will to-day be transferred to Hagerstown, Md. * * *

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Hagerstown, Md., June 16, 1861.*

The First Wisconsin Regiment, Col. John C. Starkweather commanding, will march as early as possible toward Cumberland and unite with the Rhode Island regiment and Second Cavalry, under Colonel Burnside, to relieve and sustain Col. Lewis Wallace, commanding Indiana regiment, now closely pressed by foes. Colonel Burnside will unite the

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three regiments and artillery and cavalry and drive back the rebels. The quartermaster will provide transportation and the commissary the necessary subsistence for ten days.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1861.

Col. C. P. STONE,
Commanding Expedition Potomac River:

SIR: We have had no news from you since your note to me of the 14th instant. The general is anxious to hear from you. I therefore send to you two messengers with some letters. You must be careful not to expose your command to be cut up in detail. We apprehend movements soon in our front by the enemy. We particularly want you to guard the fords and ferries, so as to give us timely notice. General Patterson will soon, I presume, occupy Harper's Ferry, as it has been evacuated. I can see no object now in elongating your command farther from us. All that is desired is to shut off supplies across the river from the enemy, and give countenance to our friends in Maryland and Virginia, and open the canal to trade, that is to say, render it navigable, if it can be done without deranging your military movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Commandant.

P. S.—These same messengers can bring your dispatches. Two are sent, as one is liable to be cut off and robbed. A war of petty posts amounts to nothing in the end. Large numbers of troops are reported as arriving at Manassas Gap Junction, no doubt from Harper's Ferry. You must be careful to give us support if necessary, at the same time try to effect simply the object you were sent on—to cover the crossings, &c.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCKVILLE EXPEDITION,
Poolesville, June 16, 1861.

Maj. J. GREY JEWELL,
Comdg. Second Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers:

MAJOR: Provisions for three days were last night ordered for your command to be sent to you before sunset to-day. You are authorized to occupy any position near Seneca Mills where you will be able to note approaches by the river road, and guard the defile leading in by the Seneca Creek. In case of necessity you will render support to Lieutenant-Colonel Everett in maintaining his position at the Aqueduct, but will not too much weaken the guards of approaches to the mill by the western and northern roads. The enemy has appeared in some force in our front.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Colonel Fourteenth Infantry, Commanding Expedition.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS ROCKVILLE EXPEDITION,
Poolesville, June 16, 1861.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES EVERETT,
Comdg. Fifth Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers:

COLONEL: Provisions were last night ordered to be sent to you before sunset to-night. From the supply received you will furnish Captain Degges. Observe your enemy well, and in case of urgency you are authorized to report direct to General Mansfield, sending messengers up the canal to Edwards Ferry at the same time. Edwards Ferry is occupied by our troops since last night. Your fire the other day is said to have killed Captain Shreve, of the rebel forces, and two privates.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Colonel Fourteenth Infantry, Commanding Expedition.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Williamsport, June 16, 1861.

Col. LEWIS WALLACE,
Camp Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Cumberland, Md.:

COLONEL: I shall send to you this evening a squadron of regular cavalry, a section of artillery, and a regiment of infantry under Colonel Burnside. This will be handed to you by Mr. Closson, who has been with you before. Colonel Burnside will proceed to Hancock, and Mr. Closson can bring him back any information and inform him of your condition, and whether or not he is to press forward to your aid. He will continue his march from Hancock to Cumberland as speedily as possible, unless he hears from you that you do not require his aid. Mr. Closson will bring me back information from you, and I will endeavor to be in a condition, with transportation, &c., to move further troops to your aid if necessary. I write in great haste, and most sincerely hope that you will be able to sustain yourself against the rebels.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. CADWALADER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1861.

Col. C. P. STONE,
Commanding East Potomac above Georgetown, &c.:

SIR: The enemy is now in large force at Fairfax. The general says if you can spare one of your regiments, say the First Pennsylvania, to send them quietly back to their camp on the back track, out of sight, without delay. No very particular news.*

MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Commandant.

Keep all your provisions.

[2.]

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*For answer, see Vol. II, p. 111.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Hagerstown, Md., June 17, 1861.

Col. LEWIS WALLACE,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland, Md.:

COLONEL: Simultaneously with your telegram that your scouts had seen no troops within twelve miles of you, came a demand from the General-in-Chief for all the regulars with my column and the Rhode Island regiment and battery, the force which the commanding general had ordered to you. It was too late to send another regiment, and transportation could not be obtained till some time after your telegram confirmed the suspicion of the ruse attempted. It is evident the design was to draw off force from here which will be most available for relief to the capital, now threatened by all the power of the enemy. Fortunately you did not require it, and it had not gone so far as to be out of reach. It is now on its way to Washington. Cartridges will not be here till to-morrow, nor caps. In the meantime transportation is being gathered, and as soon as practicable a regiment will be sent to you. I wish you to give me by telegram the caliber of your guns, whether .69, .58, or .54 inch. No communication from you gives information of the supplies to be provided at your place. If provisions are required, be pleased to inform Capt. E. G. Beckwith, U. S. Army, at this place, by telegraph, that it may be sent by first wagon train. Our means of transportation are very limited, and the commanding general wishes you and all who join you to be self-reliant, to draw only absolute necessities from this place. He desires to hear from you as often as opportunity offers, and when necessary by telegraph.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, June 17, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. Seth Williams, Adjutant-General's Department, having reported to the commanding general, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 151, of June 5, 1861, from the War Department, will enter upon the duties of assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 18, 1861.

Col. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, U. S. Army,
Alexandria:

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment will be sent down to you to-day, and the General-in-Chief directs that you send the Seventy-first New York back when the Fourth arrives. Steamers will be sent from the Navy-Yard for the Seventy-first.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1861.

Colonel STONE,
Commanding East of the Potomac above High Bridge:

SIR: The general directs you shall keep the Pennsylvania regiment. We have received two regiments since I wrote and more expected. They are in great force all round us here, and last night attacked the Ohio regiment under Colonel McCook that was in a train near Vienna, and they escaped with the loss of some 10 to 20 men. Be cautious but firm. I think it probable the general will send you further instructions soon.

MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Commandant.

P. S. (by General Scott).—I am thinking of causing a large part of Patterson's force to unite with you and operate downward from Leesburg, and meet a more considerable body coming up from McDowell's lines. But on this point wait for further instructions.

[2.] E. D. T.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Hagerstown, Md., June 19, 1861.

I. Surg. P. G. S. Ten Broeck is assigned to charge of General Hospital, Department of Pennsylvania, and will report immediately to Dr. Charles S. Tripler, medical director, for instructions as to its organization.

II. General Negley will march as soon as practicable with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, under special instructions. He will leave two companies of his command to follow to-morrow, also under special instructions.

III. Capt. A. Doubleday, First Artillery, will move his battery as soon as possible, and be governed by such instructions as he shall receive from these headquarters.

IV. These commands will be provided with ten days' rations, three cooked.

V. The quartermaster's department will provide transportation for the regiments. Such of this transportation as may be called for by the deputy quartermaster-general will be returned here at such times as he shall designate.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 19, 1861.

Brigadier-General MCDOWELL, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., Arlington, Va.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief desires you to make the necessary requisitions, and to take proper steps for arming the works along your lines and putting them in a complete state of defense without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general did not understand that the Falls Church was to be occupied by your troops. He thought the crossing of the railroad with the road from Georgetown was the most advanced post.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 19, 1861.

Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Annapolis, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant indicating the movement of troops by Major-General Banks from Annapolis and the Relay House to Baltimore has been received.* The movement is considered by the General-in-Chief very judicious.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS,
Fort McHenry, June 19, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

SIR: Major-General Banks, commanding the Department of Annapolis, directs me to submit to you for the information of the General-in-Chief the following report of the positions and numbers of the troops in this department, viz: A battalion of the Second Regiment New Jersey State Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Speer commanding, stationed on the railroad from Laurel to Bladensburg, headquarters at Bladensburg, aggregate 280 men; the Twentieth New York State Militia, Col. George W. Pratt commanding, on railroad from Annapolis to Laurel, headquarters at Annapolis Junction, aggregate 789 men; of these 476 men are at the Junction. The Sixth Regiment New York State Militia, stationed at Annapolis, aggregate 506 men, Col. J. C. Pinckney commanding; the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Edward F. Jones commanding, stationed at the Relay House, Md., aggregate 635 men; the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Edward W. Hinks commanding, stationed at Relay House, aggregate 706 men; the battery of Boston Light Artillery, Maj. Asa M. Cook commanding, stationed in the southern outskirts of Baltimore, on line of railroad from Baltimore to Washington, aggregate 116 men, 6 pieces; the Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Turner G. Morehead commanding, stationed at same place, aggregate 774 men; the Thirteenth Regiment New York State Militia, Col. Abel Smith commanding, stationed at same place, aggregate 1,000 men; the First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, Col. John R. Kenly commanding, stationed at same place, aggregate about 900 men (exact aggregate not known); two companies Second Regiment Maryland Volunteers, stationed with First Regiment, aggregate 202 men; the Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. William D. Lewis, jr., commanding, stationed at Federal Hill, Baltimore, aggregate 780 men, with 6 pieces of field artillery from Fort McHenry taken from secessionists; the Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Peter Lyle commanding, stationed on outskirts of Baltimore between Federal Hill and Fort McHenry, aggregate 770 men; the Third Battalion Massachusetts Mounted Rifles, Maj. Charles Devens, jr., commanding, stationed in Fort McHenry, aggregate 314 men; Companies I (Second Artillery) and K (Fourth Artillery), U. S. Army, post, field, and staff, with attached garrison, Maj. W. W. Morris commanding the fort, aggregate 206 men. The

* See Vol. II, p. 699.

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aggregate of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as above, not including officers of the headquarters of the Department of Annapolis, is 7,272 men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C., June 20, 1861.*

Col. William T. Sherman, infantry, is attached temporarily to the staff of these headquarters and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Hagerstown, Md., June 20, 1861.*

I. Capt. James H. Simpson, Topographical Engineers, is assigned to duty as the chief of his corps at these headquarters. Lieut. J. L. Kirby Smith, Topographical Engineers, will report in person to Captain Simpson.

II. Lieut. Orville E. Babcock, Engineer Corps, will report for duty to Capt. John Newton, chief of his corps, at these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

IV. The following regiments will constitute the Sixth Brigade, under the command of Col. John J. Abercrombie, Seventh U. S. Infantry: Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Jarrett commanding; First Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel Starkweather commanding; Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Woodhouse commanding.

V. The Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Joshua T. Owen commanding, is transferred to the Fifth Brigade, under Brigadier-General Negley. As soon as the Sixth Brigade changes its location the Twenty-fourth Regiment will take its place with the Fifth Brigade. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Hagerstown, Md., June 20, 1861.*

Brigadier-General Negley will march with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers as soon as practicable, and occupy a position just in advance of Sharpsburg, Md., and be governed by instructions. Colonel Owen's regiment will follow and report to him. The quartermaster's department will provide transportation.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Hagerstown, Md., June 21, 1861.*

The First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Samuel Yohe commanding, will move as early as possible and occupy Frederick, Md., under such instructions as may be given him from these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1861.

Col. CHARLES P. STONE,
Fourteenth Infantry:

COLONEL: The General-in-Chief desires me to say he has written to General Patterson to propose a column in the direction intimated in conjunction with a movement in co-operation from Alexandria.* Of course your column would be absorbed by General Patterson in this movement. The General-in-Chief would be glad that you should furnish him any suggestions which may occur to you. Instructions have been given to General Mansfield to carry out your suggestions as to the battalion of District Volunteers stationed at Seneca Mills, also to supply their place by a suitable force.†

Respectfully, &c.,

SCHUYLER HAMILTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

P. S.—Colonel Townsend is temporarily absent, owing to sickness of a child, supposed to be dying.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, *Fort Monroe, Va., June 23, 1861.*

Surg. J. M. Cuyler is announced a medical director in this department.

By command of Major-General Butler:

T. J. HAINES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C., June 30, 1861.*

I. Col. C. P. Stone, commanding the Rockville expedition, will send back to this city the section of artillery, the mounted troops, and such of the District of Columbia Volunteers as may desire to return, and with the remainder of the force under his command will join the column under Major-General Patterson.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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* See Stone to Townsend, June 22, Vol. II, p. 114.
† For Stone's reply, see June 23, Vol. II, p. 114.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Arlington, June 30, 1861.*

I. Col. W. T. Sherman, Thirteenth Infantry, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, will relieve Col. D. Hunter, Third Cavalry, in the command of the brigade heretofore assigned to that officer.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

J. B. FRY,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1861.*

I. Surg. J. J. B. Wright, Medical Department, U. S. Army, having reported to the general commanding, is assigned to duty as medical director of this department; this assignment to date from May 28, 1861.

II. Capt. Charles P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, having reported to the general commanding, is assigned to duty as chief of ordnance of this department; this assignment to date from June 6, 1861.

III. First Lieut. Orlando M. Poe, Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army, having reported to the general commanding, is assigned to duty as chief topographical engineer of this department; this assignment to date from May 1, 1861.

IV. First Lieut. Silas Crispin, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, having reported to the general commanding, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief of ordnance of this department; this assignment to date June 5, 1861.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

N. H. McLEAN,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Arlington, July 1, 1861.*

I. Col. W. B. Franklin, Twelfth Infantry, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to a command to consist of the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, Colonel Lawrence, and the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hartranft, the brigade to be hereafter increased.

II. Col. O. B. Willcox, First Regiment Michigan Volunteers, is assigned to the command of a brigade to consist at present of his own regiment and the regiment of New York Fire Zouaves, Colonel Farnham.

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By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

J. B. FRY,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Arlington, July 1, 1861.*

I. Col. Andrew Porter, Sixteenth Infantry, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, is

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assigned to the command of the brigade to consist of the Eighth Regiment New York State Militia, Colonel Lyons, and Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia, Colonel Wood. The brigade to be hereafter increased.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose an order addressed to you by the President, authorizing you, or any officer acting under your command, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus on or in the vicinity of any military line between this city and the city of New York, should it be deemed necessary.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

To the COMMANDING GENERAL, *Army of the United States:*

You are engaged in repressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line which is now or which shall be used between the city of New York and the city of Washington you find resistance which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for the public safety, you personally or through the officer in command at the point where resistance occurs are authorized to suspend that writ.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington this 2d day of July, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President of the United States:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1861.

I. The following-named regiments and light battery will constitute a brigade, which is hereby placed under the command of Col. A. E. Burnside, of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Militia: First Regiment Rhode Island Militia, Second Regiment Rhode Island Militia, Seventy-first Regiment New York State Militia, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; light battery Second Rhode Island State Militia.

II. The following-named regiments will constitute a brigade, which is hereby placed under the command of Col. I. B. Richardson, Second Regiment of Michigan Volunteers: Second Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteers, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 169. } *Washington, D. C., July 3, 1861.*

The following-named regiments will constitute a brigade, and are hereby placed under the command of Col. L. Blenker, of the Eighth Regiment New York Volunteers: Eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Garibaldi Guards, New York volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 30. } *Martinsburg, Va., July 3, 1861.*

Until further orders the headquarters of this department will be at Martinsburg, Va., post-office, Hagerstown, Md.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
No. 24. } *Arlington, July 4, 1861.*

I. Capt. A. Baird and Capt. W. D. Whipple, Adjutant-General's Department, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the War Department, are assigned, the former as assistant adjutant-general to General Tyler's command, and the latter as assistant adjutant-general to Colonel Hunter's command.

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By command of General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCKVILLE EXPEDITION,
Opposite Harper's Ferry, July 5, 1861.

Maj. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of Pennsylvania:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday's date by which the major-general commanding directs me to move in the direction of Charlestown to effect a junction with the main column, is just received.* I shall endeavor to pass the river and comply with the instructions of the major-general commanding; but my command being entirely destitute of cavalry or artillery the passage of the river and advance through a country full of hostile cavalry will be necessarily slow and somewhat hazardous. If it be intended that I should act on Leesburg, I should cross at or near Noland's Ferry, three miles below Point of Rocks, on the south of the ridge and below the Shenandoah River. This command now consists of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, the Ninth New York (eight companies), the First New Hampshire, and five companies of the Pennsylvania Twenty-fifth, besides a detachment of some

* See Porter to Stone, July 4, Vol. II, p. 121.

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fifty or sixty District of Columbia volunteers with the train. The squadron of cavalry and section of artillery which came out with me were ordered back to Washington on the 30th ultimo. Harper's Ferry was suddenly occupied yesterday by a few of the enemy, who opened fire on our pickets. In the firing which followed there was slight loss on both sides; on ours, 1 killed and 3 wounded, all of the Ninth Regiment, New York. The enemy retired.

very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Martinsburg, Pa., July 5, 1861.

Col. CHARLES P. STONE,
Commanding Expedition en route to this place:

SIR: The commanding general directs you to join this column at the earliest moment, indicating the crossing at Williamsport as affording the greatest expedition, and securing the rear. If you are short of transportation you are authorized to hire all necessary vehicles in the country, and to press with promise to pay the teams of unwilling owners. The general wishes to hear from you at the earliest moment.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The commanding general says reduce your baggage to the lowest limit, your tents leave behind, and push on here. 'Tis an urgent matter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Arlington, Va., July 6, 1861.

I. Col. E. D. Keyes, Eleventh Infantry, having reported for duty in compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to the command of the brigade now under Brigadier-General Tyler, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Connecticut Regiments, the Second Maine Regiment, and Captain Varian's battery, of the Eighth Regiment New York State Militia.

* * * * * * *

VI. Colonel Miles, retaining his regimental staff, band, and headquarters, is assigned to the command of a division to consist at present of Colonel Davies' and Colonel Howard's brigades, not yet fully made up.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 6, 1861.

Col. C. P. STONE, U. S. Army:

SIR: Your several telegrams of the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant, and letters of the 4th and two of the 5th have been received.* The General-in-Chief has been highly pleased with the whole conduct of your expedition, and only regrets that it has not been in his power to furnish you additional cavalry and artillery and permit you to carry out the plans suggested by you. Paramount interests, however, induced him to place you with General Patterson's column, and having done so, he had no further instructions to give you. Measures have been taken to send a Government telegraph operator to Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry as suggested by you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 6, 1861.

General R. PATTERSON,
Martinsburg, Va.:

A fine Massachusetts regiment, under Col. G. H. Gordon, has just been ordered to proceed from Boston to Williamsport to report to you. General Sandford, with two regiments besides those which leave to-day, will go hence to Hagerstown to-morrow, where they will need transportation.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Martinsburg, Va., July 6, 1861.

I. The following Articles of War will be read to each command, and be posted in a conspicuous place in each camp and quarters. All officers and good soldiers are required to check with a firm hand any violation of these regulations, and to arrest and report the offenders forthwith, in order that they may be brought to punishment, and the good name of this army and of the American people protected from dishonor:

ARTICLE 49. Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who by discharging of fire-arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

ARTICLE 51. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

ARTICLE 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

*See Vol. II, pp. 120, 121.

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ARTICLE 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march, and whoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses or gardens, corn-fields, inclosure of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by the order of the then commander-in-chief of the armies of the said States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offense, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

ARTICLE 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or who shall knowingly harbor and protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

ARTICLE 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

II. The names and offices of all persons engaged in plundering or wantonly destroying property, and of officers conniving at such disgraceful practices, will, on detection, be published to the army and the country.

III. The commanding general has assured the citizens of protection while peacefully following their ordinary avocations, and no one worthy of association with honorable men will disturb them. He relies upon the loyal men of his command, who are here to assert the supremacy of the laws of the country, to see that they are not violated with impunity by wretches who assume the garb of the soldier only to disgrace it.

IV. All officers will be held responsible for the enforcement of these regulations within their respective commands.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Washington, July 8, 1861.*

Until otherwise ordered, the following will be the organization of the troops in this department:

Staff of the department commander: Capt. James B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general. Aides-de-camp—First Lieut. H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth Artillery; Maj. Clarence S. Brown, New York State Militia; Maj. James S. Wadsworth, New York State Militia. Acting inspector-general—Maj. W. H. Wood, Seventeenth Infantry. Engineers—Maj. J. G. Barnard, First Lieut. F. E. Prime. Topographical engineers—Capt. A. W. Whipple, First Lieut. Henry L. Abbot, Second Lieut. Haldimand S. Putnam. Quartermaster's department—Capt. O. H. Tillinghast, assistant quartermaster. Subsistence department—Capt. H. F. Clarke, commissary of subsistence. Medical department—Surg. W. S. King, Asst. Surg. David L. Magruder.

First Division, Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, Connecticut, commanding: First Brigade, Col. E. D. Keyes, Eleventh Infantry, commanding—First Connecticut Regiment Volunteers, Second Connecticut Regiment Volunteers, Third Connecticut Regiment Volunteers, Second Maine Regiment Volunteers, Captain Varian's battery, of the New York Eighth [Militia] Regiment; Company B, Second Cavalry. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Ohio Volunteers.—First Ohio Regiment Volunteers, Second Ohio Regiment Volunteers, Second Regiment New York Volunteers; Company E, Second Artillery (light battery). Third Brigade, Col. William T. Sherman, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding—Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Militia, Seventy-ninth

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Regiment New York Militia, Thirteenth Regiment New York Militia, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; Company E, Third Artillery (light battery). Fourth Brigade, Col. I. B. Richardson, Michigan Volunteers, commanding—Second Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteers, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Second Division, Col. David Hunter, Third Cavalry, commanding: First Brigade, Col. Andrew Porter, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding—Battalion of regular infantry (Second, Third, and Eighth Regiments),* Eighth Regiment New York Militia, Fourteenth Regiment New York Militia, Squadron Second Cavalry (Companies G and I); company Fifth Artillery (light battery). Second Brigade, Col. A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding—First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Seventy-first Regiment New York Militia, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; battery of light artillery, Second Rhode Island Regiment.

Third Division, Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding: First Brigade, Col. W. B. Franklin, Twelfth Infantry, commanding—Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers; Company E, Second Cavalry, Company I, First Artillery (light battery). Second Brigade, Col. O. B. Willcox, Michigan Volunteers, commanding—First Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteers (zouaves), Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; Company D, Second Artillery (light artillery). Third Brigade, Col. O. O. Howard, Maine Volunteers, commanding—Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers.

Reserve (Fourth) Division, Brig. Gen. Theodore Runyon, New Jersey Militia, [commanding]: First Regiment New Jersey (three months) Volunteers, Second Regiment New Jersey (three months) Volunteers, Third Regiment New Jersey (three months) Volunteers, Fourth Regiment New Jersey (three months) Volunteers, First Regiment New Jersey (three years) Volunteers, Second Regiment New Jersey (three years) Volunteers, Third Regiment New Jersey (three years) Volunteers.

Fifth Division, Col. D. S. Miles, Second Infantry, commanding: First Brigade, Colonel Blenker, New York Volunteers, commanding—Eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Garibaldi Guard, Twenty-fourth [Twenty-seventh] Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Second Brigade, Colonel Davies, New York Volunteers, commanding—Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, Thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers; Company G, Second Artillery (light battery).

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Martinsburg, Va., July 8, 1861.

The First Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Samuel Yohe commanding, will garrison this post and be the guard to the depot established here. As far as practicable quarters will be provided by the quartermaster's

* See foot-note (1), Vol. II, p. 315.

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department, in all cases taking unoccupied houses, depot buildings, and houses to let, &c., and no private family will in any case be intruded upon. The commanding officer will see that the rights of citizens are respected, and will station guards for their protection. The companies of Colonel Dare's regiment, now the provost guard of the town, will continue as at present and rejoin the regiment as it marches to the front. For the town regulations the colonel commanding will for the present look to the commanding general.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Martinsburg, Va., July 8, 1861.

Division and brigade commanders will require those regiments which have not reduced the number of their tents to four common and one wall tent for each company, and one wall-tent to other officers, at once to pack the surplus, mark them, and turn them in to Captain Woods, acting assistant quartermaster, at the depot. The spare wagons which will thus be created must be used to carry provisions. Every wagon which can be spared from transporting the regiments will at once be sent to Colonel Crosman, who is authorized to call for what he requires. The commanding general calls upon every one to reduce the amount of their transportation to enable him to move a large force to the front and to keep this army provisioned.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Martinsburg, Va., July 8, 1861.

I. The First New Hampshire, Ninth New York, Seventeenth, and five companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a detachment of District of Columbia Volunteers constitute the Seventh Brigade, Col. C. P. Stone commanding, and are temporarily attached to Keim's (Second) division.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Martinsburg, Va., July 8, 1861.

The Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth New York Regiments are temporarily attached to General Wynkoop's brigade, and will move with it early to-morrow morning. The commanders of the regiments will report in person to General Wynkoop.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 96. } *Martinsburg, Va., July 10, 1861.*

I. Major-General Sandford, New York Volunteers, is assigned to command the Third Division, which will be composed as follows:

Seventh Brigade, Col. C. P. Stone commanding—First New Hampshire Regiment, Ninth New York Regiment, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment, six companies Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, detachment of District of Columbia Volunteers.

Eighth Brigade, senior colonel commanding—Fifth New York Regiment, Twelfth New York Regiment, Nineteenth New York Regiment, Twenty-eighth New York Regiment.

The regimental commanders will report to their brigade commanders and the latter to Major-General Sandford.

II. The officers of the quartermaster's, subsistence, and medical departments who have not reported in person to the chiefs of these departments at these headquarters will at once do so.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
No. 29. } *Arlington, July 11, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

4. Capt. T. M. Vincent, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty with Col. D. S. Miles, commanding Fifth Division, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 98. } *Martinsburg, Va., July 11, 1861.*

The regiments at Williamsport or Hagerstown, or which may arrive at those points, will remain there until further orders, and be held ready to move at a moment's notice. The quartermaster's department will provide as soon as possible transportation for these regiments at the rate prescribed in General Orders, No. 25, and a supply train of ten days' provisions.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Point Pleasant, July 11, 1861.

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN:

SIR: On Sunday night, the 7th instant, at about 10 o'clock, I left Camp Dennison with seven companies of the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers (having been preceded the night before by the Twelfth Ohio), and reached Gallipolis with the Eleventh on the 9th instant. The Twelfth arrived there yesterday, and last evening I brought both regiments to this point. Before leaving Camp Dennison it was apparent

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that there would be a little delay in the equipment of the Kentucky regiments, and upon consultation with General Bates I determined to take the Eighth Ohio Regiment, in order to be sure of a sufficient reliable force to commence operations in the valley of the Great Kanawha. Before starting, however, an order received from you determined General Bates to send the Fifth and Eighth Ohio to Grafton, and the Eleventh immediately volunteered to take the place of the Eighth in my command. I was the more willing to accept them, since their colonel, Charles A. De Villiers, a former member of my staff, was known to be a good disciplinarian, who had seen service where precaution against guerrilla attacks was necessary. One company of that regiment is doing guard duty at depot at Bellaire, and the Governor of Ohio will forward two companies to fill up the regiment in a few days. I found at Gallipolis a company of about sixty mounted men under command of Captain George, armed with Sharps carbines, single-barrel pistols, and sabers. They have no uniforms or horse equipage, and the caps of the self-primers are not reliable. They will be of little service to me for a few days. I found also a section of light artillery, under command of Captain Cotter, consisting of two brass 6-pounder guns, rifled, with a supply of ammunition, unfixed, but no sufficient caps for the James shell. They have four horses to each caisson and gun and strongly urge a request for two more. I learned at Gallipolis that Captain Jenkins, with a mounted company, was disturbing the Union men of Virginia along the river a few miles above Guyandotte, and sent a small steamer to meet the Kentucky regiments, with orders for the First to stop at Guyandotte, protect the district above described, and wait orders to move along the road to Red House, when I should be prepared with the other regiments to move on Charleston. I expect to have the First situated as above stated to-night and the Second to join the Twelfth or Twenty-first Ohio to-morrow morning.

The Twelfth and Twenty-first Ohio will leave this afternoon for Thirteen-Mile Creek up the Kanawha, where the roads from Letart and Ripley join the Kanawha road. I have had two companies of the Twenty-first scouting up both sides of the river this morning and they will notify me of any obstruction or opposition. At Thirteen-Mile Creek I propose to intrench the two guns I have mentioned above, and with them I shall use for the present two smooth-bore 6-pounders, one brass and one iron, which I have brought from Gallipolis. The Eleventh I shall keep here for a few days, sending out detachments to Letart and in that direction to keep down the rebel marauders and encourage the Union. The Second Kentucky I shall send to Ripley if they can be made ready to march within twenty-four hours from their landing at Thirteen-Mile Creek. As soon, also, as the other troops are ready I shall move the Twelfth and Twenty-first to Red House Shoals, where I will clear the river of obstructions, open the communication with Guyandotte, and order the First Kentucky to move up toward Charleston, joining us near Red House. So much I expect to accomplish before the beginning of next week, and as the regiments are new to my command I shall not be disappointed if the motion is somewhat slow until I get discipline a little better established. By Monday or Tuesday next I hope to have another company of cavalry, four more rifled guns, and some needed equipments, camp equipage, &c., and a train of wagons. When these reach me I will at once resume the advance, the regiment at Ripley taking the road by Sissonville and keeping in communication with me across the country, our pickets and scouts meeting. The movement of troops to Thirteen-Mile Creek and Red House will be by boat, the sides

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of the river being occupied by scouting parties. Your orders in regard to the two companies of the Seventeenth, the Indiana regiment at Parkersburg, and the Ohio Twenty-second, I have forwarded. The best information indicates that Governor Wise has about 2,500 men, a rather mixed force, at Charleston, having left Ripley suddenly on the rumor of the movement of my command some days ago. I bitterly regret I could not obtain the transportation a few days earlier. I shall hope to be able to push forward scouts from Ripley across country to communicate with Colonel Tyler at Bulltown and, should I do so, will be glad to have him authorized to co-operate with me toward Summersville, as I think there will be an opportunity for him to get in the rear of the rebels if they concentrate at Gauley Bridge with a view of holding that defile against me.

Hoping my plans may meet your approval, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of the Kanawha.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Martinsbury, Va., July 14, 1861.

The Fourth [Second] Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Gordon, is assigned to the Sixth Brigade. The commanding officer will report in person to Colonel Abercrombie.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Red House, July 14, 1861.

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Camp near Buckhannon, Va.:

GENERAL: We reached this place yesterday about 4 p. m., and I am waiting here to receive news of the advance of the Kentuckians along the route from Guyandotte and Ripley to concentrate on Charleston as I have ordered. My own advance has, I am sure, made theirs entirely safe, and I have great pleasure in assuring you that we have already greatly relieved all the country behind us from a reign of terror which was driving men from their pursuits and from the country. We have met no resistance worth mentioning thus far. The enemy's forces have retreated as we have advanced, and we have exchanged a few shots with their scouts, nothing more. Your letter directed to Gallipolis giving me your first instructions did not reach me till yesterday, which was several days after I had ordered a regiment to Guyandotte. The reason for doing so was that armed parties were along the river between Guyandotte and Point Pleasant, and the very night of my arrival in Gallipolis they brought to a boat a few miles above Guyandotte and took from her a box of pistols and one of sabers belonging to private parties at Gallipolis. Knowing that we had considerable shipments of U. S. stores on the river, and that the river commerce should be secure, I was unwilling to leave that part of the country exposed, and thought it my duty to protect it, even at the expense of a temporary scattering of forces. I find that it has had no bad effect thus

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far. The rebels believed, as I am well informed, that my force in this valley is as great as the whole will be when concentrated, and suppose the Guyandotte force to be an additional column advancing, and I am confident of effecting the concentration in time for any necessity I may have, with the additional advantage of having produced a good moral effect upon the lower counties by the march of troops that way. My advance is steady, but not rapid. I scout the country ahead a day's march in advance, and then move with a good advance guard on each side the river, sending out skirmishers, the steamers following with the baggage and a regiment which can be thrown upon either side at need. At Knob Shoals, a couple of miles above Buffalo, and here at Red House are very difficult places in the navigation of the river. One of our boats grounded at Knob Shoals, and was in some danger of being injured or wrecked, but got off again without damage. I have two boats above the obstructions placed here by the enemy, which, although they make the passage difficult and a little dangerous, have not totally stopped the channel. The Kentucky regiments have found some impediments in the lack of tents, which were a little behind, and in the enormous quantity of their baggage, which has hindered their fully performing their part of my plan, and my arrival at Charleston may be a day later than I advised you in my last dispatch. I have issued a peremptory order to reduce the baggage to the regulation weight. The Eleventh Regiment are yet without tents. I have half of them quartered at Point Pleasant as a guard there and the rest here. No more artillery has arrived. Only thirty-eight of my horsemen have saddles, and the rest of the troop are waiting at Gallipolis for their equipments. My force here now is as follows: Four companies of Eleventh Regiment, the whole of Twelfth, whole of Twenty-first, two rifled cannon, with forty-nine men, two smooth-bore cannon without caissons or cannoneers. In the course of twenty-four hours I shall expect to be joined by half the First Kentucky Regiment, leaving the other half at Ripley, and in two or three days to be joined by the whole of the Second Kentucky. If my reconnaissance is satisfactory, I shall not wait for the latter short of Charleston.

Meanwhile I remain, general, truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of the Kanawha.

[2.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Arlington, July 15, 1861.

Col. D. S. MILES,
Commanding Fifth Division:

SIR: It has just been learned that you have given Colonel Blenker orders to advance with his brigade this evening. The general commanding directs that you make no move whatever until you receive further orders, and that you take pains to see that there is no move made by either of your brigades until instructions are received from these headquarters. You will also give your especial attention to preventing depredations and administering punishment for those already committed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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[Extract.]

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Bunker Hill, Va., July 16, 1861.

The troops will move to-morrow in the following order, commencing at 3 a. m. The Seventh (Stone's) Brigade, of Sandford's division, with Doubleday's battery and train, two sections of Perkins' battery and one company of cavalry attached temporarily thereto.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Stone's brigade, after the column has reached Smithfield or Middleway on the route to Charlestown, will pass forward to the latter place, keeping a strict watch upon the Winchester railroad, that no enemy from that quarter be thrown upon the flank of the column. The wagons will be formed in one train immediately after the advance brigade of Cadwalader's division, arranged in the order of march of their respective brigades and regiments. The regimental and brigade quartermasters will be required to superintend the march of their trains, and they will be held strictly accountable that the trains are kept closed and that no delay arise from bad or careless drivers. Each regiment will furnish a guard for its train, which will aid in keeping the wagons up.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Mouth of Pocotaligo, July 16, 1861.

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

SIR: At Red House I was joined by half the First Kentucky Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Enyart. I ordered him to join me, for two reasons: First, because my advance beyond Ripley was such that I felt assured that there was no danger of its being attacked by any considerable force, and second, because our wagon train was not sufficient to allow to Colonel Guthrie transportation enough for a whole regiment. I am now waiting at this point, which I reached last night, for the advance of the Second Kentucky from Guyandotte to Coalsmouth, and the half of the First Kentucky (if Colonel Guthrie finds it safe to do so) from Ripley to Sissonville. I shall then have my whole force, except part of the Eleventh (three companies), which is guarding stores at Point Pleasant, concentrated at three points upon a line of twenty miles long, commanding all the roads converging at Charleston from Parkersburg to Guyandotte. I have not yet received the remainder of my artillery, and the necessity of sending a strong detachment to communicate with the Second Kentucky has used all the horsemen who are equipped, except half a dozen. I look for both artillery and cavalry daily. The progress thus far has been steady, but for the last day it has been in the face of constant skirmishing. Small bodies of riflemen occupy the hills, and do not leave them till driven out by our skirmishers, who, being armed with altered muskets, are at a disadvantage as to the range of their pieces. We have, however, had but one man seriously hurt, and he, I think, will recover. The best information I can now get puts the force at Charleston superior to my own in numbers and in artillery. It is said they have so weakened the suspension bridge that it can be let fall at a moment's warning; that their battery

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of some eight cannon is strongly intrenched, and that Wise is determined to make a strong stand there. If so, he certainly has a position it will be difficult to take or turn from this side. The Elk is not fordable for some distance up, and the ford neither good nor easily held by the advancing party. These reports have had an appearance of truth, which has made it seem necessary to be cautious, and I shall remain here a day or two till I can get my force well together, and by means of cavalry scout and reconnoiter to better advantage. Meanwhile I would suggest such a demonstration in the direction of the Gauley from your side, if possible, as would cut off retreat. I have made a respectable advance every day but one since leaving Camp Dennison, and think we have gone as fast as is prudent. I am sorry to have to report an accident by which two men were killed and another badly wounded. The half of the Kentucky regiment were marching on Sunday evening last to join Colonel Norton, who had moved in advance from Red House. They were out after night-fall, not starting till about 9 o'clock. As they marched, the captain of the rear guard, to correct some irregularity in marching, commanded "steady," which the men mistook for "ready," when one of the guns in the rear going off by reason of the nervousness or carelessness of the man holding it, a portion of the company imagined they were attacked, and without waiting for orders fired in the direction of the shot. The above is the account given by the officers of the regiment. I should have said that I had sent Colonel Norton in advance to reconnoiter for our next day's march, and learning that he was in the vicinity of a considerable force with a small battery of artillery, I sent the re-enforcement after receiving the news. The difficulty of taking our artillery across the river has prevented me since last evening from making an attack, as the position is reported by Colonel Norton to be a very strong one naturally, being on a narrow hill difficult of access. I expect Colonel Woodruff to be in their rear before to-morrow, and will by that time have examined the ground and made arrangements for driving the enemy out.

Meanwhile, I remain, general, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I inclose a ticket torn from a musket-box found in the storehouse of a secessionist named Barber, who lived a little above this point. It may seem to prove where the arms of some of Wise's troops were got and how issued.

[2.] J. D. C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C., July 17, 1861.*

Maj. A. J. Myer, signal officer, will report to Brigadier-General McDowell, commanding Department of Northeastern Virginia, for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Centerville, July 19, 1861.*

Maj. W. F. Barry, Fifth Artillery, is announced as chief of artillery in this command. He will at once proceed to make a thorough inspection into the condition and wants of the various batteries, and will take

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all necessary steps to promote their efficiency. All estimates and requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores and for battery horses will be made directly to the chief of artillery by the commanders of the batteries.

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Charlestown, Va., July 19, 1861.*

I. The term of service of the Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments having expired, they will, if not otherwise directed by the War Department, proceed as soon as practicable, under the command of Brigadier-General Wynkoop, to Harrisburg, Pa., to be mustered out of service. * * *

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Charlestown, Va., July 20, 1861.*

The Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Dare commanding, their term of service having expired, will march to-morrow morning to Sandy Hook, Md., where the quartermaster's department will have rail transportation prepared to Philadelphia, Pa. * * *

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Charlestown, Va., July 20, 1861.*

I. The Connecticut regiment at Hagerstown and Williamsport (Colonel Woodhouse commanding) will be relieved by the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, arriving at Hagerstown, and join this command without delay. So soon as the depot is transferred to Harper's Ferry the troops at Hagerstown and Williamsport (one company excepted at the latter) will proceed to Harper's Ferry.

II. The Third Wisconsin Regiment (Colonel Hamilton commanding) will join this command as soon as provided with arms and accouterments.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Charlestown, Va., July 21, 1861.*

The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, now at Keys' Ferry, their term of service having expired, will march to

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Hagerstown, via Shepherdstown, and take rail transportation to Harrisburg, where the regiment will be mustered out of service, as directed by the War Department. * * *

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Arlington, July 23, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. H. J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery, is announced as chief of artillery in this department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Harper's Ferry, Va., July 23, 1861.*

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Col. Lewis Wallace commanding, will march to Hagerstown, Md., where rail transportation will be provided by the quartermaster's department to Indianapolis, where the regiment will be mustered out of service. The commanding general parts with this gallant regiment with regret. It has earned a good name in action, and sustained it in a patriotic manner by voluntarily tendering its services to remain in this command if in danger.

By order of Major-General Patterson.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Harper's Ferry, Va., July 23, 1861.*

1. The Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Meredith commanding, will march via the Antietam Ford to Hagerstown, and, if rail transportation cannot be provided, will continue its march to Harrisburg, where it will be mustered out of service. The commanding general takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the good conduct of Brigadier-General Williams' brigade, which has borne trials without a murmur, and has ever been ready for duty, which it cheerfully and faithfully performed.

2. Brigadier-General Williams will repair to Hagerstown and assume command of all the Pennsylvania troops at that point about to be discharged, and put them in motion to Harrisburg, either by rail or marching, as circumstances may require.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harper's Ferry, Va., July 23, 1861.

The Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Francis E. Patterson commanding, will take rail transportation from this place to-morrow to Baltimore, en route to Philadelphia, to be mustered out of service. The commanding general takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the invariable good conduct of this regiment, evinced not only through their whole term, but in their willingness, promptly expressed, to remain in the field when their term of enlistment had expired.

By order of Major-General Patterson:

F. J. PORTER,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 23, 1861.

Major-General DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., Baltimore, Md.:

It is supposed six regiments have arrived within a few hours from Harrisburg. Send forward four of them to this city without delay. Stop no more regiments without permission, and give me your views as to your force.*

[2.] WINFIELD SCOTT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Poca, July 23, 1861.

The troops will move from Poca at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 24th instant. The Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers will move to-night to the White House, throw out their pickets, and then await further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Cox, commanding district:

J. N. MCELROY,
[2.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 24, 1861.

General MCDOWELL, *Arlington:*

Retain all the long-term volunteers in your department. Colonel Blenker's three regiments, now on this side, are ordered over to you. Designate the point, say between Forts Corcoran and Albany, where they shall go. They will march over the Long Bridge.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 24, 1861.

General MCDOWELL, U. S. Army, *Arlington:*

The De Kalb Regiment is ordered over to your department.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* For reply, see Dix to Townsend, July 24, Vol. II, p. 759.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 24, 1861.

General McDOWELL,
Arlington:

General Scott says send the Seventy-ninth New York (Highland) Regiment, notwithstanding it may be a long-term regiment, over to report to General Mansfield without delay. Send four companies of cavalry and leave three in your department.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Grafton, July 24, 1861.

Brigadier-General Reynolds, having been assigned by General Orders, No. 1, of this department, to the First Brigade, will proceed to Cheat Mountain to relieve Brigadier-General Schleich, who, having turned over all his orders, papers, and information relating to his command, will return to Columbus and report to Governor Dennison for further orders. The commanders at Beverly will report to General Reynolds for orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Rosecrans:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[2.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Arlington, July 25, 1861.

* * * * * * *

II. Captains Baird, Whipple, McKeever, and Vincent, of the Adjutant-General's Department, are, by directions from the War Department, relieved from duty with this command, and will report to the Adjutant-General for orders.

III. The division command under Colonel Miles is broken up. The two companies of the Second Infantry now under command of Major Sykes will be placed under the command of the senior officer of the Second Infantry present (Captain Davis), and the regimental staff and band will report to Captain Davis at Arlington.

* * * * * * *

VI. Col. Andrew Porter is assigned to the command of the troops posted for the defense of the lines about Arlington, including the Columbia turnpike. Colonel Porter will post the troops for the purpose in view, and send in as soon as possible a return of his command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Elk River, July 25, 1861.

The army is about to enter Charleston, which yesterday was the headquarters of Wise and the rebel army. Its people have been told

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that we come as robbers and murderers of women and children. The general in command knows that every soldier desires to prove that we have been vilely slandered. To make the proof most signal the army will not halt in the town. We will march through in soldierly order, no man leaving the ranks or shouting or making any unnecessary noise. Let the conduct of the troops be in contrast to the profane and disorderly behavior of the rebel army, and the people will bless us as the restorers of safety and liberty of conscience and speech and the defenders of their property. This order will be read at the head of every company before entering the town of Charleston.

By command of J. D. Cox, brigadier-general, commanding district:

J. N. McELROY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

Major-General BANKS, U. S. Army,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

I think it advisable that you draw [in] the long-term regiments at Hagerstown and bring thence the stores to Sandy Hook.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

General J. A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., Baltimore:

General Scott says retain three of the regiments coming from Fort Monroe in your department, and send hither Baker's one and a half regiment.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

General DIX, U. S. Army,
Fort McHenry:

Send both the Second Pennsylvania, Colonel Mann, and the Twelfth Massachusetts to Harper's Ferry, and telegraph General Banks they are coming.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

Colonel WEBSTER,
Comdg. Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Baltimore, Md.:

Proceed with your regiment to Harper's Ferry and report to the commanding officer.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND,
Fort McHenry, July 26, 1861.

Maj. ASA M. COOK,
Commanding Massachusetts Battery Light Artillery:

MAJOR: The term of service of your command has expired. Your officers and men are entitled to their discharge. They were among the first to respond to the call of the Government at a moment of great public peril. They have performed their duty ably, promptly, and faithfully, and they will receive the thanks of their State and of the whole country. Whenever they ask to be sent home transportation will be promptly provided. But it is my earnest request that they continue till Tuesday, the 30th instant, to hold the position they occupy. By that day I shall be able to relieve them. The unfortunate reverse at Manassas has compelled me to make the request. But for that occurrence they would ere this have been provided with transportation to their homes. I tried to see them and explain to them more fully than I am able to do on paper the necessity for their services during the few days to come. Present this appeal to them, and let them act as their good name and that of the glorious Commonwealth they represent shall seem to require.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
[2.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

Col. CHARLES J. BIDDLE,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland, Md.:

Hasten with the two Pennsylvania regiments to join the force at Harper's Ferry.

[2.] WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY,
Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Philadelphia:

Hasten without delay to Harper's Ferry via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

[2.] WINFIELD SCOTT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *July 27, 1861.*

On motion of Mr. F. P. Blair, jr.:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House a copy of the letter and report of Hon. Joseph Holt to the President of United States, dated 18th February, 1861, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of said month, requesting the reasons for assembling the United States troops at the seat of Government of the United States.*

Attest:

EM. ETHERIDGE,
[2.] *Clerk.*

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*See Scott to Grow, August 5, 1861, p. 435.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, July 27, 1861.*

In accordance with General Orders, No. 47, of July 25, 1861, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Division of the Potomac, comprising the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia. Headquarters for the present at Washington. The following-named officers are announced upon the division staff: Bvt. Maj. S. Williams, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. G. Barnard, corps of engineers; Capt. S. Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster; Capt. H. F. Clarke, commissary of subsistence; Maj. W. F. Barry, Fifth Artillery, chief of artillery.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[2.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND,
Fort McHenry, July 29, 1861.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury:*

SIR: The surveyor of the port of Baltimore, who will hand you this, wishes to make some representations to you in regard to the intercourse carried on between this State and Virginia. A larger force of small steamers is needed in the bay. There is not a single one this side of the mouth of the Potomac, and there is a constant supply of articles of merchandise, some of them for military uses, through the Patuxent and Rappahannock. It is very desirable that this intercourse should be broken up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
[2.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *Sandy Hook, July 29, 1861.*

I. The following officers compose the department staff, and will be at these headquarters if their stations are not specially designated: Capt. Robert Williams, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Fitz John Porter, Fifteenth Infantry, acting inspector-general; Capts. John Newton, John D. Kurtz, and Second Lieut. O. E. Babcock, Engineer Corps; Capts. James H. Simpson, James W. Abert, and Second Lieut. J. L. Kirby Smith, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Col. George H. Crosman, deputy quartermaster-general; Capt. A. R. Eddy, assistant quartermaster, Hagerstown Depot; Captain Boyd, assistant quartermaster, Sandy Hook; Captain Woods, Ninth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. E. G. Beckwith, Third Artillery, chief commissary; First Lieutenant Bruyeres, First Wisconsin Regiment, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, Sandy Hook Depot, in charge supply trains; Surg. C. S. Tripler, medical director; Surgeon Cooper, medical purveyor, Hagerstown; Asst. Surg. W. A. Hammond, medical department, Hagerstown. All orders given by the chief of each department in the name and by the authority of the commanding general will be promptly obeyed.

II. The following organization of brigades will go into effect at once. Regimental and battery commanders will report in person to their brigade commanders:

First Brigade, Col. George H. Thomas, Second Cavalry, commanding: Second U. S. Cavalry and Philadelphia City Troop and section New

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York Ninth; Rhode Island battery, Captain Reynolds commanding; Nineteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel ——— commanding; Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, Colonel Donnelly commanding; Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Geary commanding; Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Mann commanding.

Second Brigade, Col. J. J. Abercrombie, Seventh Infantry, commanding: First Artillery Battery, Major Doubleday commanding; Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Gordon commanding; Fourth [Twelfth] Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Webster commanding; Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Hackleman commanding; Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Wallace commanding.

Third Brigade, Col. Charles P. Stone, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding: Fourth Artillery Battery, Captain Perkins commanding; Ninth New York Volunteers, Colonel Stiles commanding; Third Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Hamilton commanding; Fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel ——— commanding, until the expiration of their term of service; First New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Tappan commanding.

III. The artillery and cavalry will return to the brigade to which it is assigned on executing the duty for which they may at any time be temporarily detached. The batteries and the Second Massachusetts Regiment are now specially posted, and unless the emergency be urgent and so sudden that reference cannot be made to the commanding general they will not be removed except by orders from the commanding general.

IV. Regiments will be held ready for review and inspection at any moment by the inspector-general.

V. Drills will take place regularly, three times a day, under the supervision and direction of the brigade commander, and be dispensed only by their orders.

VI. Major-General Sandford, New York Militia, on his own request, is relieved from duty with this column, and will report for orders to Lieutenant-General Scott.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 133. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *July 29, 1861.*

The Twentieth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. William H. Gray, and the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. John F. Ballier, their terms of service having expired, will take transportation to their place of mustering in, to be mustered out of service.

By order of General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *Sandy Hook, July 29, 1861.*

The light artillery under Captain Tompkins, their term of service having expired, will take transportation to Providence, R. I., to be mustered out of service.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
[2.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, July 30, 1861.*

The general commanding the division has with much regret observed that large numbers of officers and men stationed in the vicinity of Washington are in the habit of frequenting the streets and hotels of the city. This practice is eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and must at once be discontinued. The time and services of all persons connected with this division should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. It is therefore directed that hereafter no officer or soldier be allowed to absent himself from his camp and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by the commanders of brigades. The permit will state the object of the visit. Brigade commanders will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order. Col. Andrew Porter, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as provost-marshal in Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Colonel Porter will report in person at these headquarters for instructions.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *Sandy Hook, July 30, 1861.*

The Fifth and Twelfth New York Regiments, their term of service having expired, will take transportation to New York, there to be mustered out of service.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, July 31, 1861.*

It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country. But this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States—the ark of our freedom and prosperity—are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings.

Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General-in-Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence, and leave uninjured, not only the tomb, but also the house, the groves, and walks which were so loved by the best and greatest of men.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

By command:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND,
Fort McHenry, July 31, 1861.

Capt. HENRY B. NONES,
U. S. Revenue Service:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with the revenue cutter Forward to the mouth of the Severn River and take such measures as you may deem proper to break up the intercourse supposed to be carried on between that river and the Patuxent in contraband articles destined to Virginia. A delicate and discreet discrimination must be made between commercial transactions by citizens of Maryland with each other and those with the Confederate States. The former must not be interrupted or disturbed, except so far as may be necessary to make proper examinations for your own information, but all arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and articles obviously intended for military uses will be detained and reported to the commanding officer of the department. You are hereby authorized to take possession of the schooner Georgiana and use her as a tender to the Forward. Any facilities you may require in the execution of the trust confided to you will be furnished by Colonel Roberts, of the First Pennsylvania, commanding officer at Annapolis, to whom a copy of this letter will be sent.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND,
Fort McHenry, Md., July 31, 1861.

Col. HALBERT E. PAINE,
Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Relay House, Md.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding has instructed me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, and to reply that the prompt disposition made of your force on your arrival at the Relay House has his approval. The verbal message sent you to the effect that "you might start to-day or to-morrow" was intended as personal, it being expected that the command would proceed to its destination under the next senior officer, to whom instructions would be transferred by Col. E. F. Jones, in command of the troop ordered to be relieved. You are to make such a disposition of your command as will best guard the railroad and bridges on that portion of the railroad between Baltimore and Washington that was recently guarded by the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment Militia, using your own discretion as to the manner in which this should be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. PELOUZE,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Sandy Hook, July 31, 1861.

The Sixth Connecticut Regiment is assigned to the First Brigade, Colonel Thomas commanding. Colonel Thomas will change its present camp to one nearer the camps of the other regiments of his brigade.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, D. C., August 1, 1861.*

Col. W. F. Smith, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, is placed in command of all the troops in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge. The commanding officers of the Sixth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, of the artillery, and of Company H, Second Cavalry, will report to him for instructions. Colonel Smith will be governed in his operations by instructions direct from the commanding general.

By order of Major-General McClellan:

A. V. COLBURN,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Arlington, August 1, 1861.*

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IV. Capt. H. C. Symonds, Subsistence Department, will relieve Capt. H. F. Clarke, same department, as chief of subsistence at department headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, August 1, 1861.*

Major-General DIX, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of Pennsylvania, Fort McHenry, Md.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs me to say that he has ordered the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, which left Indianapolis at 5 p. m. yesterday, to report to you. He telegraphed to you to-day to halt the Fifth Wisconsin, and has given directions to the Ordnance Department in relation to arms. He has also ordered two companies cavalry, Capt. Thomas S. Richards, from Harrisburg, and Captain Hoffeditz, from Reading, Pa., to report to you in Baltimore. Other regiments and a battery will be assigned to your command as soon as practicable. I inclose herewith two letters from Captain Gibson* for your information, and such action as you judge to be proper. It will not be practicable to supply the non-commissioned officers the captain desires for his detachment of recruits.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *August 1, 1861.*

As the term of service of the First New Hampshire Regiment expires on the 4th proximo, it will as soon as practicable take transportation to Concord, N. H., there to be mustered out of service.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Omitted.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 1, 1861.

Major-General BANKS, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Shenandoah, Sandy Hook:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st July,* the General-in-Chief authorizes you to place your stores under a sufficient guard at Frederick. You were telegraphed the 27th [26th] of July by the general to draw in the long-term regiments from Hagerstown and bring thence their stores. The order was qualified by prefixing the words "I think it advisable." The Fifth Wisconsin Regiment has been ordered to halt at Baltimore.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, August 2, 1861.

The seven Pennsylvania regiments now in this vicinity, belonging to the organization known as the Pennsylvania Reserve, will constitute a brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. G. A. McCall, of volunteer service. Brigadier-General McCall will encamp his brigade upon the ground which has been indicated to him for that purpose.

By command of Major-General McClellan:
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Arlington, August 2, 1861.

I. Capt. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster, is announced as chief of his department at these headquarters.

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By command of Brigadier-General McDowell:
JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 2, 1861.

Maj. Gen. J. A. DIX,
Commanding, &c., Fort McHenry:

Halt Twentieth Indiana Regiment in your department. It is reported to have left Indianapolis at same time as Twenty-first Regiment, already ordered to your department. Dispose of Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in same way as Fifth Regiment.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[5.]

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* See Vol. II, p. 770.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, D. C., August 3, 1861.*

Col. John Sedgwick, First Regiment of Cavalry, is hereby appointed acting inspector-general and attached to the headquarters of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Mansfield:

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Clarksburg, Va., August 3, 1861.*

The command of the District of Grafton, created by General Orders, No. 7,* having been assigned to Brigadier-General Kelley, Brigadier-General Hill will turn over to him the command of the post at Grafton and vicinage, and all public property, books, papers, orders, and instructions relating thereto, and proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report to the Governor for duty in reorganizing the Ohio regiments.

By order of Brigadier-General Rosecrans:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 4, 1861.*

The First, Second, and Third New Jersey Regiments of Volunteers, Greene's battery of artillery, and Company G, Second Cavalry, will constitute a brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. P. Kearny, U. S. volunteer service. The brigade will for the present occupy a position at or in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the commander of the Department of Northeastern Virginia will give the necessary instructions for the assembling, as soon as practicable, of the troops assigned to General Kearny's command.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *August 4, 1861.*

The troops of this division hereinafter designated are organized into brigades as follows:

Brigadier-General Hunter's brigade—Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-seventh Regiments New York Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Heintzelman's brigade—Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers; Tidball's battery, Company A, Second Artillery.

Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman's brigade—Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, De Kalb Regiment New York Volunteers, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteers; Hamilton's battery, Company E, Third Artillery; Company I, Second Cavalry.

* See Vol. V, p. 552.

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Brigadier-General Kearny's brigade—First, Second, Third New Jersey Volunteers; Greene's battery, Company G, Second Artillery; Company G, Second Cavalry.

Brigadier-General Hooker's brigade—First and Eleventh Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Colonel Keyes' brigade—Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth New York Volunteers, Fourteenth New York Militia.

Brigadier-General Franklin's brigade—Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Regiments New York Volunteers; Platt's battery, Company M, Second Artillery.

Colonel Blenker's brigade—Eighth and Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Garibaldi Guards, New York Volunteers.

Colonel Richardson's brigade—Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers, Second and Third Regiments Michigan Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Stone's brigade—Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, Tammany Regiment (or Jackson Guard), First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, Second Regiment New York State Militia.

Col. W. F. Smith's brigade—Second and Third Regiments Vermont Volunteers, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers; Company H, Second Cavalry; Captain Mott's [New York] battery.

Colonel Couch's temporary brigade—Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers.

The Second Regiment Maine Volunteers and the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers will remain at Fort Corcoran, and report to Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman. The Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteers will remain at Fort Runyon, and report to Brigadier-General McDowell. The Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers will remain at Fort Ellsworth, and report to Brigadier-General Hunter. The brigade commanders will report in person, with as little delay as possible, at these headquarters for information respecting the present position of the regiments under their command, and for instructions regarding the location of their brigades when formed.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1861.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker House of Representatives:

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith "a copy of the letter and report of Hon. Joseph Holt to the President of the United States, dated February 18, 1861, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of said month, requesting the reasons for assembling the United States troops at the seat of Government of the United States."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

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[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 18, 1861.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: On the 11th of February the House of Representatives adopted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate "the reasons that had induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in this city, and why they are kept here, and whether he has any information of a conspiracy upon the part of any portion of the citizens of this country to seize upon the capital and prevent the inauguration of the President-elect." This resolution having been submitted to this Department for consideration and report, I have the honor to state that the body of troops temporarily transferred to this city is not large, as is assumed by the resolution, though it is a well-appointed corps and admirably adapted for the preservation of the public peace. The reasons which led to their being assembled here will now be briefly stated.

I shall make no comment upon the origin of the revolution which for the last three months has been in progress in several of the Southern States, nor shall I enumerate the causes which have hastened its advancement or exasperated its temper. The scope of the question submitted by the House will be sufficiently met by dealing with the facts as they exist, irrespective of the cause from which they have proceeded. That revolution has been distinguished by a boldness and completeness of success rarely equaled in the history of civil commotions. Its overthrow of the Federal authority has not only been sudden and widespread, but has been marked by excesses which have alarmed all, and been sources of profound humiliation to a large portion of the American people. Its history is a history of surprises and treacheries and ruthless spoliations. The forts of the United States have been captured and garrisoned and hostile flags unfurled upon their ramparts. Its arsenals have been seized, and the vast amount of public arms they contained appropriated to the use of the captors, while more than half a million of dollars found in the mint at New Orleans has been unscrupulously applied to replenish the coffers of Louisiana.

Officers in command of revenue-cutters of the United States have been prevailed on to violate their trust and surrender the property in their charge, and, instead of being branded for their crimes, they and the vessels they betrayed have been cordially received into the service of the seceded States.

These movements were attended by yet more discouraging indications of immorality. It was generally believed that this revolution was guided and urged on by men occupying the highest positions in the public service, and who, with the responsibilities of an oath to support the Constitution still resting upon their consciences, did not hesitate secretly to plan and openly to labor for the dismemberment of the Republic whose honors they enjoyed and upon whose Treasury they were living. As examples of evil are always more potent than those of good, this spectacle of demoralization on the part of States and statesmen could not fail to produce the most deplorable consequences. The discontented and the disloyal everywhere took courage. In other States adjacent to and supposed to sympathize in sense of political wrong with those referred to revolutionary schemes were set on foot, and forts and arms of the United States seized. The unchecked prevalence of the revolution and the intoxication which its triumphs inspired naturally suggested wilder and yet more desperate enterprises

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than the conquest of ungarrisoned forts or the plunder of an unguarded mint. At what time the armed occupation of Washington City became a part of the revolutionary programme is not certainly known. More than six weeks ago the impression had already extensively obtained that a conspiracy for the accomplishment of this guilty purpose was in process of formation, if not fully matured. The earnest endeavors made by men known to be devoted to the revolution to hurry Virginia and Maryland out of the Union were regarded as preparatory steps for the subjugation of Washington.

This plan was in entire harmony with the aim and spirit of those seeking the subversion of the Government, since no more fatal blow at its existence could be struck than the permanent and hostile possession of the seat of its power. It was in harmony, too, with the avowed designs of the revolutionists, which looked to the formation of a confederacy of all the slave States, and necessarily to the conquest of the capital within their limits. It seemed not very indistinctly prefigured in a proclamation made upon the floor of the Senate, without qualification, if not exultantly, that the Union was already dissolved—a proclamation which, however intended, was certainly calculated to invite on the part of men of desperate fortunes or of revolutionary States a raid upon the capital. In view of the violence and turbulent disorders already exhibited in the South, the public mind could not reject such a scheme as at all improbable. That a belief in its existence was entertained by multitudes there can be no doubt, and this belief I fully shared. My conviction rested not only on the facts already alluded to, but upon information, some of which was of a most conclusive character, that reached the Government from many parts of the country, not merely expressing the prevalence of the opinion that such an organization had been formed, but also often furnishing the plausible grounds on which the opinion was based. Superadded to these proofs were the oft-repeated declarations of men in high political positions here, and who were known to have intimate affiliations with the revolution, if, indeed, they did not hold its reins in their hands, to the effect that Mr. Lincoln would not or should not be inaugurated at Washington. Such declarations from such men could not be treated as empty bluster. They were the solemn utterances of those who well knew the import of their words, and who, in the exultation of the temporary victories gained over their country's flag in the South, felt assured that events would soon give them the power to verify their predictions. Simultaneously with these prophetic warnings a Southern journal of large circulation and influence, and which is published near the city of Washington, advocated its seizure as a possible political necessity. The nature and power of the testimony thus accumulated may be estimated by the effects produced upon the popular mind.

Apprehensions for the safety of the capital were communicated from points near and remote by men unquestionably reliable and loyal. The resident population became disquieted, and the repose of many families in the city was known to be disturbed by painful anxieties. Members of Congress, too—men of calm and comprehensive views and of undoubted fidelity to their country—frankly expressed their solicitude to the President and to this Department, and formally insisted that the defenses of the capital should be strengthened. With such warnings it could not be forgotten that had the late Secretary of War heeded the anonymous letter which he received, the tragedy at Harper's Ferry would have been avoided; nor could I fail to remember that had the early admonitions which reached here in regard to the designs of lawless men upon the forts of Charleston Harbor been acted on by sending

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forward adequate re-enforcements before the revolution began, the disastrous political complications that ensued might not have occurred.

Impressed by these circumstances and considerations, I earnestly besought you to allow the concentration at this city of a sufficient military force to preserve the public peace from all the dangers that seemed to threaten it. An open manifestation on the part of the Administration of a determination, as well as the ability, to maintain the laws would, I was convinced, prove the surest, as also the most pacific, means of baffling and dissolving any conspiracy that might have been organized. It was believed, too, that the highest and most solemn responsibility resting upon a President withdrawing from the Government was to secure to his successor a peaceful inauguration.

So deeply, in my judgment, did this duty concern the whole country and the fair fame of our institutions, that to guarantee its faithful discharge I was persuaded no preparation could be too determined or too complete. The presence of the troops alluded to in the resolution is the result of the conclusion arrived at by yourself and cabinet on the proposition submitted to you by this Department. Already this display of life and loyalty on the part of your administration has produced the happiest effects. Public confidence has been restored, and the feverish apprehensions, which it was so mortifying to contemplate, have been banished. Whatever may have been the machinations of deluded, lawless men, the executions of their purposes have been suspended, if not altogether abandoned, in view of preparations which announce more impressively than words that this Administration is alike able and resolved to transfer in peace to the President-elect the authority that under the Constitution belongs to him.

To those, if such there be, who desire the destruction of the Republic the presence of these troops is necessarily offensive; but those who sincerely love our institutions cannot fail to rejoice that by this timely precaution they have possibly escaped the deep dishonor which they must have suffered had the capital, like the forts and arsenals of the South, fallen into the hands of revolutionists, who have found this great Government weak only because, in the exhaustless beneficence of its spirit, it has refused to strike, even in its own defense, lest it should be the aggressor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

[2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 128.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 5, 1861.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. Rufus King, having reported for duty, will repair to Baltimore and report to Major-General Dix.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11.

HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, August 5, 1861.

First. The First, Second, and Third Regiments, Excelsior Brigade, and the Seventy-ninth Regiment New York State Militia, will constitute

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a provisional brigade, to be commanded until further orders by the senior colonel on duty with it. The brigade will occupy a position to be designated by First Lieut. O. M. Poe, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and will move to the same with as little delay as practicable.

Second. The Thirty-third Regiment of New York Volunteers will proceed at as early an hour as possible to-morrow morning to the Chain Bridge, where the regimental commander will report to Col. W. F. Smith, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, for duty with his brigade.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 5, 1861.

Capt. H. W. Benham, U. S. Corps of Engineers, is appointed inspector-general of this department, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Rosecrans:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, August 7, 1861.

Captain Ricketts' battery, Company I, First Artillery, now at the Park Hotel, will proceed with as little delay as possible to Tennallytown, where the commanding officer will report to General McCall for duty with his brigade.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 7, 1861.

General J. A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding, Fort McHenry, Baltimore:

The Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts and Nims' light battery are reported to leave Boston to-day. Retain the battery for duty in your department.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Gauley Bridge, August 7, 1861.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Army of Occupation, Western Virginia, Clarksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I hand you herewith the report of Lieutenant Wagner upon the topography and means of defense of this place; also reports of Major Hines as to the roads in several directions.* Since arriving here I have had reconnoitering parties under intelligent officers at Fayette

* Inclosures not found.

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Court-House, Sewell Mountain, Summersville, and intermediate points, the substance of whose information is contained in the reports accompanying this. The retreat of Wise has every characteristic of a final movement out of the valley. Not only his burning of bridges and destruction of arms and other property has this look, but the conduct and air of the professed secessionists strongly confirms this opinion. Those who have been committed to the cause of the rebellion, and who moved their families and property far up the valley when we entered it, have returned in considerable numbers and asked leave to occupy their homes again. Great numbers of Wise's troops, raised here in the valley, deserted him near this point, and the story of the deserters is quite uniform that it was understood that he was permanently abandoning the valley, and that they were unwilling to follow him into Eastern Virginia, having enlisted, as they say, solely with a view to defend their homes against the outrages which it was represented our troops would commit. In a thousand ways, difficult to detail minutely, the people show that their understanding of the matter is that the Kanawha Valley is, for the present at least, given up. My own view, therefore, is that if a reconquest of Western Virginia is attempted, it will be by some other line of operations, unless Wise is wholly superseded in command, and an entirely new enterprise planned and set in motion by others. I do not incline to think Summersville will be in the line of new offensive operations on their part; first, because from whatever direction it is approached the roads are peculiarly difficult, and second, it is not a place of peculiar advantages when reached. If the design is to invade Northwestern Virginia, a more direct and easy road upon Beverly can be found, and if the design were to invade Southwestern Virginia, the route through this point is vastly easier. The road laid down upon the maps from Summersville to Huntersville is described by numerous persons as a very hard and nearly, if not quite, an impracticable route for wagons. From Summersville in any direction the roads are bad, and especially so between that point and this. The opportunities for stopping and seriously injuring a force moving upon Summersville are great, and I do not believe the advantages to be gained by the enemy would be great enough to induce him to make any offensive movements in that direction, so long as here and at Sutton there are strong bodies of our troops. My belief is that they think the Kanawha Valley must eventually follow the fate of Northwestern Virginia, and that they will attempt to recover what they lost at Rich Mountain whenever they again take the offensive, unless some movement of ours should tempt them in this direction again.

With this view of the case, I incline to the opinion that the line from here northward through Summersville, &c., should be kept strong with active outposts, which could give information of the enemy's movements in time to concentrate a considerable force at any point that might be menaced. Of course I only give this opinion as from the stand-point I occupy here, and not at all as of value, in view of all the information you are doubtless possessed of. If a force as large as my present command were kept here, with the aid of a few more horsemen, we could be in possession of news of every movement from Giles or Raleigh Court-House to Lewisburg, and connect on the north with the force at Summersville, which could in its turn reconnoiter as far as Huntersville, and be ready to unite in any offensive or defensive policy as the action of the enemy might make it advisable. For ease of reaching Lewisburg we are better off here than at Summersville, and in a few days might have a bridge of flat-boats, which would give us a safe

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passage of the Gauley at all times. The town of Charleston is the headquarters of the secessionists of this valley, and I have kept a regiment there since I came through the place. At present Colonel Lowe, of the Twelfth Ohio, commands that post, having with him two companies of the Twelfth, two Virginia companies from Mason City, and the Twenty-sixth Ohio. I think the stationing of two companies at Poca, or Red House, and one or two at Thirteen-Mile Creek, with two or three at Point Pleasant, is necessary to secure the safe passage of messengers and boats, and the speedy quieting of the valley. I have already suggested the propriety of stationing some force at Guyandotte. I should have remarked above, when speaking of the topography of this country, that the channels of both the Gauley and New Rivers are very rocky, and so irregular and full of seams and chasms that we can learn of no practicable ford on either of them as far as our reconnaissances have extended. I do not pretend that the opinions I have expressed have any value, except as they may show you how the country and the movements of the enemy have impressed my own mind, situated as I am in the midst of them. Your dispatches received to-day direct me to move to Summersville, after fortifying this place so that a regiment may hold it. Lieutenant Wagner's report will show that this will necessarily involve some delay. Meanwhile I shall make my arrangements for moving and await your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, August 8, 1861.*

That there may be a military authority in the city of New York to which reference may be made, as in the case of a post or depot, the limits proper of the city will be considered a military station, to the temporary command of which Colonel Scott, Inspector-General, is hereby assigned.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 8, 1861.*

1. Capt. A. V. Colburn, Adjutant-General's Department, having reported to the commanding general in obedience to Special Orders, No. 206, of July 31, 1861, from the War Department, is assigned to duty upon the division staff. This assignment to have effect from the 31st ultimo.

2. First Lieut. O. M. Poe, Corps of Topographical Engineers, having reported to the commanding general, is assigned to duty upon the division staff. This assignment to have effect from July 31, 1861.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Fort McHenry, Md., August 8, 1861.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of Treasury:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant in regard to a larger force of small steamers in the Chesapeake Bay to break up the illicit commercial intercourse between this State and Virginia. In making the suggestion in my letter of the 29th ultimo I was governed by two considerations: First, that a system of examination at the port of embarkation in regard to goods destined to Virginia could not be made efficient without serious obstruction to legitimate trade between different portions of this State, and under the most favorable circumstances would leave room for evasion, and, second, that an examination of vessels and cargoes near the point of destination would be attended with much less inconvenience on the one hand and much more certainty on the other. I do not propose to dispense with the examination here. It should be continued under the direction of the officers of the revenue service; but the military visitation which I have caused to be made at this port, and in several instances with success, may be discontinued if there is a proper force of small armed steamers in the bay. The Severn is sufficiently guarded by the revenue cutter Forward and her tender, and I hope in the course of ten days to relieve her from that service, as I think the illicit trade carried on from that river will be effectually suppressed. I assume that the shores from Fortress Monroe to the Potomac and the mouth of that river are guarded by Commodore Stringham. In that case, four armed steamers would take care of the Patuxent, the shore between that river and the Potomac, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The principal route by which goods and military stores are supposed to be conveyed to Virginia is from Benedict, on the Patuxent, where the steamers of one line stop at night, to Port Tobacco, by land, and thence by water to Mathias Point. By looking at the map you will see the facilities it affords. I think the steamers should each have one 32-pounder carronade, and if possible two small rifled cannon; or in lieu of the latter a couple of howitzers, and they should be from 300 to 400 tons burden. I have advices this evening that two vessels of considerable size are lying inside of Kent Island, opposite Annapolis, receiving supplies of provisions and probably men for Virginia. They cannot be reached by the Forward, as she draws too much water. With a couple of small armed steamers they could be easily captured. The necessity for such service is constant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Sandy Hook, August 8, 1861.

I. Col. C. S. Hamilton, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, is assigned to command Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. P. Stone having been relieved from duty with this column.

II. The First [Pennsylvania] Rifle Regiment, Col. Charles J. Biddle commanding, is assigned to the First Brigade, Col. George H. Thomas commanding.

By order of Major-General Banks:

F. J. PORTER,
[5.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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Memorandum for General Franklin.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 8, 1861.*

Communicate with the railroad managers. Bid them have a train in constant readiness at Alexandria. Locomotive fired up ready to throw at least 2,000 men forward on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad whenever orders shall be given to that effect.

By order of Brigadier-General McDowell:

HENRY W. KINGSBURY,
[5.] *First Lieutenant of Artillery and Aide-de-Camp.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *August 8, 1861.*

1. Capt. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, having reported for duty to the general commanding, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 206, from the War Department, is hereby announced as chief of the staff in this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. Capt. C. Kingsbury, jr., is relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, and will report himself at the headquarters of regiment at Ironton, to be mustered out of service. The general commanding takes great pleasure in expressing his gratification at the manner in which Captain Kingsbury has performed his duties as acting assistant adjutant-general and with his general zeal and efficiency as an officer.

By order of Brigadier-General Rosecrans, U. S. Army:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 9, 1861.*

1. The Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin Regiments and the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment will constitute a provisional brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Rufus King, of the volunteer service. The brigade will occupy for the present a position in the vicinity of Meridian Hill, which will be indicated by Lieut. O. M. Poe, Corps of Topographical Engineers.

2. Brig. Gen. A. Porter, provost-marshal of Washington, is also appointed provost marshal of Georgetown, and will assume the military charge of the railroad station in this city and the Washington terminus of the Long Bridge; also of the ferries in Georgetown and the aqueduct at that place. The guard now furnished at the points mentioned, by the command of Brigadier-General Mansfield, will be relieved as soon as practicable by guards to be detailed from the troops placed under the command of Brigadier-General Porter.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 11, 1861.*

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers having reported to the commanding general, are assigned to duty with King's brigade, which they will join with as little delay as practicable.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 173. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *Sandy Hook, August 11, 1861.*

Surg. W. S. King, medical staff, having reported for duty at these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 210, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 5, 1861, is hereby appointed medical director of this department. Surg. C. S. Tripler, medical staff, is relieved from the duties of medical director of this department, and will report in person to Major-General McClellan, commanding the Department of Northeastern Virginia.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 11, 1861.*

General ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Captain Benham left this morning to return to you. It is reported that efforts are being made by the secessionists in Raleigh, Giles, and other counties southwest of there to reorganize the companies that abandoned Wise; also that there is some stir among the secessionists along the south side of the Kanawha, indicating the possibility of a move around in that direction in our rear. I greatly need cavalry to test the truth of these rumors. Colonel Fyffe's regiment, the Twenty-sixth Ohio, is encamped about eight miles below us, awaiting orders. That is the nearest camping ground to this point where they can have room for any drill, of which they have heretofore had none. They had moved from Charleston before your dispatch of the 9th reached me.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SUMMERSVILLE, VA., *August 11, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

SIR: Since the receipt of your dispatch of the 7th instant, ordering me to await the arrival of General Cox and to place myself under his command and march on Lewisburg, I have nothing from you. General Cox is yet at Gauley Bridge, or was last night at dark, and at that time had not given orders to advance. Your order, as I understand it, directed me to remain here until the arrival of General Cox, reconnoitering the Meadow River road well to the front, which I have done. The quartermaster of my regiment made requisition on post quartermaster at Clarksburg some time since for shoes, many of the men being nearly barefooted at that time. Lieutenant Morris was notified that shoes were at Weston for us; he dispatched a team at once for them; it returned last night without them. The rocky roads of this country make it very hard for the men to march without shoes; many have, however, been doing so for several days. If we are to remain here for a few days I should be pleased to have your last order so far countermanded as to allow me to detail a force to renovate Webster County, if by you thought advisable. The presence of our men ever does much toward bringing the people to their senses; it has had a glorious effect here, and the people come in by scores; the most rabid secessionists at

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once embrace the Union cause, and say they have been grossly deceived by their leading men. It is a better argument in most cases than bullets. So far I find in every county we have been in a disposition on the part of a large majority of the people to return to their allegiance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TYLER,
Colonel Seventh Ohio Volunteers, U. S. Army, Comdg. Column.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 12, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment (Reserves) having reported to the commanding general, is assigned to duty with McCall's brigade, which it will join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 177. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *Sandy Hook, Md., August 12, 1861.*

The First Wisconsin Regiment, on being relieved by detachments from Colonel Stone's command, will take transportation at Point of Rocks and proceed to Milwaukee, there to be mustered out of service. * * *

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 12, 1861.*

Maj. H. W. BENHAM,
Charleston, Va.:

SIR: Rumors and reports of a stronger character than any we have yet had speak of Lee being with Wise at Lewisburg, or this side of that place, with a large force, called 12,000 men, and moving this way. It is hard to say how much foundation it has, and I have sent reconnoitering parties to discover. I mention it to you, as I thought it might vary your opinion as to the propriety of our having more engineering help here now. Lieutenant Wagner's preparations are made for getting the work at the redoubt under way in the morning.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 12, 1861.*

General ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

The report that the militia near Fayette Court-House and Raleigh are being ordered out to re-enforce Wise is confirmed. A secessionist

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whom we took trying to pass through our lines says it was asserted in Fayette that Lee had joined Wise, and that they were this side of Lewisburg as far as Meadow Mountain, with 12,000 men moving this way. I have sent two companies of infantry to Fayette and one up the turnpike to reconnoiter. My report of ammunition will reach you so late that I would urge that a considerable quantity of fixed ammunition of all sorts for both the smooth and rifled cannon be sent here. We ought to have two or three howitzers. For any continued defense we should need larger additions to our ammunition for small-arms. This has been got from Columbus, but the transportation has been slow. We use caliber .57 (Enfield) and .69 (smooth-bore muskets).

J. D. COX,

[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 12, 1861.*

General ROSECRANS,

Clarksburg, Va.:

The party sent up New River report that it is Floyd who is said to be at Lewisburg re-enforcing Wise. The rumors are not thoroughly sifted, and the party will not return till something more definite is learned. The force is probably much exaggerated, as usual. We find the workmen upon the flat-boats slower than we expected. They can turn out one boat in two days, and it will take eight or ten days to finish the requisite number for the bridge. The Virginia companies (four) at Point Pleasant say there are rumors of an intended rescue of some prisoners they hold. The country below there is much disturbed by fears.

J. D. COX,

[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 13, 1861.*

1. Surg. C. S. Tripler, Medical Department, having reported to the commanding general in obedience to Special Orders, No. 210, of August 5, 1861, from the Adjutant-General's Office, is announced as medical director of the Division of the Potomac.

2. Cooper's battery (B), Pennsylvania Artillery, will march at 12 m. to-morrow to Tennallytown, Md., and on its arrival at that place report to Brig. Gen. George A. McCall.

3. Major Danforth, Pennsylvania Artillery, is assigned to the command of Captains Easton's and Cooper's batteries (A and B), McCall's brigade. Major Danforth will proceed at once to Tennallytown and report accordingly.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,

[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fortress Monroe, August 13, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a report of General Phelps,* as to the position of the enemy. It may be of interest to know that their

*Not found.

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troops have been withdrawn by order from Richmond. It will be seen that thus far Newport News has been held "without too great risk." A very unpleasant occurrence happened yesterday at that post in Colonel Hawkins' Ninth New York Regiment, which has been heretofore one of the very best. It is enlisted for two years. From a mischievous article in the New York Times the men were led to believe that being two-years' men their enlistment in the service of the United States was but for three months, and seven companies through their committees addressed to the colonel a written refusal to do duty longer, and accordingly a large portion of these companies refused to turn out for inspection on Sunday. Of course open mutiny could not for a moment be tolerated. I immediately repaired to that post, had all the regiments ordered in line, reviewed them, and after review examined the recusant regiment; ordered out from it such men as had refused to do duty, arrested and sent to Fort Calhoun their committee, explained to the others, who seemed well-intentioned young men enough, their mistake of rights and their mistaken action and then required all who intended to return to duty to obey the order which I gave them. Every one immediately and promptly obeyed the order; this was effected quietly. I think the whole trouble has arisen from three causes: First, newspaper misrepresentation of the rights and duties of the men; second, discontent because they are not paid, and third, want of proper clothing. The first cause has been effectually removed. I have dispatched my brother as a special messenger to Washington for the purpose of procuring a paymaster and the pay for this and two other regiments and one detached company, some of whom have served more than three months without any pay and from whom I am receiving daily applications for leaves of absence because their families are represented to be starving at home. I am informed that the troops of another regiment are discussing the propriety of refusing to do duty within a day or two unless they are paid. This last has not come to me in such form as to enable me to take official notice of it. There are some $26,000 of the money of the United States here in the fort, laying at the order of the agent of the Adams Express Co. I have determined unless relief can be afforded to these men, to take this money and distribute it away to the men so far as it will go, taking proper vouchers therefor; an unpleasant responsibility, but one which it may be necessary to assume. Pay is required for the Second, Ninth, and Tenth New York Regiments and an unattached company from Massachusetts. I beg of the commanding general the promptest aid in this matter, as it is of the very last importance. On the matter of clothing, more than two months since estimates and requisitions for clothing for 10,000 men were made, forwarded, and approved by the Quartermaster's Department. That clothing has not yet arrived in suits of uniforms. Large numbers of coats are here and no trousers; large numbers of shoes are here, but no hats; there are large numbers of shirts, but no flannel sacks. It would seem as if there was an ingenuity exercised to prevent the receipt of full uniforms, but I suppose it is simply the coincidence of mistake. I have sent the assistant quartermaster to Philadelphia to endeavor to rectify this. Brevet Major-General Wool has not yet arrived at this post.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

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GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 13, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Floyd's presence five miles this side of Lewisburg is confirmed. His force is variously estimated from 5,000 upward. The secessionists let out that they expect us to be attacked within a week. I am more uneasy about the liability of our line of communications along the river to be broken than from an attack in front. All the militia that can be coaxed or driven out are being mustered in Raleigh and southwestern counties, and it is certain that they talk of attacks upon our boats and baggage trains. I shall keep the Twelfth at Charleston and in guard along the river as far as practicable, but I hope an additional force may be sent for the purpose of protecting that line. Your written dispatch of 10th is received. Captain Benham had materially modified the plan of Lieutenant Wagner, as he has probably informed you. I am sorry he could not remain to give more time to the whole matter of the works. Our supply of artillery and musket ammunition should be increased considerably.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 14, 1861.*

1. Maj. Albert J. Myer, signal officer, will, with the party under his command, report for duty at division headquarters with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 14, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg:

Nothing more definite in regard to Floyd and Wise. Rumor puts their joint force at about 12,000. They seem to be determined to intrench themselves at Meadow Bluff, at the junction of the Wilderness road from Summersville with the Lewisburg turnpike. We are hastening our works as much as we can, but do not really believe an attack will be made here. I have my advance guard about twenty miles ahead, with reserve and pickets connecting with camp.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 15, 1861.*

General ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

I do not learn of any great change in the enemy's position since yesterday. We have about forty-five rounds per man of musket and rifle

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cartridges, and about 140 rounds for each of our five cannon, two of which are rifled. I want at least 200,000 musket cartridges; caliber .69; 20,000 Enfield cartridges, caliber .57; 10,000 ditto, caliber .58; 50,000 cartridges for the Greenwood altered rifle, bright barrels; 200 rounds each James solid shot and James shells, and 300 each of grape and canister for smooth-bore, with 150 solid shot, all for 6-pounders. Extra caps for muskets, 30,000; also 1,000 friction-primers for cannon. If a persistent defense is to be made here we should want much more than the above, and it should be where we could easily get it.

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 15, 1861.*

General ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

A message just received from Summersville informs me that reports of the meditated attack on the part of the enemy have induced the whole force to move to Cross-Lanes, near the mouth of Meadow Creek, nine miles this side of Summersville. I shall immediately send a message urging them to carry out their former instructions unless it is absolutely impossible. Captain Sprague, of Seventh Regiment, had been taken prisoner in endeavoring to communicate with Weston. I have advised that the Thirteenth and Twenty-third should return to Summersville at once, and if attacked from the direction of Lewisburg by a large force to retire slowly on Sutton; or if attacked from the north to retire slowly this way, in either case obstructing the advance of an enemy as much as possible.

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 16, 1861.*

1. Colonel Davies' cavalry regiment and the other regiments which Col. E. D. Baker is authorized by the War Department to raise are assigned to his (Colonel Baker's) brigade, and will join it as soon as possible.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fortress Monroe, August 16, 1861.

[Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:]

GENERAL: Major-General Wool not having yet arrived to take command of this department, it seemed to be my duty to examine and take action upon an official communication from the General-in-Chief under date of August 13, in relation to preparing a sufficient detachment of troops to accompany an expedition under Commander Stellwagen.*

* See Vol. IV, p. 579.

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Upon consultation with Commodore Stringham, he informed me that the vessels necessary could not be immediately prepared. Upon further consultation it seemed desirable to him, as the batteries which it is proposed to attack are in position to command the inlet and if held by the United States would save the services of one or more blockading vessels at a very exposed and stormy point of the coast during the autumn, besides furnishing a depot at which the blockading steamer could go and get supplies, that the place, if taken, should be fortified and held by a sufficient number of troops to enable it to resist any probable attack. Upon an examination of the chart and survey of the coast, I concurred in that opinion in so far as to suggest it in this communication to the commanding general. From the peculiar position ot the place it would seem to me that it might be held, if thought desirable, by a comparatively small number of troops. Its guns would command the only substantially practicable inlet to Pamlico Sound, the others being of easy interception. I venture these suggestions with the greatest deference. There may be other views which have not occurred to me which would render them valueless. I have the honor to report the trouble in the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers completely ended, and the regiment, with the exception of a few ringleaders, who are now under examination by court-martial, have returned to their duty with cheerful alacrity. The trouble at which I hinted in a former dispatch in the Second (Troy) Regiment New York Volunteers has broken out; although they enlisted for two years—and I have seen their original enlistment and muster-rolls—they claim to be three-months' men only. When they first arrived here they were a very disorderly, undisciplined, and unequipped body of men, and I had more trouble with their plundering than I had with any other regiment; but by the exertions of their colonel and by a very large change of officers, they had come to be in a reasonably effective condition as regards discipline. They had been thoroughly equipped and provided for in arms and uniforms, when their minds became inflamed by some very mischievous articles in the Times newspaper, and on the 14th, three months from the day on which they were mustered, they stacked their arms and refused duty. I have taken and imprisoned upon the Rip-Raps 100 of the ringleaders, and last night only forty of the remainder obeyed the orders of their officers. I shall proceed with the most stringent measures to reduce them to obedience. They have no cause for complaint except that they have not been paid, and that would have been done by me even if a paymaster had not come in accordance to my last dispatch had it not been for this outbreak; that was known to them, yet they have chosen to take this method of getting home.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully. your obedient servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[4.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 16, 1861.*

General ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

My advance guard was skirmishing with the enemy's advance guard yesterday afternoon, twenty-three miles east of here. Colonel Tyler, who is still at Meadow Creek, seems to think a larger force of the enemy have intercepted the line of communication north of Summersville. Among the secessionists threats are very rife that I am soon to

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be surrounded, but I do not think it can be done on the north side, if you are aware of their movement. A force of militia with some Eastern Virginia troops are said to be at Raleigh Court-House, and are reported to design descending Coal River to stop our steam-boats. I cannot well afford to weaken my force here any more. If you have succeeded in sending any troops in on the south side of the river, a half regiment at Coalsmouth would probably make the line safe from that side. I have not learned whether the Thirteenth or Twenty-third have returned to Summersville as I advised them. How soon could you reopen communication with me direct, should a large force break through between us and get in my rear? Give me as full instructions as possible. In the skirmish with the enemy our men killed five and wounded several. They had three of their own slightly wounded.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, August 17, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: While you may think me troublesome, you will, I trust, believe my efforts, feeble as they may be, are well designed. You must not suppose me a sensationalist, or that I am alarmed, but attribute all to an anxious desire to co-operate with you in heading off the rebel forces, who are at this time, in my opinion, contemplating a descent upon Maryland, with a view to drive her from her position in the Union and carrying us South. That vigilant preparation is being made by the secession forces in Maryland and south of the Potomac I am convinced, and believe the design is a simultaneous rising in Maryland to unite forces from the Confederate army and attack Washington in rear, whilst Beauregard attacks on Virginia side. The Eastern Shore counties of Virginia are preparing for the onslaught, I am quite sure, and unless Government troops are sent to the line, and the Chesapeake Bay, bordering on these counties (Accomac and Northampton), be closely watched and guarded, the enemy will come and go to these points at pleasure. Allow me again to call your attention most respectfully to the propriety, nay, the necessity, of organizing a home brigade for the protection and defense of the Eastern Shore. I have been over to that shore, and spent several days; find many of our men ready to muster into the service of the General Government, and go where and when ordered to defend the Union flag.

My friend Thomas J. Wilson, esq., who will hand you this, and goes over at my request, is a reliable Union man, and if time permit you may talk freely with him, and gain some particulars that I have not time to give you. Mr. Wilson is the gentleman I asked you to make a paymaster, but suppose you have been so pressed with other duties as to forget this matter. You need have no misgivings in regard to Wilson. He is intelligent and fully reliable, and I indorse him as such.

We captured two wagons yesterday in Anne Arundel County in transit with contraband articles to Virginia, and an increased force will enable us to do more in that way.

I hope to visit you on Tuesday next, and shall be glad to know you have considered well the brigade subject, as Captain Wallace intimates you are doing.

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There are quite a number of the police officers that served under George P. Kane, marshal of Baltimore City, now traversing the Eastern Shore of Maryland and mingling with the secessionists, as I am advised. I send you a copy of private letter from a very reliable divine of Baltimore City.*

With great respect, I am, your obedient servant,

THO. H. HICKS.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 17, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

The enemy remains about the same in front, so far as I can learn. They no doubt intend to get me surrounded, but I am relying upon your being able to stop that on the north. The south side of the river needs protection. My provisions, &c., come forward slowly. How about the ammunition?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 17, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

A report has been brought in by a scouting party that a mixed force of several thousand is at Raleigh Court-House. I send it for what it is worth. There is no doubt some force there, and their object is supposed to be to reach the mouth of Coal River. Your last dispatch received by me is dated 13th.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

(Telegrapher will send copy of the above to Governor Dennison.)

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 17, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Tyler sends me word that he has reliable information that Lee was about to move on Sutton with part of his force. That another part was sent to re-enforce Floyd, who was to attack me. That the secessionists are making a road from Slavens Hacking, on Cheat Mountain, through and down Elk. That Lee was to move on Charleston and take me in rear. In short, that the purpose is to combine upon my column before you can help it. These rumors are so numerous and from such widely different sources that there must be some truth in them, and unless you are able to checkmate the move may produce serious consequences. I hope you are well posted as to their movements. I need ammunition for any continued operations. None has arrived since my dispatch on that subject to you, and having to feed Tyler's and Smith's

* Not found.

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commands unexpectedly, has shortened our provisions. If we have a few days yet, these can be set right.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Telegrapher send copy to Governor Dennison.)
[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 18, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

The enemy is reported in considerable force within sight of my advance guard, about fifteen miles up New River, at Mountain Cove. Colonel Frizell, commanding the advance, thinks they are advancing in force. I have ordered him to contest every inch, but do not yet feel sure that they will attack. I am confident the force at Raleigh is not formidable, and is mostly militia. Colonel Smith, of the Thirteenth, was responsible for the movement this way from Summersville more than Colonel Tyler. The progress of my works has been slow, owing to the nature of the ground, &c., but we are confident that it will take a large force to get us out, whether they come from front or rear. No arrival yet of the ordnance stores you speak of.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Clarksburg, Va., August 20, 1861.

I. General H. W. Benham, U. S. Volunteers, having been placed under the orders of the general commanding, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade and of the Cheat River District, headquarters movable.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Rosecrans:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 22, 1861.

I. Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. Service, as soon as his health will permit, will repair to Illinois to take command of the troops from that State, and will report to Major-General Frémont, commanding Western Department.

II. Brig. Gen. R. C. Schenck is assigned to duty in the Department of the Ohio, and will report to Brigadier-General Rosecrans, commanding.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 22, 1861.*

The Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, now on its march to Arlington, will halt at Fort Albany and take the place of the Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers in Brigadier-General Richardson's brigade. The commanding officer of the latter regiment will report to Brigadier-General Keyes for orders, and will form a part of Brigadier-General Wadsworth's brigade.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 22, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

The rumors of large forces about have not kept me from being active. My parties are constantly out as far as they can go without wagons, covering a circuit of nearly thirty miles. I have two companies following up the retreat of Floyd's men, with orders to strike at every opportunity. I put no faith in the stories of surrounding until Colonel Smith, of the Thirteenth, came from Summersville in person and insisted he and Colonel Tyler had reliable evidence that a large force under Lee was well supplied with pack horses, and would take the mountain path to Charleston. My own judgment has been as expressed in my letter of 7th until Colonel Smith came, and since he left I have been convinced he was unduly excited by rumors. The misunderstanding of your dispatch of the 17th was owing to the fact that the Twenty-eighth was spoken of in it as the regiment to relieve the Twelfth. Colonel Tyler's regiment marched sixteen miles this way on the 20th, to be at the point to command the Rich Creek and Twenty-Mile Creek roads when the advance of Floyd was first known. He will immediately return to Cross-Lanes. That point commands the different roads to Lewisburg and Huntersville better than the village of Summersville, and is much easier held. I have given Colonel Tyler your ideas of the necessity of holding his position and acting vigorously and fearlessly. We have information that Colonel Smith did not stop at Sutton, but continued on toward Weston.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, August 23, 1861.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY,
Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. at Point of Rocks:

COLONEL: Your letter of yesterday's date is received this morning. The ambulances and sick of your command arrived yesterday morning and were consigned to the care of Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, Surgeon Osborne. I applaud your determination to give a strong fight in case of any attempt of the enemy to cross, and believe it would be very hazardous for them to attempt such a movement in the face of a fine regiment. I have three companies at the Monocacy and support ready for them, while my pickets extend from near Noland's

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Ferry to Big Falls, connecting with strong force there. General Banks is within a few hours' distance from you and myself. We must hold on to the last if attacked and have every advantage, especially in the present high state of the river.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, August 21, 1861.*

I. The following assignment is made of general officers of the volunteer service whose appointments are announced in General Orders, No. 62, from the War Department:

To the Department of the Potomac (Major-General McClellan commanding)—Major-Generals Banks and Dix; Brigadier-Generals Heintzelman, Keyes, Andrew Porter, Fitz John Porter, Franklin, Stone, McCall, Montgomery, Kearny, Hooker, Hamilton, Couch, King, Richardson, James Cooper, Lockwood, Blenker, H. W. Slocum, Wadsworth, Morell, Martindale, Stoneman, William F. Smith, Barry.

To the Western Department (Major-General Frémont commanding)—Brigadier-Generals Pope, Grant, Curtis, Hurlbut, Sigel, Prentiss, McClernand.

To the Department of the Cumberland (Brig. Gen. R. Anderson commanding)—Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, Buell, G. H. Thomas.

To the Department of the Ohio (Brigadier-General Rosecrans commanding)—Brig. Gens. J. J. Reynolds, Cox, Kelley, Benham.

Brigadier-General Phelps is assigned to the Department of Virginia, Brevet Major-General Wool commanding, and Brigadier-General Denver will report in person to Brigadier-General Sumner, commanding Department of the Pacific.

Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams is assigned to duty with the Michigan regiments in course of organization in that State.

The officers above named who are not already on duty according to this assignment will report to the generals commanding departments. Those assigned to the Department of the Cumberland will report in person, if practicable, to General Anderson at Cincinnati by the 30th instant.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August [24], 1861.*

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3. Keyes' and Wadsworth's brigades will constitute a division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. I. McDowell, U. S. Army, headquarters for the present at Arlington.

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9. The Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers is transferred to Stone's brigade, which it will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 24, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Our advance guard and scouting parties have been unable to find anything of the enemy for twenty-four hours past, except to see a few of their cavalry at a distance. The firing at pickets has also ceased since the little action the other day. I am chasing them up wherever I can hear of them, but believe that none except some mounted scouts are on this side of Meadow Mountain now.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 25, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter, volunteer service, is appointed to the command of such of the volunteer infantry troops now in this vicinity as have not been heretofore assigned to brigades, as also of the troops (volunteer infantry) that may be sent to this city for the present. Brigadier-General Porter will organize his command into provisional brigades, to be encamped at such points as may be indicated to him from these headquarters.

His requisitions upon the several departments of the staff for supplies will be promptly complied with.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, August 25, 1861.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Army,
Hyattstown, Md.:

GENERAL: The enemy opened a fire of cannon from three pieces yesterday morning on our outpost at Conrad's Ferry, and uselessly expended about seventy-five rounds. Their position is such that I cannot command it within the range of my smooth-bore 6-pounders, while it would be easy to dislodge and annoy them with a rifled gun. If convenient to you, it would be a favor to me to lend me for a day or two a section of rifled guns with which to punish them. I do not think that the enemy's force is largely increased opposite my positions.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

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GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 25, 1861—9 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

We had a sharp skirmish with a company of the enemy's cavalry near Hawk's Nest. They were completely routed, two of them taken prisoners, a considerable number wounded. In their flight a large number of them threw away their arms. The prisoners report that Floyd's forces have moved on Summersville, and this agrees with a report from Tyler to-night that a large force has gotten on this side of the Gauley and is within two miles of him at Cross-Lanes. He says there is no possible mistake about it. The force is reported at 4,000. I send up to-night half of regiment to hold the forks of the road at Peters Creek, in his rear, so that he cannot be cut off from me.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, August 26, 1861.*

I. Capt. J. B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Potomac, and will report to Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, in this city.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, August 26, 1861.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

DEAR SIR: I do not trespass of choice, but of necessity. Sensible of the pressure upon you would avoid this obtrusion, but failing in effort at interview with you whilst in Washington last week, you will, I trust, sir, allow me to say respectfully that I look upon it as being most important to have all assailable points well looked to (from Cape Henry, including eastern counties of Virginia to the mouth of the Potomac, thence to the headwaters thereof, also the Chesapeake from Potomac River to the head of the bay), as much foul play is going on. I need not tell one of your large experience and observation that you have a wily foe to contend with; that feints will be made and strategies resorted to by the enemy to draw you to their clutches; that they are arranging for a descent upon you at some point or to inveigle you to some favorable point on their side of the line I am convinced. I beg to say the Chesapeake Bay should be thoroughly guarded by steamers (sail-boats better than none), and its tributaries, with armed men on board, to cut off passage of men and other aid that is going constantly to the Confederates. I am sure that sufficient attention is not being paid to the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, viz, Accomac and Northampton. If the disloyalists are permitted to congregate there from Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and elsewhere, and encamp with small-arms—an 8-gun battery (brass cannon)—may they not soon become formidable? A moderate force may now disarm

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and subdue them, but let them alone too long and they will give trouble. If they are attacked, a good battery or two will be needed now, and, before attacking, the bay should be well guarded to prevent escape to the Western Shore; then the Chincoteague Sound, on the east-northeast side of Northampton, ought to be well looked to, or they will go to sea and pass outside the cape and come onto land on the Western Shore of Virginia. I beg you to impress your men with the fact that these Southern men will fight like heroes. I am a Southern man myself, but cannot be a traitor to the Government of my fathers, nor can I co-operate with those corruptly engaged to break up the Union. In the struggle, now that all hope of compromise is gone, my motto is: Death or victory for the Union. Then, if the abolitionists don't let our negroes alone, I will fight them.

Vigilance is the price of liberty. Let all good Union men bestir themselves. Ease is not to be thought of. Officers in command must not spend too much time at fashionable hotels, theaters, ball-rooms, &c. Let them do their work, and then sport if they save their country. I have faith in you, sir. You have no time for mirth or trifling, nor have I. Excuse, and let me suggest that more troops would be well placed at the Annapolis Junction and at this place. I believe we have an excellent man here, Colonel Roberts. He is active and watchful, and is a gentleman. You cannot better him, I think. Excuse this liberty and familiarity.

Your obedient servant,

[5.] THO. H. HICKS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *Near Hyattstown, Md., August 26, 1861.*

In accordance with orders received from Major-General McClellan, commanding the department, Major Doubleday will proceed with all the officers, men, and horses of the First Regiment U. S. Artillery, which are under his command, to Washington, D. C. Upon his arrival at that place he will report in person for orders at the headquarters of the department.

By command of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,

[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 26, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,

Clarksburg:

The officers of the Seventh Regiment who came in report the enemy as a regular force, about 4,000. They say the firing and maneuvering indicated well-drilled troops. I have an advanced guard up each river, and have no fears that we can make a good stand here. We have eight days' supplies. Look out in the direction of Sutton. A large part of the Seventh is missing, but the general opinion is that the mortality is not very great. The enemy had artillery; the number of pieces I cannot learn.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Governor Dennison, at Columbus.)

[5.]

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AUGUST 26, 1861.

Brigadier-General COX,
Gauley:

Your dispatches of the 24th and 25th received. The latter indicates, though you do not say so, that Floyd's force came down Saturday and Sunday Creek roads. Please in future note such circumstances. It would seem also that he had chosen that as the principal route. If so, hold Hawk's Nest firmly and draw him down the Summersville road. Arrange for two boats a day, if necessary, and messengers to connect. Let your information be solid, so that action may be based on it. We may succeed in crushing the enemy's column. Catch him and crush him.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 27, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

The Seventh keep straggling in. I do not think the number of killed large from all I can learn, but a good many are prisoners or scattered. Less than half are now here. All their train is safe here. Colonel Tyler will give me an official report to-day. We have more stores than I thought yesterday. By a misunderstanding of the commissary's agent full eighteen days' provisions have been sent forward, and will be here when a train five miles below gets here. With this we shall be enabled to hold this position against heavy odds, even if any accident happens to our communications. Forage for horses is the only thing difficult to get. We shall have to get it from Ohio. The force opposed to the Seventh is said by a prisoner to have been in that neighborhood some time, but was joined by a part of that up New River. They have made no new attack. The prisoner stated the number near Summersville at 3,000, with three pieces of cannon, and says a similar force is still up the New River and has been attacking our advance there. Our men are alert and confident, and all duty required is cheerfully done.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Gauley Bridge, August 27, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Yours of 26th received. I could not say by what road Floyd's force went, because it was impossible for me to learn. I had good officers at Hawk's Nest and they are sure no large force or artillery went by the Sunday road, which has three outlets into the Lewisburg turnpike, all of them beyond the Hawk's Nest, and not favorable points to hold with small bodies of men. A prisoner taken says part of the force had been near Summersville for some time—probably on the Wilderness road. Prisoners taken at different places tell about the same story. Floyd is said to have four regiments, three cannon. Wise about the same. Wise is up New River somewhere near the junction of the Wilderness road with Lewisburg turnpike. Our advance guard on the different

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roads to Summersville, Lewisburg, and Fayette go without tents. Our pickets on mountain paths and roads are numerous. Our working parties about 400, and the whole force is hard worked, so that we cannot throw out large bodies. Tolerably reliable information to-day came of a party trying to get a road from behind over Cotton Hill, where it commands our camp. This necessitates new work in examining the ground there and extending some of our work with reference to it. I expect some information to-night as to the present whereabouts of Floyd, and will send it early in the morning if I get it. Colonel Tyler was encamped at the cross-roads called Cross-Lanes, a part of his force on each road. The enemy were between him and Carnifix Ferry, about two miles from him. While his men were at breakfast in the morning they outflanked him and commenced the attack on both flanks and front nearly simultaneously. The regiment did not get in good shape for defense at any time, and was soon broken up and scattered.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

AUGUST 27, 1861.

Brigadier-General COX,
Gauley:

Telegraphed you a short dispatch to-day. I see nothing on the map to indicate the road you speak of to Charleston. It would be well, however, to have it examined by scouts. Nothing more to say. Keep your supplies up and clear away your waste lumber. Keep yourself and these headquarters constantly advised of the force and movements of the enemy. There seems to be some incompatibility between the force supposed to be in your front and that in front of Cheat Mountain.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

AUGUST 27, 1861.

Brigadier-General COX,
Gauley:

Your dispatch of 27th received. The commanding general is gratified with its definiteness. He regrets to say that the report concerning the Seventh furnishes another evidence of the great deficiency, not to say inefficiency and worthlessness, of the performances of picket guard duty. From what appears it is plain that no adequate picket guards were posted by Colonel Tyler, or that his position was chosen without precaution. The duty with which he was charged required him to keep his regiment posted in mass in a position where his retreat could not be cut off, with strong picket guards and advanced pickets thrown well to the front to give timely notice of the enemy's approach and check any movement except in force. The commanding general hopes that this most unfortunate lesson will not be lost on the rest of his command. While he takes pleasure in saying your reports indicate better precautions, he hopes you will take occasion to deepen the lesson we have learned at such cost.

[GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[5.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 28, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter, volunteer service, will at once relieve Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, volunteer service, at and in the vicinity of Fort Corcoran. The following regiments will compose the division to be commanded by Brigadier-General Porter, which will be organized into two brigades, viz: Thirteenth and Fourteenth New York Regiments; De Kalb Regiment; Cameron Rifles; Ninth Massachusetts Regiment; Second Maine Regiment; Fourth Michigan Regiment; Black's Pennsylvania regiment. The Cameron Rifles and Black's regiment will report to Brigadier-General Porter with as little delay as practicable. Brigadier-General Sherman, on being relieved in his present command, will, in pursuance of instructions which have been received from the Headquarters of the Army, proceed with as little delay as practicable to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. Army, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 28, 1861.*

Brigadier-General Franklin's and General Kearny's brigades will form a division, commanded by Brigadier-General Franklin, who will also have charge for the present of all the defenses in front of Alexandria.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

A. V. COLBURN,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 219. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH, *Hyattstown, Md., August 28, 1861.*

In accordance with orders received from Major-General McClellan, commanding the department, Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas is hereby relieved from duty with this command, and will report in person for orders to General Anderson, Cumberland Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 28, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

The chaplain and surgeon of Seventh are returned. They were not permitted to see the wounded. The enemy's officers treated them well. Reported 15 of ours killed and about 50 wounded. One captain killed and 1 a prisoner. About 300 are yet in the hills. The note refusing to let them see the wounded was signed by Floyd, and was courteous in language, assuring them that the wounded were sent over Gauley and were well taken care of. They were not allowed to go far enough within lines to judge of the force, cavalry pickets being some miles this side of

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Cross-Lanes. Our pickets on the Fayette road were fired into by a party of mounted men early this morning; 1 killed, 2 wounded. No further news up New River. A party has gone in advance to see what can be learned. They generally keep their infantry out of reach, attacking our outposts and scouting parties with the cavalry. An order from Washington sends Captain Cotter's artillerymen back to Ohio to be organized for the three-years' service. This leaves my guns in the hands of such men as I can select from the infantry ranks, and puts that arm in bad condition to move, though they can do pretty well for defensive purposes.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 28, 1861—9 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Major Casement has carried over 400 of the Seventh into Charleston handsomely. He went by Big Sandy and down Elk. There are so many practicable routes for cavalry and infantry without trains that his presence in Charleston may prove very fortunate. The enemy continues in principal force near Cross-Lanes. A scout informs me to-night that they had put two pieces of artillery on the mountain near Peters Creek, so as to command the road from here where it passes a gap. I do not feel quite sure of this. Their means of getting back across Gauley are at present small and insufficient. I hear nothing more of the force up New River to-day.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, August 29, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

V. Brigadier-General Burnside is assigned to duty in the Department of the Potomac, Major-General McClellan commanding.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 29, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

11. The Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, New York Volunteers, now with General King's command, is transferred to the brigade commanded by Col. D. E. Sickles, which it will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, Md., August 29, 1861.

Maj. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter of yesterday's date by Colonel Marcy, inspector-general. Brigadier-General Hamilton's brigade (three regiments and eight pieces of artillery) arrived here yesterday, by order of Major-General Banks, and reported to me for duty. The brigade was posted covering the Seneca road, and I made all the necessary arrangements for supplies. This morning General Hamilton, by order of Major-General Banks, broke up his camp and marched for Darnestown, reporting to me that he had received such orders at midnight last night. No change is observable in my front, but yesterday, last night, and this morning the weather has been so thick as to prevent any careful examination of the other side of the river.

Very respectfully, I am, major, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

AUGUST 29, 1861.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

There is no excuse for Tyler being surprised.* Concentrate everything possible against Floyd. Let Cox leave the minimum force required to hold the Gauley, and with the remainder of his troops attack Floyd from the south at the same time you attack from the north. Your continued presence at Clarksburg excites comment.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

[5.]

AUGUST 29, 1861.

Brigadier-General COX,
Gauley:

Your dispatch of yesterday received to-day. Have directed Lightburn to take four or five companies and make an expedition by way of Pocotaligo Creek to Walton. This will put a check to the secessionists' movements up there. He will be co-operated with by other forces not available for the main column. Continue to communicate news frequently and fully.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 29, 1861—1 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

No changes in this vicinity that I can learn. We have had a soaking rain for forty-eight hours, and the enemy as well as our own men are inclined to keep in shelter. Our advance guards have scouts some distance out, but learn nothing new. Can hear of no movement of

*See Rosecrans to Townsend, Vol. V, p. 118.

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the enemy. A new company of cavalry, Captain Pfau, eighty-five in number, arrived last night to relieve Captain George, who has returned to Ohio with his men.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 29, 1861—4 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg:

There are reports brought in that Wise's force has in considerable part gone south of the river in force enough to take Loop, Paint, and other creek roads with the design upon our trains so often rumored before. Reliable Union men say the increase on that side is great. Floyd continues near Cross-Lanes. There are reports of an intent to bring artillery over Cotton Hill. I keep small forces active in different directions, there being no considerable party of the enemy within easy striking distance. Matters draw to a focus.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, August 30, 1861.*

1. Brig. Gen. John H. Martindale will report without delay to Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter for duty with his division as commander of a brigade.

2. Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel will report at once to Brig. Gen. W. B. Franklin for duty in his division, to command the brigade heretofore commanded by General Franklin.

3. Maj. Abner Doubleday will immediately take charge of all the heavy artillery defenses from the Long Bridge to Fort Corcoran, and in case of an attack will take the best position to command the whole.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *August 30, 1861—6 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Reports make me feel some anxiety for our trains down the river. Pfau's cavalry go down to meet a forage train this morning. Colonel Lightburn reports great activity among the rebels all the way to the Ohio. The Union cause is hurt for lack of the strength which is needed in the valley. We were informed yesterday that an immediate attack was to be made here, and hoped it was true. The position of forces seems to be as indicated in my last. I am trying to get more accurate information as to numbers, which are exaggerated in reports, but it is difficult to do so.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

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AUGUST 30, 1861.

Brigadier-General COX,
Gauley:

The general thinks that Major Casement with his command had better go up the Elk to about the mouth of the Big Sandy and look out for and stop straggling parties coming from the enemy's column, and also intercept some guerrillas about to be driven from Spencer Court-House. It is believed they will take that direction to the main column.

[GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[5.]

AUGUST 30, 1861.

Brigadier-General COX,
Gauley:

Your two dispatches of yesterday received to-day. Please number yours; acknowledge receipt of mine by numbers. Watch south side by scouts and spies. Reconnoiter Floyd closely in some force, if necessary. We will try to be down to Sutton by Sunday. Loomis, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to relieve Treat. Presume he will be up to-morrow.

[5.] W. S. ROSECRANS.

No. 1.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 1, 1861—6 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg:

A spy brought me information from south side of river last evening. He says 500 rebel troops are encamped twelve miles up Loop Creek, connecting with 2,000 more near Fayette; that they have no artillery, and a large portion of them are irregular; that Wise is not there and it is not his command, but Colonel Beckley's, of Raleigh County. Colonel Guthrie sends word from Charleston that 500 of the enemy are at Peytona, also under Colonel Beckley. These last he had arranged for Lieutenant-Colonel Enyart, First Kentucky, to attack. I write this morning to Enyart to make himself sure of both position and force before crossing the river. Enyart is at Witcher's Creek. Major Hines, of the Twelfth, with two companies, went forward yesterday to reconnoiter Floyd, who has nothing but a few mounted scouts this side of Peters Creek. He has not reported yet. Colonel Frizell, of the Eleventh, will also reconnoiter toward Wise to-day. Your No. 1, of 30th of August, received this morning.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 2.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 1, 1861—2 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Major Hines reports that on sifting information he is satisfied the force with Floyd cannot be over 2,500, of which, say, 200 is cavalry; that a little more than half of this is at Cross-Lanes and the rest in detachments at Summersville, Carnifix Ferry, Peters Creek, and on a path leading toward Elk. He could learn nothing new of the artillery.

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The party of the Eleventh report Wise encamped nearly at the principal outlet of the Sunday road, called Vaughn's. They hold Hopping's Gap, a strong pass about four miles beyond Hawk's Nest, and all the news our men can get is from the country people, who report the force very large—10,000, with twenty pieces of artillery—all of which is of course as good as no report, except that there is a large force there, in a strong position against an approach from this side. I will try hard to get some spies among them.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS ALEXANDRIA DIVISION,
September 2, 1861.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 13, Department of the Potomac, the undersigned assumes command of the division consisting of the brigades commanded by Brigadier-General Kearny and Brigadier-General Mitchel. The following-named officers constitute the division staff: Capt. Walworth Jenkins, First Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general; Surg. Frank H. Hamilton, brigade surgeon; First Lieut. John P. Baker, First Cavalry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. C. W. Tolles, Thirteenth Infantry, acting quartermaster and commissary. Each brigade commander will, immediately after guard mounting, transmit to this office the reports of the brigade field officers of the day and the morning report of the brigade. All communications from the division intended for the action of the general commanding must be addressed to the acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain Jenkins.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, September 2, 1861.

Maj. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that matters are quiet in and in front of my position. The enemy's camp remains unchanged near Leesburg but it is remarked that they have but very few wagons in sight. It may be that a movement has been made by the enemy without camp equipage, but I do not think so. General Evans was in command at Leesburg on Saturday.

Very respectfully, I am, major, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, September 2, 1861.

Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters General Banks' Division:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the wishes of Major-General Banks* I have the honor to give the following as the present disposition of the

* See Williams to Stone, August 31, Vol. V, p. 583.

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troops under my command. The corps consists of five regiments of infantry, Ricketts' battery (six pieces) and the New York Ninth Regiment battery (four pieces) of artillery and Chambliss' troop, Second Cavalry. The main body of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment is posted on the common in Poolesville, having two companies on picket duty near Conrad's Ferry. The main body of the Tammany Regiment is posted one mile from Poolesville on the road to Conrad's Ferry, having four companies on outpost and picket duty at and above Conrad's Ferry. One wing of the Second Regiment New York State Militia is posted one mile from Poolesville on the road to the Monocacy, while four companies form an outpost at the mouth of the Monocacy and throw pickets up the river to meet those of the Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth, and down the river to meet those from the Tammany. The Minnesota regiment is posted two miles or two miles and a half from Poolesville on the road to Edwards Ferry, having its outpost at Edwards Ferry and throwing pickets up the river to meet those of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and down the river to meet those of the Thirty-fourth New York. The Thirty-fourth New York is stationed at Seneca Mills and throws out pickets up the river to meet those of the Minnesota, and down the river to meet those of General McCall's command at Big Falls. The artillery is posted according to circumstances from time to time, by battery, by section, or by piece, but has its camp on the common at Poolesville. The cavalry is posted near the camp of the Second Regiment New York. The following sketch* will give an idea of the positions.

From the above I hope Major-General Banks will be enabled to gain a sufficiently clear idea of the disposition of my forces in his vicinity. There seems to be no change in the positions of the hostile camps since Wednesday last.

Very respectfully, I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 3.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 2, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg:

No news since my dispatch of last evening.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 4.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 2, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Have received nothing from you since your No. 1. I have a party pushing up toward the rebels at Cross-Lanes. I begin to fear they have suspicion of their danger and are getting back across the Gauley. They have ceased giving us a chance in skirmishes and hold their strong points in too great force for the detachments I can afford to send. This makes it harder to get at them and learn their movements. I expect some information to-night.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

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*Not found.

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No. 5.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 2, 1861—9 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Enyart, of First Kentucky, with six companies, attacked a force of the enemy at Boone Court-House to-day and completely routed them. Twenty-five of the enemy's dead were counted, and it is supposed there are more. Our men had six wounded. In the fight the village was burned. I have no particulars as to how or by whom. Lieutenant-Colonel Frizell, of the Eleventh, was attacked this evening by the enemy's advance on New River, but the firing was not protracted, as darkness quickly came on. The indications are more like an attack in force from that side in the morning than we have yet seen them. A full regiment with a company of cavalry advanced slowly and cautiously toward him, and after feeling his pickets seem to be resting for the night. The Eleventh is now occupying a tolerably strong natural position about six miles from here, and unless greatly outnumbered will hold the rebels back and whip them. If they are driven in, we will try what can be done here.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Governor Dennison.)

[5.]

No. 6.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 3, 1861—8 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg:

A brisk attack this morning in front still continues. Some evidence of an attack also on the Fayette side.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 7.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 3, 1861—5 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

We have had our advance guard attacked to-day on both the New River and Fayette roads, and the skirmishing has been kept up all day. Our posts on New River have maintained themselves well and driven back the rebels, who, however, are in sufficient force to enable them to keep tolerably close. On Fayette side the pickets have been driven in close to the river, that side being less favorable to hold. We have only 1 man killed and 4 or 5 wounded. The enemy has suffered considerable loss. It seems to have been a concerted attack, and has kept all our available men busy. They are numerous enough to keep us so. The news from Cross-Lanes is conflicting. Our scouting parties are confident no considerable force is this side the Gauley, and this is confirmed by the quietness of the country up to some small cavalry posts near Peters Creek. But eight men of the Seventh have found their way in, who say they did not get beyond the enemy's pickets till last night, and they were confident, although concealed in the house of a Union man, that the rebels were still there in force and intrenching. They, however, have had no chance to see for themselves. Major Hines was

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with a scouting party on a mountain overlooking the cross-roads, and he is confident that the force has joined that which is in front of us on New River. These conflicting reports perplex the judgment, but it seems impossible to sift them satisfactorily. I incline, however, to rely upon Major Hines' report. Parties of the rebels are heard of on the south side of the river all the way to Coalsmouth, and I am convinced that near Fayette they number near 2,000, though most of them are raw and irregular troops, without artillery. I am very reluctant to be confined to this sort of defensive, but it is impossible to do otherwise just now, as I am giving the men more work than is good for their health.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, September 3, 1861.*

I. Capt. Robert Chandler, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. Rufus King.

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III. The following assistant adjutants-general of the volunteer service will report for assignment to Brigadier-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati: Capt. Gustavus M. Bascom, Capt. Henry Thrall.

IV. Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U. S. volunteer service, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Potomac, and will report to Major-General McClellan.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 3, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 141, of August 24, 1861, from the Headquarters of the Army,* is appointed to the command of such of the volunteer infantry troops now in this vicinity as have not been heretofore assigned to brigades, as also of the volunteer infantry troops that may be sent to this city for the present. Brigadier-General Burnside will organize his command into provisional brigades, to be encamped at such points as may be indicated to him from these headquarters.

His requisitions upon the several departments of the staff for supplies will be promptly complied with.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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* Burnside was assigned to the Department of the Potomac by Special Orders, No. 144, August 29, 1861, from Headquarters of the Army, see p. 462.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 4, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. H. W. Slocum, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters for duty in accordance with Special Orders, No. 141, of August 24, 1861, from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to the command of the brigade at present commanded by Colonel Davies, composed of the following regiments: Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fifth Maine Volunteers.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 4, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. George W. Morell, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter's division, which he will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

No. 8.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 4, 1861—6 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Yours of 1st instant received. A wounded prisoner taken yesterday says the attack on both sides yesterday was a preconcerted and serious effort, but there is little danger to be apprehended from such attacks. They annoy and weary the men without being serious. On New River road we shall take the aggressive to-day. On the side of the Fayette road there is no good opportunity for posting a small body where the skirmishers of the enemy cannot surround them on the mountains, and we shall have to keep closer in till we can spare a sufficient body to attack their whole force. Two regiments starting below, about ten miles, could pass beyond Fayette and take that force in rear, driving it this way and clearing it out. The enemy lost a cavalry captain and five men killed on the Fayette road and five killed on the New River road. We had no one killed; one man supposed to be was only slightly hurt and got back from the picket he was at.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 5, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. George G. Meade, having reported to these headquarters in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, is assigned

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to duty with McCall's division, which he will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Sutton, September 5, 1861.*

I. The force now here and on its way will be formed into temporary brigades as follows, viz: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham commanding, to consist of Tenth, Thirteenth, and Twelfth Regiments Ohio Volunteers, West's and Gilmore's cavalry and McMullin's battery; Second Brigade, Col. R. L. McCook commanding, to consist of the Ninth, Twenty-eighth, and Forty-seventh Regiments Ohio Volunteers and Schambeck's cavalry; Third Brigade, Col. E. P. Scammon commanding, to consist of the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Regiments Ohio Volunteers and Mack's battery. Brigade commanders will immediately organize their brigades and select and announce their staff. Each will send as soon as possible a consolidated report of his command to these headquarters.

II. Stewart's cavalry will be attached to headquarters, and move with it under the direction of the general commanding. He will furnish four mounted orderlies, including a non-commissioned officer for headquarters.

III. Brigadier-General Benham is assigned to the command of the post.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Rosecrans:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

No. 9.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 5, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

The appearance of a numerous band on the south side of the river has necessarily turned the attention of our available force that way, and kept more of it below on the river than I can easily spare. Half the First Kentucky, two companies of Twenty-sixth, two of Virginia Fourth, and part of the Seventh are at different points from Charleston up, and guarding boats and trains. The remainder of the force here is constantly and hard worked, and it seems impossible to get a detachment of any size far beyond the advance posts. The labor is telling on the health of the command. The Fayette side is filled with guerrillas, who will not stay to be attacked in bodies, but swarm around pickets and small posts wherever placed. On the New River road the attacks are frequent, and keep a regiment busy there, but the rebels have uniformly been repulsed and chased back. Toward Summersville all has been quiet for a few days. A half regiment is in advance there. Sundry scouting parties in all directions from mouth of Twenty-Mile Creek. The reports brought in are still conflicting, and the only way I can

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solve them is to suppose that there is a considerable hostile force in that vicinity, but not at Cross-Lanes exactly. They keep outposts of cavalry pretty strong. In other respects my last reports are confirmed.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 5, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

My dispatches have been regularly numbered since 1st instant. This is No. 10. I am drawing in my outposts a little, so as to be more compact and try to get some movable force to co-operate with you. The enemy has kept aloof for twenty-four hours. I have scouting parties out in every direction. Your No. 27 reached me at 9 o'clock this morning. All its directions are attended to. At Boone the rebel force is reported to me as having 450. It was attacked by two companies of our First Kentucky and a company of home guards. The latter set fire to some houses because the enemy retreated into them and used them as fortifications. I have severely reprobated every such act, and nothing but extreme necessity can sanction it. The enemy's loss is now known to be over 50; ours only 6 wounded. The home guards fought determinedly. Further examination confirms my former report of the forces about me.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, September 6, 1861.*

I. The following brigadier-generals of the volunteer service will report to Major-General McClellan for duty in the Department of the Potomac: Brigadier-Generals Abercrombie, S. Casey, Meade, L. P. Graham, F. W. Lander, Sedgwick, C. J. Biddle, Duryea.

II. Instead of reporting for duty in the Department of the Potomac, Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds will repair to Fort Monroe, Va., without delay, and report to Major-General Wool for assignment to the command at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

III. Brigadier-General Viele will report to Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, in New York, for duty with his expedition.

IV. Capt. J. M. Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with Brigadier-General Richardson.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 6, 1861.*

The major-general commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his

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command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commended to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary Sunday morning inspection, and that officers and men shall alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The general commanding regards this as no idle form; one day's rest in seven is necessary to men and animals. More than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of Mercy and of Battles is our sacred duty.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 11.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 6, 1861—6 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

No new information since yesterday. Our train is out. Dispersed a small party of rebels near Cannelton on this side the river yesterday, and I have a party out scouring the country. It is supposed they got across the river by a canoe, as all the boats which have been found have been brought together under our own guard. Several scouting parties out with special instructions in regard to Floyd are expected in this morning. It is hardly safe to send any important dispatch by messenger down the river after dark.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 12.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 5 [6], 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Weston, Va.:

The scouts I have expected this morning have not come in yet. No news here. Your last received was dated 3d.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, September 7, 1861.*

I. Capt. W. D. Wilkins, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, will report for duty to Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, at Detroit.

II. Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned to duty in the Department of the Potomac.

III. Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel has been transferred to the Department of the Ohio.

IV. Captain Murray, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, will report in person for duty to Brigadier-General Keyes.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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No. 13.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 7, 1861—6 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,

Weston:

Yours of 3d is still the last received. The scouts up Gauley River have not reported yet. The enemy up New River and near Fayette remain in same positions. Captain Loomis, quartermaster, has reported here.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 14.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 7, 1861—7.30 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,

Sutton, Va.:

Your No. 28 just received. Have drawn in my advance in front with a view to get Wise as far this way as possible, and will try to provoke him to come this side of Hawk's Nest with his force. I think he is at mouth of Sunday road, unless he has backed out since yesterday. I am annoyed that my Gauley scouts do not get in. I think I should hear from some of them unless they have gone all the way to Cross-Lanes or Summersville.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 15.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 7, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

No important change since morning. Rumors of rebels on the opposite side of the river below make us look after our train closely.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 16.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 7, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Everything remains as it was. No news as yet.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 17.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 8, 1861—6 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Nothing from you since your No. 28. Wise is now encamped about two miles above Hawk's Nest; has three pieces of cannon. His forces occupy about 300 tents, all except officers' being the common tent. Some may be in houses, but probably not many. This would make his force not more than 2,500, I think, and will agree with the story of wounded prisoners. We have credible information that they made the attack of the 3d on the New River side with two regiments infantry and one of cavalry. Three regimental colors are flying in their camp. These facts corroborate the prisoners' story that their attack was

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intended to be in force. The scouts report no force to be found west of Gauley and this side of Peters Creek for ten miles up the streams. Those sent to examine Cross-Lanes do not report yet. Nothing new south of the river.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SEPTEMBER 8, 1861.

General COX,
Gauley:

We shall bivouac at Big Birch to-night. To-morrow we shall move on toward Summersville, endeavoring to conceal our movements to the latest period. We have rumors that there are 1,100 men at Summersville and 4,000 nine miles below Summersville. Could you manage to draw their forces down toward you Monday?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

No. 18.] HEADQUARTERS,
Gauley Bridge, September 8, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Yours of 7th is just received. They are drawing in pretty close in front, but I will try to-morrow to do as you suggest. No special news.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 9, 1861.

I. Capt. F. T. Locke, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter, Department of the Potomac.

II. Brigadier-General Peck, volunteer service, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Potomac, and will report to Major-General McClellan.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 9, 1861.

1. Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 147, of September 6, 1861, from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to the command of a brigade, to consist of the following-named regiments: Twenty-third and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Long Island Volunteers, First New York Chasseurs.

2. Brig. Gen. F. W. Lander, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 147, of September 6, 1861, from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to the

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command of a brigade, to consist of the following-named regiments: Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Berdan Sharpshooters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 46. } *Washington, September 9, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood, of the volunteer service, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the camp of instruction at Cambridge, Md., and the adjacent section of country. He will at once proceed to Cambridge and enter upon duty accordingly.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 20.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 9, 1861—2 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

All quiet here. No movements of the enemy visible as yet. Cannonading was heard yesterday p. m. We are waiting with great anxiety to hear from you.

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

No. 21.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 9, 1861—5 p. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Has the order been made for the purchase of a light boat to run up the Kanawha? We shall now feel greatly the need of it. No movement near here.

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

No. 22.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 10, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

All quiet about me here. I hear nothing from you since yours of 7th.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

No. 23.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 10, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

The detachment sent forward had a skirmish near Peters Creek. Three of the enemy were killed—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 1 sergeant. Lieutenant Miller, Twelfth Regiment, on our side, was wounded. The enemy is reported to be fortifying both sides of Gauley near mouth

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of Meadow River. Scattering shots are fired at messengers and trains from the other side of the Kanawha, but no harm done as yet.

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1861.

Col. W. H. YOUNG,
Commanding Kentucky Cavalry:

COLONEL: Allow me to congratulate you upon having put the first regiment of cavalry in the field. You have, by great perseverance and energy, succeeded in spite of the many difficulties you have had to contend with in organizing twelve fine companies, all of which are now actively engaged on duty with the various brigades which constitute this army. I trust the Government will duly appreciate the result of your labors.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
[5.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.*

No. 23.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 11, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have had half a regiment up to Painter Mountain beyond Peters Creek, Monday and yesterday. Last night they returned. The enemy has drawn in his pickets and appears to be fortifying Gauley Cliffs near Carnifix Ferry, and the opposite side of the river also. Major Hines, who was in command of ours, rode with a small number of cavalry into Cross-Lanes. No hostile force was there. I had hoped to make some connection with you west of them. Will try it again to-day. Shall keep ready to act promptly in co-operation with you, but there are twenty-seven miles of very hard road between me and Cross-Lanes. Yours of 9th (not numbered) came last night.

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

No. 24.] GAULEY BRIDGE, *September 11, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

No change here. If the enemy keep in close to the ferry, we will be able to communicate by the roads west of them. I have instructed a party to-day to try and make the connection.

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 12, 1861.

I. Brigadier-Generals Buell and John F. Reynolds are, by direction of the Secretary of War, transferred to the Department of the Potomac, and will report in person to Major-General McClellan.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 12, 1861.*

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3. Brigadier-General Lander with his brigade—composed of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, the Seventh Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, the company of Massachusetts sharpshooters, and a battery of volunteer light artillery—will march at the earliest practicable moment to the camp of the Corps of Observation at Poolesville and report to General Stone for duty. The various staff departments will comply promptly with General Lander's requisitions for supplies and means of transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Gauley Bridge, September 12, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Cross-Lanes:

SIR: Two of your dragoons reached our outpost this morning about daybreak, and have just reported to me that they, with others, were fired upon by a party of my men who were encamping about fifteen miles from here. No one was hurt, and the whole might have come through. The sergeant with the dispatches went back, and from the two now here I can glean but little, except that you have driven the enemy over the river. I had ordered a party of one company of infantry and thirty cavalry forward from the advance post yesterday to push through to you if possible, but the cavalry mistook their order and staid behind. Otherwise you would have had messengers from me yesterday. No distinct firing has been heard by us or our advance parties. Since being deceived in so clear a day as Sunday was, they have not been so quick to hear it. I am preparing to-day to push forward at Wise, and if I see a fair chance I will either get between him and Floyd or drive him beyond the Sunday road. I would give my left hand for another good regiment to-day.

In haste, very respectfully, yours,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 13, 1861.*

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10. The following-named regiments will constitute a brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. J. Peck, volunteer service: Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Anderson Zouaves, Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers. The brigade will be encamped for the present near Meridian Hill, in such position as may be indicated from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 13, 1861.

Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments are directed to give their personal attention to preparing their commands to take the field. All unnecessary baggage will be disposed of. Transportation will not be furnished for unauthorized articles.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—In the event of a movement the allowance of baggage for officers established by paragraph 1097, Army Regulations (edition of 1861), must in no case be exceeded. It is probable the necessities of the service may require a reduction of that allowance.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Gauley Bridge, September 13, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Cross-Lanes:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday reached me an hour ago. I had already started a column of two regiments forward to follow up Wise, who last evening moved from his camp near Hawk's Nest. I shall join the column myself as soon as I get this dispatch started. I suppose Wise has retired to the mouth of Sunday road to cover the retreat and unite with Floyd's column. I think it probable that a partial union of their forces has already been made there. I will watch the opportunity and strike if I get a chance. I will also look after the Saturday and Friday roads (so called), which leave the Sunday road about five miles from the turnpike and come out about five miles this side of the terminus of the Sunday road.

In haste, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 14, 1861.

1. Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 151, of the 12th instant, from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to the command of a division, to consist of the brigades of Couch and Graham, as follows: Couch's brigade—Second Rhode Island Volunteers, Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers. Graham's brigade—Twenty-third and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Long Island Volunteers, First New York Chasseurs.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, *Fort Monroe, September 14, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Brigadier-General Reynolds will repair to Washington via Baltimore by the steamer S. R. Spaulding. She will take four companies of artillery for Washington. On your arrival at Baltimore you will report the arrival of the troops to General Dix, and if necessary send the troops to Washington by a special train. On your arrival at Washington you will report to the General-in-Chief.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. C. CHURCHILL,
Capt., Third Artillery, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[4.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, September 16, 1861.*

I. Brigadier-Generals Gorman and Jameson, volunteer service, are assigned to duty in the Department of the Potomac.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 16, 1861.*

I. All persons not connected with the outpost and picket guards, except general officers, commanders of brigades, and officers of their staffs, are prohibited from passing beyond the main guards on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Commanders will define the lines and instruct their guards accordingly.

II. The practice, which has to some extent prevailed, of firing upon the enemy's pickets is contrary to the usages of civilized warfare and does not contribute to any good result. It is therefore directed that, in future, the picket and outpost guards are not to fire upon the enemy's pickets, unless it becomes necessary to resist their advance or to return a fire commenced by them. All commanding officers and guards are required to enforce this order, and to arrest every person violating it.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 16, 1861.*

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17. Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 151, of September 12, 1861, from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to duty with McCall's division, which he will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Sunday Road, September 16, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS, *Camp Scott:*

GENERAL: I have McCook's brigade three miles in advance, and an advance guard of three companies under Major Hines three miles in advance of him. No enemy within sight. We are getting arrangements made to-day for the permanent forward movement—getting up train from Gauley, &c. McCook is very desirous that his baggage may come forward at once. Will you please order your quartermaster to send to Gauley a large train of transportation wagons at once, so that there may be no delay in perfecting the arrangements of trains to supply this line direct. I have ordered the commissary and quartermaster at Gauley Bridge to do everything they can to facilitate business, so that the increased work along the line may cause no confusion.

In haste, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Sunday Road, September 16, 1861.

The troops will move from camp, Sunday road, at 2.30 p. m. this day, 16th of September, 1861, for Spy Rock. The Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments, cavalry, and artillery will occupy the field on the right of the road beyond Alderson's. Headquarters will be at Alderson's house.

By order:

J. W. CONINE,
[5.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 17, 1861.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, U. S. Volunteers, after completing the duties on which he is now employed in Michigan, will repair to Washington and report for duty to the commanding general Department of the Potomac.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Camp Lookout, September 17, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS, *Camp Scott:*

GENERAL: We have made no forward movement to-day, McCook being in expectation of his train. Most of mine has arrived. My advance guard is at the foot of Sewell Mountain, and I expect it to report a reconnaissance to the summit. A scouting party of the enemy was on Sewell last night. Have heard of none nearer.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above your orders of yesterday are received, and will be carefully followed.*

[5.] J. D. C.

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*See Vol. V, p. 602.

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HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Camp Lookout, September 18, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Camp Scott:

GENERAL: I do not think I can find a better camping place than this on this side of Big Sewell. There is a tolerably good position at Locust Lane, four miles in advance, and I may have Colonel McCook take his brigade there when his baggage arrives. In either of these places we can take care of ourselves and hold in check a heavy force of the enemy. Major Hines is with five companies at Big Sewell, and will keep us well informed of all movements in front. The more I hear of them the more thoroughly I am satisfied that Floyd's and Wise's army is very badly demoralized, and the militia force which was near Fayette is almost broken up by desertions and the disbanding of whole companies. I have written Colonel Tyler, ordering the boat bridge at Gauley immediately completed, and relays of horses for messengers to be placed on this end of the road as well as the other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 19, 1861.

* * * * * * *

III. The following assignment is made of assistant adjutants-general of the volunteer service to brigades in the Army of the Potomac: Capt. Henry W. Smith to report to Brigadier-General Casey; Capt. Edward C. Baird to report to Brigadier-General Meade; Capt. Frederic D. Sewall to report to Brigadier-General Howard; Capt. E. Sparrow Purdy to report to Brigadier-General Franklin; Capt. Charles Kingsbury to report to Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds; Capt. Gustavus Urban to report to Brigadier-General Graham; Capt. John Hillhouse to report to Brigadier-General Martindale.

IV. Capt. Hiram Stevens, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with Brigadier-General Phelps, Department of Virginia. He will report in person at the department headquarters, Fort Monroe, Va., for further orders:

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[4 and 5.]

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE,
Camp Lookout, September 19, 1861.

[General W. S. ROSECRANS:]

GENERAL: An escaped prisoner who returned to the Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers yesterday reports that he was taken within three miles of Lewisburg. That the retreating army of Floyd and Wise overtook another retreating force coming in by a different road, but whether part of the same army or an entirely different one, he could not say. The place of meeting was quite near Lewisburg. He also reports the enemy fortifying at ——— Mills, four miles this side of

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Lewisburg. Our advance guard finds nothing on this side of Sewell, but heard a report of some force not far from the summit. This report they will test this morning.

The great embarrassment at Gauley Bridge is now the lack of wagons and teams. There is no forage to be got in this vicinity, and the quartermaster needs double the number of teams he now has to enable him to bring forward forage and commissary stores. I have ordered such supplies to be got up to Gauley that you will not be embarrassed when once started on this road, but the lack of transportation is keeping Captains Loomis and Gibbs from doing as much as they might. I have sent back all my baggage wagons and ammunition wagons to help forward our other stores, and will have to await their return before morning. I notice that Captain Chandler, quartermaster, in his letter to Captain Loomis, seems to assume that a light boat could bring stores all the way to Gauley Bridge. This is a mistake. During low water it requires a light boat to get as far as Witcher's Creek or Cannelton at farthest. He will have to reckon upon fifteen or twenty miles wagoning below Gauley in order to be safe.

I am intending to make this morning a personal reconnaissance of a position six miles in advance near the foot of Sewell, which Major Hines reports to me as fit for encamping a considerable force, and easily defended toward the east. If I find it what I want I will occupy it to-morrow, and there will then be a good camping ground here for your other brigades at the end of the first day's march from your present camp. I yesterday received the melancholy news of the death of my youngest child at home.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Camp Lookout:

Your messenger and dispatches came duly. We have nothing of importance to-day. Col. W. S. Smith, with 600 men, went up to Hughes' Ferry, on your side of the river, to catch the bushwhacking cavalry and scouts. Has not returned. Reynolds, getting re-enforcements, says he will pay his respects to Lee soon. Our troops will begin to move over to-morrow. Accept my condolence with you in your bereavement. Keep detail of mounted men at telegraph office until it reaches you.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 20, 1861.

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. Charles W. Foster, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright, to whom he will report in person in Washington.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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CAMP LOOKOUT, *September 20, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Camp Scott:

GENERAL: Everything is quiet both here and in the vicinity of our advance guard. Our men at the former ferry near Hamilton's were fired on last night. I had only two cavalrymen there, watching the other side, from which the shots came. I have sent a company of infantry there to-day to examine the matter. There was a rumor of some little force on the other side. It is probably some small body retreating from below and trying the ferry to find a mode of communication with Floyd and Wise. I should like to start a regiment acquainted with the country at mouth of Paint Creek, and let them sweep the whole territory to Raleigh Court-House and Fayette, meeting us at Lewisburg or some other point in advance. I suspect a secret trade in salt and beef-cattle with the enemy in the counties between the Kanawha and Wytheville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

CAMP LOOKOUT, *September 20, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Major Hines is at top of Sewell. The enemy had made some fortifications there, but left only yesterday. McCook's brigade will go forward six miles in the morning, so as better to support Hines, who thinks their rear guard still within reach. The position on top of Sewell is a strong one, and I wish to occupy it at once with the advance guard at least, and move up myself as soon as the transportation will permit, lest the enemy should be encouraged to return. I have sent Captain Lane's company to Gauley, as per order. The Thirty-fourth Ohio, Colonel Piatt, is at Camp Enyart, Witcher's Creek, waiting for transportation. I propose to order the First Kentucky to scour the country south of the river while the Thirty-fourth is waiting for the wagons.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Camp Lookout:

Major Hines' report makes me think a report we started yesterday worked well. It was stated that we intended to cross Hughes' Ferry if Gauley ran blood. Three companies of the Twelfth and 600 men of the Thirteenth did cross over and go up that road nine miles. The birds had all flown, but the effects of the scout have been salutary. As to your advance under my former instructions as to care about position, you are authorized to do so. Let the advanced guard on Sewell examine and choose a strongly defensible position, and allow no passings whatever.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

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SEPTEMBER 22, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Camp Lookout:

It will be two days before clothing is issued; it would be better for us to wait for that. What sort of position does top of Sewell offer for camping and keeping teams? You must divide your wagons into regimental and supply trains. Only two wagons allowed to a company, and five to staff of regiment to carry everything; forty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations to be carried on the persons; then you will have trains for ammunition, subsistence, and forage. Report what this gives you. Where will your forage come from on Big Sewell? Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

CAMP LOOKOUT, *September 22, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. Army,
Cross-Lanes:

GENERAL: The detachment sent out this morning found no enemy. It is evident that three separate scouting parties were deceived by a peculiar circuitousness of the roads between here and Townsend's Ferry, and coming unexpectedly upon the rear of Colonel Poschner's half regiment, encamped, and took it for the enemy. Gest, the wagon-master, Lieutenant Bontecou, and Major Parry, of the Second German, were all separately deceived in the same manner, and their reports were so circumstantial that of course I acted upon them and sent the detachment, notwithstanding the very great improbability of any force venturing in between us and the river or getting there without our knowledge. I have had a thorough examination of the intermediate country. From top of Sewell the diverging roads can be easily reached and commanded. I have a tolerably reliable report that Floyd is at Meadow Bluff and Wise at Little Sewell, and that the militia, which did not desert Chapman and Beckley at Fayette, are mostly at Blue Sulphur. Some force of cavalry is reported at Fayette and Raleigh Court-House, but not much. I recalled Major Hines to Locust Lane last night, so that he could in no event be cut off from us, but he goes forward to Sewell again this afternoon. The ferry-boat at Hamilton's, near Hawk's Nest, is sunk, and the rebels have barricaded the road from the ferry up to Fayette very thoroughly. I had a party across examining it yesterday. Townsend's Ferry is only a canoe, and there is nothing but a difficult footpath from it to the roads. The only other crossing is Bowyer's Ferry, nearly opposite Sewell. If it does not storm to-morrow I propose to move forward to top of Big Sewell, twelve miles, unless you otherwise order. The telegraph does not work yet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Your dispatch of this morning is received, and I will govern my motions accordingly. Excuse the form of this dispatch, as my stationery is reduced to this.

J. D. C.

[5.]

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SEPTEMBER 22, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Camp Lookout:

It seems to me that unless the top of the mountain is far from the bottom and the country at the western base unfavorable for an encampment, it is a question whether it would not be better not to take the entire force to the top at present. But this is only a suggestion, and I leave you to weigh the advantages and decide. Report to me the distance from the foot to the top of the mountain on this side and the nature of the opposite slope for a defensive encampment. When I hear from you Captain Darr will advise you of the movement of his sixty wagons.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE, *Camp Lookout, September 22, 1861.*

The troops will move from Camp Lookout to-morrow morning, the 23d of September, 1861, for Big Sewell. The general will be beat from the headquarters at 8 a. m., when every tent will be struck, packed in the wagons, and all fires put out. At 9 a. m. the march will be beat in the infantry and the advance sounded in the cavalry, when each regiment will take its place in column. The order of march will be as the different regiments are encamped. The men will be furnished with cooked rations for two days. Each regiment will leave a sufficient guard to protect the remaining stores in camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding:

J. W. CONINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

CAMP SEWELL, *September 24, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

All quiet here during the night. We have a good camping ground, except that we are necessarily exposed to view toward the front and can be seen a long distance. The places in rear have not this disadvantage, and I may find some in front that are free from it. I have so arranged the camp as to hide as much of it as possible. I think Wise was encamped yesterday about two miles in front and may not be gone yet. I will find out this morning.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX:

Your position is seven miles farther in advance than I supposed. With the exception of occupying an advantageous position, it is militarily not so good as one nearer here. More exposed, farther from support, longer transportation, a military declaration of our intentions to use one route. Make up for these, if possible, and provide against everything.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

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CAMP SEWELL, *September 24, 1861.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

I myself found the distance from Camp Lookout about two miles farther than I expected to go, but at Walker's, two miles back, the position was good only to defend against a force coming up the valley, and to come on was a necessity, while I regarded it as no more indication of our plans than to occupy any portion of the mountain top. The position the enemy now hold is quite strong in front. They hold a ridge which commands the road for nearly half a mile, and have a battery apparently of one rifled 4-pounder, one smooth sixer, and a mountain howitzer. These they used this morning. The advanced guard drove them back from their first position where the howitzer was placed to their works on the crest of Little Sewell, about two miles distant from this point. An intermediate ridge on each side, right and left, intervenes between us and them, the points of the ridges lapping by each other, and the road winds around and between them. The intermediate ridge on the left has a road running along its crest, which is said to be barely passable for wagons. The crest they are on is thickly wooded, and I am not yet sure whether it can be reached so as to flank them. None of our men were hurt, but the enemy carried a number from the field. I cannot satisfactorily estimate their force, but give credence to a report that it is the whole which formed Wise's brigade.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Camp Sewell:

You have by mistake got too near for anything but fighting unless the country between you is very forbidding. Nevertheless you will take every precaution not to be drawn into a fight. Remember if the [enemy] have made a stand, they must have been re-enforced. They will at least teach you the lesson of precaution not to move until your front has been thoroughly examined. Report fully to-night on the nature of the country on your front and flanks and all the by-roads by which the enemy could surprise you.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

[SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.]

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

The enemy has withdrawn the chief part of his force this evening from his position, and I suspect the whole will be gone before morning. Our rifled cannon practice was good. We dismounted their howitzer and killed a number of their cannoneers. They were seen carrying others from the field. Had we not come to this point they no doubt would have reoccupied the fortifications at Walker's, and it might have cost many lives to take the works. We came here in the nick of time, in my judgment, and are in no danger from their force. I sent you this p. m. some description of the country in front. On our left are long continuous ridges separated by ravines. About a mile and a half in front of our right is a bald hill, which is about the same distance

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from and opposite to their left. On that side the rest of the country is much lower than our position or theirs. My examination of their flanks while occupying them in front has satisfied me that they are not so strong as we, except in cannon; that they were surprised by our approach; that their flanks are accessible, and that we can whip them, and for the purpose of forcing a retreat have probably done so already.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, &C.,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 25, 1861.

I. Capt. William D. Whipple, assistant adjutant-general, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will relieve Capt. Charles C. Churchill, acting assistant adjutant-general, and is announced to the command as chief of the staff.

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By command of Major-General Wool:

C. C. CHURCHILL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[4.]

SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

The enemy have not left us entirely, though they undoubtedly moved back part of their force. They still hold the position, and there are some signs of a gun on the bald hill I have mentioned, apparently with a view to protect their left flank. I will keep reconnoitering, but as much as possible without fighting, till you arrive. I have thought their actions indicated a disposition to leave the Lewisburg turnpike and move toward Blue Sulphur Springs.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding,

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 27, 1861.

I. Capt. Henry W. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with Brigadier-General Casey, Department of the Potomac.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 27, 1861.

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7. The following-named regiments will constitute a brigade, to be commanded, until further orders, by the senior colonel: Fiftieth New York

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Volunteers, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Stockton's Michigan Volunteers, McLean's Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brigade will form part of the division of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter, which it will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

8. The Third New Hampshire Volunteers will, with as little delay as practicable, join the brigade of Brigadier-General Hooker, who will assign it to the duty of guarding the line of the railroad between Bladensburg and Annapolis Junction. Upon being relieved by the Third New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel Morse will withdraw the portion of his command now engaged in this duty to Annapolis Junction.

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16. Upon the arrival of Hancock's brigade the regiments of King's brigade temporarily serving in Smith's division will be relieved from duty therein, and will be concentrated under the orders of Brigadier-General King on this side of the Chain Bridge.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, September 28, 1861.*

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8. The following-named regiments and brigades will constitute the division of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith: First Brigade, to be commanded, until further orders, by the senior colonel—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth Vermont Volunteers. Second Brigade, to be commanded by Col. Isaac I. Stevens—Thirty-third and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, Sixth Maine Volunteers, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Third Brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. S. Hancock—Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-third and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. This assignment will be carried into effect with as little delay as practicable. The necessary orders for that purpose will be given by the commanding officers concerned.

9. The Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers is assigned to King's brigade in lieu of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, hereby assigned to Hancock's brigade, and will report accordingly with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, September 28, 1861.

Col. J. W. GEARY,
Commanding at Point of Rocks:

DEAR COLONEL: Yours of this morning's date is received.* If you should be attacked I will stand by you. Can you not send on Buxton here? I would like to talk with him and learn the positions of Johnston's troops, &c.

Yours, very truly,

CHAS. P. STONE,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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* See Vol. V, p. 606.

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HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, September 28, 1861.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Division, Darnestown, Md.:

GENERAL: The letter of which the inclosed is a copy has just been received from Colonel Geary.* I do not think that so large a force is in the vicinity of Leesburg but a smaller one by half could greatly annoy Colonel Geary and might succeed in doing considerable mischief by a temporary crossing and immediate return. I would respectfully recommend that Colonel Geary be re-enforced by a regiment and some artillery in view of possibilities. It does not seem probable that Johnston would have marched such considerable forces to Leesburg during the cold storm of yesterday, and I do not think that he had a force approaching 20,000 at Leesburg the day before. Colonel Geary seems, however, in my opinion, to credit his information and ought to be strengthened.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Troops leaving Darnestown early in the day could easily [reach] the Monocacy by night-fall.

C. P. S.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 160. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 30, 1861.

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III. Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams, volunteer service, will repair to Fort Monroe, and report to Major-General Wool for assignment to the command at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

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V. Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy is assigned to duty in the Department of Western Virginia.

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VII. Brig. Gen. D. Butterfield, volunteer service, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Potomac.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 30, 1861.

General FRANKLIN:

Telegram from General McCall says eight regiments of the enemy advancing on Great Falls. Have your command in readiness to act at once and await further orders. Direct your pickets to be vigilant and report often.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

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* See Geary to Stone, Vol. V, p. 606.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 86. } *Washington, October 1, 1861.*

I. The six New England States will temporarily constitute a separate military department, to be called the Department of New England; headquarters, Boston. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. Volunteer service, while engaged in recruiting his division, will command.

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By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 2, 1861.

Major-General WOOL, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., Fort Monroe, Va.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs that on Brigadier-General Mansfield's reporting to you, you charge him with your present command and repair without delay to this city.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 87. } *Washington, October 3, 1861.*

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15. Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, volunteer service, will report for duty to Brigadier-General Stoneman, chief of cavalry.

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21. Brig. Gen. George Sykes, volunteer service, will report for duty to Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter, provost-marshal.

22. King's brigade is assigned to McDowell's division, which it will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

23. Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, volunteer service, is assigned to the command of a division to be composed of Sedgwick's and Richardson's brigades and the brigade which was temporarily assigned to Franklin's division, consisting of the following-named regiments: Hays' Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, McKnight's Pennsylvania Volunteers. The division will be stationed on the south side of Hunting Creek.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: You are, I believe, aware that I hailed the arrival here of Major-General McClellan as an event of happy consequence to the country and the Army. Indeed, if I did not call for him, I heartily approved of the suggestion, and gave him the most cordial reception and support.

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He, however, had hardly entered upon his new duties when, encouraged to communicate directly with the President and certain members of the cabinet, he in a few days forgot that he had any intermediate commander, and has now long prided himself in treating me with uniform neglect, running into disobedience of orders.

Of the smaller matters—neglects—though in themselves grave military offenses, I need not speak in the face of the following:

First. To suppress an irregularity more conspicuous in Major-General McClellan than in any other officer I published the following:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1861.

There are irregularities in the correspondence of the Army which need prompt correction. It is highly important that junior officers on duty be not permitted to correspond with the General-in-Chief or other commander on current official business except through intermediate commanders; and the same rule applies to correspondence with the President direct or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special invitation or request of the President.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

With this order fresh in his memory, Major-General McClellan addressed two important communications to the Secretary of War on, respectively, the 19th and 20th of the same month, over my head, and how many since to the Secretary, and even to the President direct, I have not inquired, but many, I have no doubt, besides daily oral communications with the same high functionaries—all without my knowledge.

Second. To correct another case of gross neglect I the same day caused to be addressed to Major-General McClellan the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1861.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Potomac:

The commanding general of the Army of the Potomac will cause the positions, State, and numbers of troops under him to be reported at once to general headquarters, by divisions, brigades, and independent regiments or detachments, which general report will be followed by reports of new troops as they arrive, with the dispositions made of them, together with all material changes which may take place in the same army.

By command of General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Eighteen days have now elapsed and not the slightest respect has been shown to either of those orders by Major-General McClellan. Perhaps he will say, in respect to the latter, it has been difficult for him to procure exact returns of divisions, brigades, &c. No doubt; but why not have given me proximate returns; such as he so eagerly furnishes the President and certain Secretaries?

Has, then, a senior no corrective power over a junior officer in case of such persistent neglect and disobedience? The remedy by arrest and trial before a court-martial would probably soon cure the evil. But it has been feared that a conflict of authority near the head of the Army would be highly encouraging to the enemies and depressing to the friends of the Union; hence my long forbearance; and, continuing (though but nominally) on duty, I shall try to hold out till the arrival of Major-General Halleck, when, as his presence will give me increased

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confidence in the safety of the Union—and being as I am unable to ride in the saddle or to walk by reason of dropsy in my feet and legs and paralysis in the small of my back—I shall definitively retire from the Army.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

(Copy called for by resolution of the Senate, February 19, 1863.)

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, October 4, 1861.*

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11. Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, volunteer service, will report for duty to Major-General Banks, commanding division, at Darnestown.

12. Brigadier-General Jameson, volunteer service, will report to Brigadier-General Heintzelman, to be assigned to the command of the brigade now commanded by the senior colonel.

* * * * * * *

17. The Eighth Michigan Volunteers, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Roundhead Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Hamilton's battery, are assigned to Sherman's division, which they will join without delay.

18. Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 160, of the 30th instant, from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to duty in Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter's division, and will report accordingly with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

22. The Seventeenth New York Volunteers, now with Franklin's division, and the Twenty-first New York Volunteers, now with McDowell's division, are assigned to F. J. Porter's division, which they will join with as little delay as practicable.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Poolesville, October 4, 1861.

Captain PELL,
First Minnesota Volunteers, Seldon's Island:

SIR: I congratulate you on quietly effecting the occupation of the island. You will hold it, keeping the men concealed as much as possible; only few should show themselves together to the enemy. Cooking must be done either on this shore or in the house. No fires should be lighted in the open air, and there should not be too much passing to and fro from the island to this side. If you want any more men ask for them and they will come. Communicate frequently with these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient serva.

CL. S. P. STONE,
Brigadier-Ge. ral, Commanding.

[5.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, October 5, 1861.*

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8. Peck's brigade is assigned to Buell's division, and will be reported accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NEW ENGLAND, *Boston, October 6, 1861.*

By order of the President of the United States, the six New England States are constituted the Department of New England, under the command of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler; headquarters at Boston.

The major-general commanding announces his staff for this department as follows:

Maj. George C. Strong, assistant adjutant-general, acting officer of ordnance and chief of staff.

Capt. Peter Haggerty and Lieut. William H. Wiegel, aides-de-camp.

Gilman Kimball, brigade surgeon and medical director.

Capt. Paul R. George, brigade quartermaster and assistant quartermaster-general.

All officers in command of troops mustered into the U. S. service will report either in person or by letter to these headquarters.

The quarterly and monthly returns of the several U. S. officers in this department for the 30th of September, not already forwarded, will be forwarded to these headquarters.

The attention of such officers is called to the regulations which require such communications to be made to the chief of staff.

Full returns of the material in the commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance departments, under the charge of U. S. officers, are forthwith required.

By command of Benj. F. Butler:

P. HAGGERTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, October 8, 1861.*

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II. Capt. R. T. Auchmuty, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with Brigadier-General Morell, Army of the Potomac. He will report accordingly in person for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. HEADQUARTERS CAMP LOOKOUT, *October 8, 1861.*

The Third Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. R. C. Schenck, will move to Mountain Cove. It will move so as to arrive there to-day,

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and will there be met by a staff officer to show them their new camping ground. Immediately upon the arrival there, all wagons taken by them not belonging to the brigade will be sent back to this camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding the camp:

G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, October 9, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

4. Slocum's brigade is assigned to Franklin's division, and will be reported accordingly.

* * * * * * *

9. The Cameron Guard, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will, with as little delay as practicable, proceed to Alexandria and report for duty to Brigadier-General Montgomery, relieving the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, which, upon being so relieved, will repair to this city and report to Brigadier-General Casey for orders.

10. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers will, with as little delay as practicable, join Peck's brigade, relieving the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, which, upon being so relieved, will repair to this city and report to Brigadier-General Casey for orders.

11. The following-named regiments will constitute a brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, volunteer service, who will also continue his present duties as commander of provisional brigades: Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

12. The Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers is relieved from duty in McDowell's division, and will join F. J. Porter's division with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE, *Camp Lookout, October 9, 1861.*

The brigade will march to-morrow to the camp near Hawk's Nest, and the following order of march will be strictly observed by the commandants of regiments and detachments. The general will be sounded at 6 a. m., at which time tents will be struck, baggage packed, all fires extinguished, and the train take its place in the road in the following order: First, baggage of Captain Simmonds' artillery; second, headquarters baggage; third, baggage of Second Kentucky Volunteers; fourth, baggage of Eleventh Ohio; fifth, baggage of Twenty-sixth Regiment; sixth, baggage of Pfau's cavalry and McMullin's howitzer battery; seventh, baggage of the rear guard.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding:

G. M. BASCOM,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS ALEXANDRIA DIVISION, *October 10, 1861.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 18, headquarters Army of the Potomac, the light batteries now belonging to General Kearny's and General Newton's brigades are hereby assigned to this division. All orders will be given to the batteries and all details from them will be made through these headquarters.

2. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 89, headquarters Army of the Potomac, the cavalry now belonging to General Kearny's and General Newton's brigades is hereby assigned to this division. All orders relating to the cavalry and to details from it will be issued through these headquarters.

3. Requisitions for forage for artillery and cavalry will be made as heretofore until further orders.

By order of General Franklin:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army:

SIR: Your communication of the 10th instant* was received, containing copy of instructions from the General-in-Chief to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac, with your remarks upon the same and inquiries in regard to the movement of troops. In reply I will state that this Department was not advised of any intended movement of forces by the general commanding. Upon inquiry I find that a slight advance was made in the vicinity of Lewinsville on the 9th of October, after the general commanding had visited the outposts that day, in order to occupy the position which he deemed it advisable to do. After the advance was made General McCall's division (about 11,000 men) was moved from Tennallytown to sustain the advance and to occupy the position vacated by General Smith's division. One brigade of General Buell's division was moved to Tennallytown to occupy that position. No other movement was made, nor was a battle intended or expected. Such, I learn, was the exact history of movements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[5.] THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, October 11, 1861.*

1. The Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Wilson, and the light battery attached to it, will at once proceed to join Porter's division, relieving the De Kalb Regiment, New York Volunteers, which upon being so relieved will join Blenker's brigade.

2. Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker, volunteer service, is assigned to the command of a division to consist for the present of the brigades now commanded by himself and Brig. Gen. D. E. Sickles.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* No communication of 10th found.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, October 12, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

9. The troops under the command of General Blenker will be arranged into two brigades, one to be commanded by Colonel Stahel and the other by Colonel Von Steinwehr; the whole to constitute a division, to be known as Blenker's division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, &C., *Fort Monroe, Va., October 13, 1861.*

Col. T. J. Cram, aide-de-camp, is hereby appointed inspector-general of this department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1861.*

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:

The military line of the United States for the suppression of the insurrection may be extended so far as Bangor, Me. You and any officer acting under your authority are hereby authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any place between that place and the city of Washington.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
[5.] *Secretary of State.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. HEADQUARTERS ALEXANDRIA DIVISION, *October 14, 1861.*

Porter's battery (A), Massachusetts Artillery, has been assigned to this division. The commandants of the different batteries will report to Capt. Richard Arnold, of Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army, who is hereby assigned to the command of the artillery, and who will report directly to the division commander.

By order of Brigadier-General Franklin:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
[5.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, October 21, 1861.*

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27. Lieut. Col. Barton S. Alexander, aide-de-camp, is assigned to the charge of the bridge trains and of the volunteer sappers, miners, and pontoniers of the Army of the Potomac.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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EXECUTIVE MANSION,
October 21, 1861—10 p. m.

OFFICER IN COMMAND AT POOLESVILLE:

Send a mounted messenger to the battle-ground and bring me information from General Stone. I want the particulars as to result of engagement and the relative position of the forces for the night, their numbers, and such other information as will give me a correct understanding of affairs.

[5.] A. LINCOLN.

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

It is impossible to give full particulars of what is yet inexplicable to me. Our troops under Colonel Baker were reported in good condition and position until fifteen minutes of the death of Colonel Baker. We have still possession of Harrison's Island and some 1,500 men on the Virginia side opposite Edwards Ferry; 600 more going over. We have lost several field officers killed and wounded, and Colonels Lee and Cogswell are said to be prisoners; Colonel Ward wounded. The enemy has not thus far attempted any attack on our positions. We have lost two mountain howitzers and one rifled James gun. The enemy was undoubtedly re-enforced in the evening, but how much it is impossible to say. The report of killed made to me half an hour before the disaster was 30. Our killed and wounded may reach 200; number of prisoners unknown.

C. P. STONE,
[5.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
Edwards Ferry, October 21, 1861—9.45 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

This morning at 1 o'clock five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts crossed the river at Harrison's Island. At daybreak they had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg without meeting the enemy. They still hold on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the Twentieth. A gallant reconnaissance was made early this morning by Major Mix, Van Alen Cavalry, and Captain Stewart, assistant adjutant-general, from Edwards Ferry toward Leesburg, with thirty cavalry. They came on the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment; received their fire at thirty-five yards; returned it with their pistols, and fell back in order, bringing in one prisoner. We have possession of the Virginia side of Edwards Ferry.

C. P. STONE,
[5.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 21, 1861.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Edwards Ferry:*

I congratulate your command. Keep me constantly informed.

MCCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN,
October 21, 1861.

General STONE,
Edwards Ferry:

What facility have you for crossing the river at Edwards Ferry and at Harrison's Island? Is there any road from Seneca to Leesburg; and are there any boats at Seneca? Please direct several mounted men to hold themselves in readiness to carry messages from Poolesville to Darnesville [Darnestown].

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—2.20 p. m.*

General R. B. MARCY:

We cross at Edwards Ferry in flat-boats (three), which we have built, capacity forty-five men each, and in one canal boat, capacity 200 men; at Harrison's Island in four flat-boats and four row-boats. There is a road from Seneca to Edwards Ferry and from Edwards Ferry to Leesburg; also a road from opposite Seneca to the Leesburg road. The mounted men will be held in readiness. Firing pretty heavy on our right, but advancing.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 21, 1861.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Edwards Ferry:

Is the force of the enemy now engaged with your troops opposite Harrison's Island large? If so, and you require more support than your division affords, call upon General Banks, who has been directed to respond. What force, in your opinion, would it require to carry Leesburg? Answer at once, as I may require you to take it to-day; and, if so, I will support you on the other side of the river from Darnestown.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—1 p. m.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I think Evans is 4,000 strong, with perhaps four or more pieces of field artillery, and, say, three pieces masked. Prisoners state that he expects re-enforcements. I believe this command can occupy Leesburg to-day. We are a little short of boats.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

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MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 21, 1861.

General C. P. STONE:

Send your messages to me in cipher. Call on Banks for whatever aid you need. Shall I push up a division or two on other side of river? Take Leesburg.

MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—9.45 p. m.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

I deeply regret to report a repulse on the right after Colonel Baker's death. I have called on General Banks for more troops. The enemy were re-enforced at the time of confusion, and our loss is severe. We still hold Harrison's Island. I am withdrawing our left in good order.

C. P. STONE,
[5.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN,
October 21, 1861—10 p. m.

General STONE:

Hold your position on the Virginia side of the Potomac at all hazards. General Banks will support you with one brigade at Harrison's Island and the other two at Seneca. Lander will be with you at daylight. Change the disposition of General Banks' division if you think it necessary, so as to send two brigades to Harrison's Island instead of one.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—11 p. m.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

We hold the ground half a mile back of Edwards Ferry, on Virginia shore. Harrison's Island has parts of thirteen companies, say 700 men, and will soon be re-enforced by 100 more fresh men, besides what support Hamilton brings. I cover the shore opposite this with guns, and am disposing others to help the defense of Harrison's. I think the men will fight well. Intrenchments were ordered this morning.

C. P. STONE,
[5.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN,
October 21, 1861.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Edwards Ferry:

I repeat to you, under no circumstances abandon the Virginia shore, but intrench yourself and hold your own. If you can make your men fight you will be supported by General Banks.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

I strongly recommend that an advance toward Goose Creek be made from Dranesville to strike the right of the enemy.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN,
October 21, 1861.

General STONE,
Edwards Ferry:

An advance from Dranesville cannot be made to-morrow morning, so that you must rely exclusively upon the support General Banks can give you.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—11.10 a. m.*

Major-General BANKS,
Darnestown:

We have crossed at Edwards Ferry and Harrison's Island; some fighting had. Our men are behaving admirably.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General BANKS,
Darnestown:

Our right has been engaged twice with the enemy, and has advanced. Our left has not in its advance met anything but pickets.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—4 p. m.*

Major-General BANKS,
Darnestown:

My entire force is over the river and sharply engaged.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—4 p. m.*

Major-General BANKS:

It will be well to send a brigade.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

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EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861—5.40 p. m.*

Major-General BANKS,
Darnestown:

Thanks for the re-enforcement.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

EDWARDS FERRY, *October 21, 1861.*

Major-General BANKS,
Darnestown:

Your whole division will be needed. Colonel Baker killed and some trouble on the right.

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

DARNESTOWN, *October 21, 1861.*

Brigadier-General STONE,
Edwards Ferry:

General Hamilton's brigade has started for you to await orders at Poolesville. General Banks and division are on their way to Seneca, by orders from Washington.

R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

CONRAD'S FERRY, *October 21, 1861—1.30 p. m.*

General STONE:

GENERAL: I acknowledge your order of 11.50, announcing their force at 4,000.* I have lifted a large boat out of the canal into the river. I am getting a rope rigged across the river. I shall, as soon as I feel strong enough, advance steadily, guarding my flanks carefully. I will communicate with you often. I shall cross some guns, Rhode Island and New York, directly. As you know, I have ordered down my brigade and Cogswell, who will cross as rapidly as possible. I shall feel cautiously for them. I hope that your movement below will give advantage. Please communicate with me often.

Very respectfully,

E. D. BAKER,
Commanding Brigade.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, October 25, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

4. The following-named regiments will constitute a brigade to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, volunteer service, who will report to Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, volunteer service, for orders: Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gosline's Pennsylvania Zouaves. The

* See Vol. V, p. 303.

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brigade will be stationed at the old positions of Hooker's division at Bladensburg and at Good Hope, occupying all the works at those places. Upon being relieved by Howard's brigade the First Michigan Volunteers, now occupying the work at Bladensburg, will resume the duty of guarding the railway.

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. William W. Burns, volunteer service, is assigned to duty in Stone's division, which he will join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CASEY'S DIVISION,
Upper Marlborough, Md., November 4, 1861.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS ON
EXPEDITION TO THE LOWER COUNTIES OF MARYLAND:

COLONEL: It has been reported that certain individuals who have been in Virginia under arms against the Government have returned to their homes and intend to take part in the election on the 6th instant. It is also understood that other individuals, residents in Maryland, who have been in sympathy and have given secret aid to the enemy, have concerted with the aforesaid individuals to obstruct the freedom of the coming election and control the votes in favor of their revolutionary scheme. In view of these facts, and in pursuance of my instructions, you will hold your regiment in this town or its immediate vicinity, and will take such measures as will secure free and independent action at the polls. You will arrest promptly any man who talks open treason and hold him until the next day. Any one you find who has been secretly in arms against our forces you will keep a prisoner. You will preserve the strictest order in your own command, not allowing the slightest depredation. You must hold your officers individually responsible, as I do you, for the sobriety and good behavior of their respective commands. Remember that yours is a friendly command in a friendly country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, November 9, 1861.

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, volunteer service, will at once relieve Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, volunteer service, in the command of his division. General Buell on being so relieved will forthwith report to the General-in-Chief for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., November 10, 1861.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,
Commanding, &c., Cambridge:

GENERAL: Send the Balloon here as quickly as possible. I will send you Captain Tilghman to take command of the latter or put him in command here. I am told the secessionists in Accomac have burnt the bridge over Swan's Gut. They desire to force you into the wooded ground, where they can annoy you by a guerrilla warfare. I am told the bridge can be repaired in an hour or two. You must have the materials ready. I send the steamer Hercules, Lieutenant Coffin, to the Wicomico with this and other dispatches. It will proceed immediately to the Pocomoke and lie off the battery said to be there while our transports go up the river. I shall send 1,500 well-trained men from here the moment the steamers arrive. My proclamation is ready. I will have it printed here and send it to you by the first transport. It should be sent into Accomac at once, so as to give time for reflection. I hope the people may be wise enough to heed my warnings. I think you had better send Colonel Paine's force to Newtown at once. I shall have provisions there by Wednesday, the 13th. They are provisioned to the 15th. Write me at once what you will need. How is it as to ammunition? Colonel Paine's command will be supplied at Newtown, and I will have the troops sent from here amply provided with everything. The Hercules will be subject to your order when you reach the Pocomoke River. I think it may be well when your positions there and as far as the Virginia line are secured to send her to the Pungoteague, below Drummondtown, where there is a battery, which you will take possession of, peaceably if possible, otherwise by force. Your final instructions will be sent to you on Tuesday.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Mr. Nash, of New York, has a saw-mill about a quarter of a mile from Swan's Gut. Take materials for your bridge from there and give Francis Johnson, his agent, a receipt specifying the value.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
Fort Lyon, November 11, 1861.

Brig. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK, *Commanding Brigade:*

I am directed by the general commanding this division to inform you that a body of 400 cavalry were to-day at Accotink, and it is reported that there are two regiments of infantry going to encamp at Pohick Church. The general will send out a force on the two roads leading to Pohick Church. You will detach one regiment of your brigade, to be joined by one company of the Lincoln Cavalry, to proceed out on the old Fairfax road as far as the Accotink, then to halt and push forward a reconnaissance as far as the Pohick, if it is found safe, observing well the roads on the right flank. The men will carry one day's rations in their haversacks and return in the evening.

By command of Brigadier-General Heintzelman, commanding division:

ISAAC MOSES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Your regiment will march at 4 a. m.

[5.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, November 12, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

11. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters, in compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to duty with Smith's division, which he will proceed to join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, November 14, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, volunteer service, is assigned to McCall's instead of Smith's division, as directed by Special Orders, No. 137, of the 11th instant, and will report accordingly with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, November 15, 1861.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,
Commanding Expedition to Eastern Shore of Virginia:

GENERAL: I inclose a copy of the act of 6th of August, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." Should any persons in Accomac or Northampton persist in resisting the authority of the United States and in disregarding the friendly overture contained in my proclamation of the 13th instant,* the provisions of the above-mentioned act must be enforced against them, so far as it may be practicable. Please keep me advised of any measures you may take under it.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 16, 1861.*

Complaint has been made to the President of the United States that certain persons within the State of Virginia, in places occupied by the forces of the United States, claim to be incumbents of civil offices,

* See Vol. V, p. 431.

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State, county, and municipal, by alleged authority from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in disregard and violation of the "Declaration of the people of Virginia, represented in convention at the city of Wheeling, Thursday, June 12, 1861," and of the ordinances of said convention, and of the acts of the General Assembly held by authority of said convention.

It is therefore ordered, by direction of the President, that if any person shall hereafter attempt, within the State of Virginia, under the alleged authority of said Commonwealth, to exercise any official powers of a civil nature within the limits of any of the commands of the occupying forces of the United States, unless in pursuance of the declaration and ordinances of the convention assembled at Wheeling on the 13th day of June, 1861, and the acts of the General Assembly held by authority of said convention, such attempt shall be treated as an act of hostility against the United States, and such person shall be taken into military custody.

Commanding officers are directed to enforce this order within their respective commands.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS NEW JERSEY BRIGADE,
November 21, 1861—9.30 p. m.

Colonel TAYLOR:

SIR: To-morrow you will march your regiment, Third New Jersey Volunteers, at 7 a. m. to Edsall's Hill to support the advance of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, who go to Burke's Station. In case of serious fighting being apprehended (as per information from Major Buck) you will advance rapidly to Springfield, but not beyond. It is intended for Major Buck to fight his own numbers, and if opposed by superior forces to fall back. Should the enemy, being superior, pursue Major Buck, surprise him on the flank, but have a couple of companies at the enemy's present lines near Springfield. This is precaution. An attack of a serious nature is not anticipated. Keep me informed by means of dragoon orderlies. Take blankets and twenty-four hours' rations. If Major Buck is too fatigued or prevented returning to camp by night do you remain at Edsall's. When you arrive at Edsall's to-morrow hurry on patrols and scouts to keep up a chain of information with Major Buck.

Respectfully, yours,

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I do not see any necessity or good of warning your men to-night.

K.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Va., November 22, 1861.

I. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, Brig. Gen. J. W. Phelps, commanding at Newport News, is relieved from

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duty in this department, and will hold himself in readiness to embark on board the ship Constitution upon her arrival at Old Point.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[4.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, *Fort Monroe, Va., November 23, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield will turn over the command of Camp Hamilton to Col. Max Weber, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, and proceed without delay to Newport News and relieve Brig. Gen. J. W. Phelps, or any other officer who may be in command of that place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[4.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, November 25, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

31. Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to the command of a division, to be constituted as follows: First Brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, volunteer service—Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixty-first New York Volunteers. Second Brigade, to be organized hereafter. Third Brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. William H. French, volunteer service—Fifty-second New York Volunteers, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Farnsworth, is assigned to this division.

* * * * * * *

60. Brig. Gen. William H. French, volunteer service, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, of Sumner's division, as constituted by paragraph 31 of this order, and will report accordingly.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAMP CASEY,
November 27, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, CASEY'S PROVISIONAL DIVISION:

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 16, from General Casey's headquarters, I have the honor to report for duty. My brigade consists

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of the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixty-first New York Volunteers. The Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, previously assigned to me, is here, not yet detached. The Sixty-first New York Volunteers has not yet reported. My headquarters are at Bladensburg. The Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers is three miles distant, at Good Hope. The other regiments are in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Gauley Mount, Va., November 30, 1861.*

I. Capt. O. A. Mack, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, will immediately proceed with his company to this place and encamp. He will put in position a 20-pounder rifled gun and two howitzers on spots to be designated by Captain Raynolds, of the Topographical Engineers. After which he will report by letter to the commanding general for orders.

II. Colonel Poschner, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will have charge of the defenses of this place with his regiment. He will construct huts for his command, building four for each company. He will exercise a surveillance over the country in the vicinity of his position, and by well-timed patrols keep himself informed of all that is going on in his neighborhood.

III. As soon as the First and Second [Kentucky] Regiments have performed the duty of repairing the roads on which they are engaged, in a satisfactory manner, General Cox will move with his brigade to a position to be chosen by himself in the vicinity of Charleston, where he will provide cantonments for his whole command. As the senior officer commanding in the Kanawha Valley he will be charged with the general supervision of its defenses and supplies, and will have authority, subject to the approval of the department commander, to organize such military movements, and to order such co-operation from the troops in the valley not belonging to his brigade as he may deem expedient. He will commence his movement with the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

IV. As soon as the present camping ground of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers has been vacated by it, Col. A. Moor, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will take post with his regiment at Gauley Bridge, and will be charged with the defenses and care of the public property at that post.

V. General Cox will detail Captain Simmonds with his Ohio volunteer artillery to report to Colonel Moor, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, for duty at Gauley. Captain Simmonds will have the artillery put in position at the places indicated by General Cox.

VI. As soon as practicable, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will move with his command from Sutton to rejoin his regiment at Fayette Court-House.

VII. Colonel Crook, Twenty-sixth [Thirty-sixth] Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will send a company of his regiment to Cross-Lanes to take charge of that post, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who will then rejoin his regiment with his command at Tompkins' farm.

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VIII. Colonel Crook will be charged with the defense of the posts of Summersville and Cross-Lanes and with the supervision of the telegraph and express line between himself and Sutton.

IX. Colonel Siber, Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will occupy the post of Clifton with outposts at and opposite Cannelton and have surveillance of the country west of the river from Loop Creek to Cabin Creek, inclusive. Until the close of navigation he will furnish all fatigue parties that may be necessary for the unloading of boats and security of public stores within the above limits and will be responsible that this duty is properly and promptly performed on requisition of quartermasters or their agents in charge of public property.

X. Col. S. A. Gilbert, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will put his regiment in cantonments in the vicinity of Camp Piatt and will be charged with the protection of the public stores and transportation at that place and the surveillance of the west side of the river, including the Peytona road and country above it as far as Field's Creek.

XI. Colonel Bolles, Second Virginia Cavalry, will proceed as soon as practicable to Guyandotte and put his regiment in cantonments. He will be charged with the surveillance of the country, including the road to Logan Court-House.

XII. Schambeck's company of Illinois cavalry will be stationed in cantonments at Gauley Bridge, under command of Colonel Moor, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, furnishing to Colonel Poschner, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, twenty men to be used as scouts and to be relieved at suitable intervals, which will be subject to the decision of Colonel Moor.

XIII. Captain West, First Virginia Cavalry, will report with his company to Colonel Gilbert, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, at Camp Piatt.

XIV. As soon as the detachment of Stewart's Indiana volunteer cavalry, now at Fayette Court-House, is relieved by Gilmore's company of First Virginia Cavalry, the company will proceed to Point Pleasant and report to the commanding officer there for immediate duty, and by letter to the commanding general for further orders.

XV. The Eighth Virginia Regiment will proceed to take post immediately at Buffalo and go into winter quarters.

XVI. The commissary department will immediately provide seventy days' rations ahead for all the troops mentioned in this order, and the quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation and quartermaster's stores.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Rosecrans:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, December 5, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

7. The major-general commanding has read attentively and with much satisfaction the report of Capt. William H. Boyd, First New York Cavalry, of the reconnaissance made on the 27th ultimo by the

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squadron under his command, consisting of Boyd's and Bennett's companies of that regiment.* The coolness and discretion displayed on that occasion by Captain Boyd and the officers and men of his command deserve the highest praise and have won for them the confidence of the commanding general.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA BRIGADE, *Charleston, Va., December 6, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, having arrived at Charleston, hereby assumes command of the post.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding:

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 11, 1861.*

Hon. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac, setting forth the necessity for an early appropriation of $150,000 for completing the defenses of Washington.

In view of the urgency of the case, as expressed by the commanding general of the Army in his indorsement submitting the letter to this Department, I commend it to the early and favorable action of Congress.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commander-in-Chief, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: By letter of the 6th I requested that an immediate appropriation of $150,000 be asked for "completing the defenses of Washington." I mentioned in that letter that our defensive system thus far consisted of about forty-eight works, mounting over 300 guns, some of which are of very large size; and I may add that the actual defensive perimeter occupied is about thirty-five miles, exceeding the length of the famous (and hitherto the most extensive fortified by extemporized field-works) lines of Torres Vedras by several miles. The amount which has been expended will not, therefore, considering the pressure under which the works have been built, appear extravagantly large.

I now remark that in asking for the sum of $150,000 for "completing the defenses of Washington" I have in my mind the fact that many of the works have been thrown up in the very face of the enemy, and are

*See Vol. V, p. 449.

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deficient in profile; and in many other respects the system requires auxiliary works to complete it, which it will probably be deemed advisable to undertake early in the spring.

For this reason I have asked the sum of $150,000, but it is not likely that the works now in hand, and for which payments must be made this month, will require more than the balance remaining available. Hence the necessity of an immediate appropriation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, with the urgent request that the necessary steps may be taken to secure this appropriation.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, December 16, 1861.*

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14. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, volunteer service, will report to Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, chief of cavalry, for assignment to the command of a brigade of volunteer cavalry.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION AT FREDERICK,
December 17, 1861.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

SIR: Inclosed is a sketch* of Harper's Ferry and vicinity which illustrates more clearly than the ordinary maps the suggestions I wish to present to you concerning that point in connection with the reconstruction of the railway there. There are three positions, all outside the town, the possession of all of which is indispensable to its defense: First, Maryland Heights; second, Bolivar Heights; third, Loudoun Heights. When in Sandy Hook I constructed a military road across the face of the mountain (marked by a red line on the sketch) upon which artillery could be easily moved from the base of the mountain on one side to the foot on the other. On the face in front and on the line of the summit are fine plateaus for artillery. Two or three pieces of heavy artillery will command the town and sweep measurably all the roads leading to it, as the turnpike to Charlestown, the road leading to Leesburg, and the mountain road from Keys' Ferry to Loudoun Heights, and to Harper's Ferry across the Shenandoah. A sufficient number of men to man the guns would be all the force required on these heights.

* Not found.

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But to hold the Maryland Heights we must also hold the Loudoun Heights, which are of the same elevation on the opposite side of the river and within cannon range. Six hundred men, I am advised, in possession of these (Loudoun Heights) by proper defenses, can hold them—a thousand men certainly would do it. Bolivar Heights, which make the base of the triangle and over which any attack upon Harper's Ferry is likely to be made, held by a regiment and covered by artillery on the Maryland and Loudoun Heights, could hold them against any probable assault. The signal tower on Maryland Heights commands a view of the whole country, and no advance of troops could be made unless in night-time, without notice, with these positions well defended. I do not think there is any serious difficulty in reconstructing and protecting the railway there. There is, however, one point that will require attention. The railway from Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry, fifteen miles, is within cannon range for the whole distance. The road would necessarily be protected here—as one of [the] exposed points of the line—against a blockade by the enemy on the Virginia side of the river. The greater difficulty will be found, I apprehend, at or near Martinsburg. The railway enters the State of Virginia opposite Williamsport, twelve or fourteen miles. It offers a salient point of attack to which the energies of the enemy, now very active, would undoubtedly be directed. If we were to encounter the forces now at Winchester only, or in its vicinity, a brigade and a half intrenched in front of Martinsburg and on its flanks would be sufficient to protect the road across the line, where it leaves the river, say from Harper's Ferry to Cherry Run, but it would require a large increase of artillery beyond what we now have, as well as other material supports. A bridge across the Potomac at Williamsport, upon which our supplies would come at first, would be indispensable. I do not think it would be safe to commence the enterprise without this. There are, I learn from Mr. Spates, president of the canal company, about thirty flat-boats on the canal; not a sufficient number for the purpose. The railway from Hagerstown to Harrisburg would also be required for transportation. The company owns its engines, but no cars. These are all owned by traders in the towns on the line, so that these facilities would necessarily be supplied by the Government.

With sufficient artillery, the bridge and the rolling-stock of the railway, and our men well intrenched in front of Martinsburg, I think we could hold and defend the line of railway with our present force against any assaults of the enemy, permanently posted at Winchester, Leesburg, or vicinity. But we cannot form a just opinion of this subject without contemplating the chances or the possibilities of sudden and large re-enforcements from Centerville or Manassas, via Strasburg, for a surprise of our forces or the destruction of some part of the road. It is not probable that any considerable column could move from Manassas in daytime without discovery from your lines; but whether by night, or by sending out detachments occupying two or three days in completing a movement, it might not be done, you will be better able to judge than we are here. We are informed that their railway is completed to Winchester. This would bring them within seven or eight miles of our outposts, and if by any movement they could thus strengthen their forces at Winchester, by the addition of 8,000 or 10,000 men, and strike us suddenly, although it may have taken them some days, it would present a different case. If our purpose were to occupy Winchester, such re-enforcement would be attempted. Whether it will be so at Martinsburg, I cannot so well form an opinion. If the

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enemy is likely to be held at Manassas, unoccupied for most of the winter, to counteract the influence of seizures upon the Southern coast, and to support for a time their sinking spirits and fortunes, they may be tempted to a desperate effort for a victory in this direction by the concentration of greatly superior forces, striking a sudden blow and hastily returning to their quarters. As to the probabilities of this you can better judge, but I cannot doubt that it is a very important consideration, so far as the practicability of the reconstruction of the road is concerned. I have not spoken of any particular line to be taken in front of Martinsburg, satisfied that a defensible line could easily be selected, if the other points to which I have alluded were satisfactorily disposed of. The services of an engineer would aid us very much in these inquiries. If one could be spared for a week or two I should be much gratified. I ought to say that it is rumor only that brings us news of the completion of the road to Winchester. Well-informed persons direct from Martinsburg contradict it positively.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 190. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, December 19, 1861.*

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29. Brig. Gen. J. L. Reno, volunteer service, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with orders from the general commanding in chief, is assigned to duty with Burnside's division, and will proceed to Annapolis accordingly.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

WHEELING, VA., *December 19, 1861.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch saying General-in-Chief says go in person to look after Guyandotte Valley and Logan Court-House received.* I wish to meet his views of the public interest promptly, but as General Kelley is sick, General Reynolds gone home for a few days by urgent necessity, and I am in full communication with the valley by telegraph to Point Pleasant, I fear to leave here until I know precisely what he wants me to do, that he may give instructions. I will say I am getting troops, boats, shelter, knapsacks, and pack train ready for winter trip as fast as possible. I am in telegraphic communication with General Cox, who is watching the whole country and reports to me. He thinks nothing of force on Coal River. Logan Court-House is more dangerous to the Kanawha line than anything else. Road must first be guarded there, and from Logan to Kanawha at Camp Piatt. A turnpike from Logan down Guyandotte is almost impassable for horse or foot. Our troops should not move from Kanawha River until rebel

*See Vol. V, p. 688.

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force has developed itself well down toward the Ohio River. The small force now in Guyandotte Valley (two regiments) suffices to guard against all but a large force. Such a force requires one to be organized to meet it. This can best be done here. In view of all these things, the large accumulation of office business, and the fact that it will require four or five days for the trip without means of telegraphic communication, I would like the general to say precisely what he would have me do.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Hooker, December 20, 1861.

Lieut. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that heavy firing was kept up on the schooners coming up the river. The officer of the day, Captain Chamberlain, reported to me that the vessels were becalmed and not moving. I directed him to take a boat and go to their relief. He reports that he found two schooners which had fouled in the middle of the river and could not proceed, their officers being apparently paralyzed. The command was given to Captain Chamberlain, who disentangled the vessels and then towed them up, one at a time, beyond the upper battery. Nearly opposite Possum Nose Battery he found another schooner at anchor with the crew all below; he started her off and then went down the river, where he found, nearer the enemy's shore than ours, a schooner at anchor; she had a shot through the foresail and immediately on receiving it had hauled down their sails, dropped anchor, and her crew had gone below, closing the hatch; there was no one to be seen when he boarded her. Either of these schooners could have been captured or burned by the enemy with the greatest ease. If there were rockets at my disposal I could easily signal the fleet in case of any attempt to put out from the other shore. The Page is at her old moorings in Quantico Creek; the report of my pickets of her being out the other night is probably correct.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, December 21, 1861.

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4. Brig. Gen. John G. Parke, volunteer service, is relieved from the operation of so much of Special Orders, No. 180, of December 11, as assigns him to duty with Stone's division, and will report at once for duty to Brigadier-General Burnside, commanding division, at Annapolis, Md.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Charleston, December 27, 1861.

1. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox hereby assumes command of the District of the Kanawha, embracing both banks of the Gauley and Kanawha Rivers and all that portion of the Department of Western Virginia lying south of them, in accordance with General Orders, No. 20, of the department.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding:

G. M. BASCOM,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 1, 1862.

General BURNSIDE, *Annapolis:*

General McClellan will be glad to see you to-morrow. Please come as early in the day as you can.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 2, 1862.*

Capt. G. L. HARTSUFF,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

Order Twenty-sixth Ohio, First Kentucky, Second Kentucky, Twenty-ninth Indiana to proceed to Louisville without delay. Ask Milroy how he is off for troops. Your case is before the Cabinet. You will not be compelled to resign. Send orders to Colonel Fyffe, giving him leave for twenty days. Send in cipher strength at Romney. Get Crook and Milroy's reports and telegraph me. Hope to leave to-morrow via General Banks' headquarters and Cumberland.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[5.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

General C. P. STONE,
Poolesville, Md.:

You are authorized to visit Washington for twenty-four hours, as requested in your dispatch of this date. The commanding general desires, however, that you will so time your trip as to see him in the morning, instead of the afternoon. Please let me know when you will be here.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, *Poolesville:*

I would prefer to see you on Monday, and in the morning, if you can so arrange it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 5, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, *Fayette, Va.:*

GENERAL: If you must resign go over to Romney and assume command there for a few days until I return. Go immediately; your presence there is necessary. Jackson threatens Hancock. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 5, 1862.

Capt. G. L. HARTSUFF, *Wheeling, Va.:*

Your dispatch received. Telegraph General Kelley to put everything in order. Open prompt communication with Thirteenth Indiana. Direct them to scout to Fifteen-Mile Creek. Why can't that point be occupied to cut off Jackson? Send the Seventh to Springfield with everything needful for their comfort. Banks will re-enforce Lander, and I want full, early information of front toward Bloomery Gap.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 5, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS:

Send to General Lander strong re-enforcements, supplies, &c., as rapidly as possible. Should the enemy cross the river use your best endeavors to cut him off. In case the operations at Hancock assume large proportions the general commanding desires you to repair thither and assume the command in person.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 6, 1862.*

Capt. G. L. HARTSUFF, *Wheeling, Va.:*

Where is General Kelley? Tell him to give you all the news he has from Romney and the rebels toward Winchester. Give orders to have the troops well in hand, with three days' rations, ready for march. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 8, 1862.

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5. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, volunteer service, is relieved from duty with Smith's division, and will report for special instructions to the Headquarters of the Army.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Poolesville, Md.:

I have taken time for reflection on your inquiry. I think you should not apply at this moment. Besides, your military superiors are attacked, and that consideration involves the propriety of abstaining just now.

JAS. A. HARDIE.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 8, 1862.*

Capt. G. L. HARTSUFF,
Wheeling, Va.:

Tell General Milroy the commanding general thanks him and his troops for the gallant affair at Huntersville. He must keep on the alert, and not have the compliment returned. Have the india rubber blankets come? Have the stoves been ordered? Have the 1,000 rifled muskets ordered arrived? Get the full returns of the muskets of the regiments, so that I may have them exchanged and rifled. A strong letter went in your case to-day. I go to New York to-morrow for three days. Telegraph me there, care of William Hegeman, corner Eighth and Broadway. Will return to Washington on Monday next, then home very soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 9, 1862.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 6th instant, to the effect that the answer of this Department to the resolution adopted by the House on the second day of the session "is not responsive or satisfactory to the House, and that the Secretary be directed to return a further answer."* In reply, I have respectfully to state that "measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff," but that it is not deemed compatible with the public interest to make known these measures at the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 10, 1862.

Governor F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

I will do the best I can for Romney.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

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*See Vol. V, p. 346.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
January 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General LANDER,
Romney, Va.:

Captain Hartsuff has been directed to send from four to six regiments to you at once from Western Virginia.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Information has been sent to-day to Rosecrans that you belong to the Army of the Potomac and not to his command.

[5.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. Army,
New York City:

Repair without delay to your headquarters.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Frederick, Md.:

Your dispatch of last evening has been laid before the commanding general. The general does not think that it is any part of the enemy's design to cross the Potomac. He directs, however, that you hold your command prepared for such a movement, and that if the forces under Jackson appear on this side of the river you use your best endeavors to cut them to pieces.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Baltimore, Md., January 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,
Commanding, Eastern Shore:

GENERAL: I shall send the revenue steamer Hercules to Pocomoke Sound to drive off depredators on the oyster beds. I have directed the lieutenant commanding to communicate with you if possible. The vessel has been placed at my disposal by the Secretary of the Treasury. Captain Duvall's company of cavalry, of the Purnell Legion, will, I hope, go to you next week. Please prepare shelter for the men and horses. I have been unable to procure arms for them, but expect to have revolvers for them by the end of this week. I think you have done right in taking inventories of the personal effects of persons in the service or under the protection of the Confederate Government, in order to prevent the transfer of such property to States in insurrection

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against the United States. There is no law authorizing such an exercise of authority on your part, but it does no harm to any one, is essential to the protection of the public interests, and is therefore perfectly justifiable. Dispose of Colonel Wilkins' regiment as you think proper, either in Eastern Virginia or in the lower counties of Maryland. He has over 800 men. You will need a considerable force to protect the telegraph line as soon as it is established. You must dispose of the horses and other property you have taken to the best advantage until they can be formally condemned. The horses had better be put to such use as you may have for them. In regard to negroes, I hardly know what to advise. They are of no use to us. As a general rule they do work which would otherwise be done by our soldiers and which it is advantageous to the latter to be accustomed to; so that all we expend in subsisting and compensating negroes is a clear loss to the Government. I would therefore have no more to do with them than is absolutely necessary to comply with the act of Congress. That, of course, must be obeyed; but I would not take much trouble in hunting up cases. Those which come under your observation must be noticed. You can, as you suggest, use this and the horse question to aid the restoration of the two counties to their allegiance, but I would manage so as to have as few negroes as possible left on your hands. The Government will have quite as much as it can do to maintain its armies. I have been absent in New York and Washington, otherwise your dispatches would have received an earlier notice.

I am, very respectfully, general, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 20, 1862.

Col. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

General McClellan desires to know as soon as possible by telegraph what troops have left Ohio to re-enforce Lander. Two batteries should go to him immediately. Please hurry the movement of Ohio troops in order to relieve Lander's forces on the railroad.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

WHEELING, VA., *January 24, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Yours 24th received. Kelley thinks the Ohio regiments should go on to General Lander. The two batteries for Lander will reach Parkersburg to-morrow; none for me yet; no Ohio troops for me yet; none have started so far as I know. Snowing; weather bad; wires up. No news from east end of Department of the West. I could use a regiment or two of cavalry in a very important enterprise in Jefferson County. Can't some of your spare cavalry be sent me?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
January 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Wheeling, Va.:

Detain the Ninth Indiana for the present. Consult with General Lander about the two Ohio regiments on their way to join him. Have any of the four regiments or batteries ordered to you reached Grafton yet?

By order:

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. William H. Keim, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report at once to Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Volunteers.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 25, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS,
Frederick:

General Lander reports that Jackson has fallen back on Unger's. If your information confirms this report and everything remains quiet in your front, you are authorized to obey the summons of the joint committee of Congress on Monday, leaving instructions that you may be advised by telegraph of any event requiring your immediate return to your headquarters, and effecting arrangements for special trains to meet such contingency.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

JANUARY 26, 1862.

Governor PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

Last news from Jackson that he had fallen back to Unger's. I apprehend nothing from him. Measures had been taken to dispose of him had he advanced farther.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[5.]

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EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 27, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Frederick, Md.:

DEAR SIR: If you can leave your post long enough without danger or detriment to the service the President desires you to come here and see him at once.

JNO. G. NICOLAY,
Private Secretary.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1862.*

General F. W. LANDER:

General McClellan desires to be informed by you of the exact position of Unger's. As at present advised McClellan thinks that a position at or near Springfield will best enable you to counteract the designs of the enemy. McClellan fears that at Slane's Cross-Roads with your present forces your position might be exposed to an attack in front and in rear by Jackson's and Loring's columns. Captain Thompson will be instructed before leaving here with respect to transportation for your command.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, January 27, 1862.

General C. P. STONE,
Poolesville, Md.:

I am instructed to say that the commanding general has received your proposed plan of operations against the forces of the enemy in the vicinity of Leesburg, but that the same cannot be carried into effect at present. The commanding general directs that you make no movement across the river until further orders. Please acknowledge this dispatch.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

JANUARY 28, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Willard's Hotel:

All quiet along the lines. Nothing has occurred since last night. General A. S. Williams communicates that there is a rumor that Jackson means to cross at Williamsport, and another rumor that he wishes to destroy the bridge over New Creek at Cumberland. Raining here.

Very respectfully,

R. M. COPELAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1862.*

General LANDER,
Patterson's Creek, Va.:

A deserter who came in from the enemy last evening reports that Jackson has returned to Winchester, and that two of his brigades were expected at that place yesterday.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1862.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Wheeling, Va.:

Deserter reports that Jackson was three days ago at Winchester, and two or three of his brigades were to be withdrawn to that place.

A. V. COLBURN.
[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, January 31, 1862.*

I. The commanding general thanks Lieut. Col. John Burke, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and the handful of brave men of that regiment and the First New Jersey Cavalry, under his command, for their services in the affair at Lee's house, or Belmont, on Occoquan Bay on the night of the 28th instant. Their coolness under fire, and the discretion and judgment displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Burke have won the confidence of the commanding general, who recognizes in these qualities the results of discipline and attention to duty.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, January 31, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Say to the General-in-Chief in my judgment the public service will be subserved in a higher degree by the appointment as brigadier, and I will make the sacrifice if necessary. I want Hartsuff under my command. The general will remember how much more necessary experienced generals are in the mountains. If the general will give me Hartsuff, and 3,500 men to the Big Sandy and Kanawha column, I will, with his permission, try to cut the Virginia and Tennessee road within six or seven weeks. Will write the general soon. Will the division staff bill pass?

W. S. ROSECRANS.
[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1862—1 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Wheeling, Va.:

The General-in-Chief directs that the three Ohio regiments and one battery, now at Grafton, be at once ordered by you to hold themselves

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in readiness to move at a moment's notice to New Creek to support Lander, who reports that he has beat the enemy out of Springfield to-day and is advancing on Romney. Further instructions early to-morrow.

A. V. COLBURN,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WHEELING, VA., *February 2, 1862—12 noon.*

Lieut. Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of 1 a. m. received (at 12 o'clock last night). I waited until 2 a. m. to-day and found New Creek all quiet. Messenger in from Patterson's Creek. Would not have Lander awakened and went to sleep myself. The Cheat Mountain line ought to be strengthened by five new regiments.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1862.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Wheeling, Va.:

The General-in-Chief directs that the three Ohio regiments and one battery, now at Grafton, proceed forthwith to New Creek, there to be temporarily subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Lander.

A. V. COLBURN,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PATTERSON'S CREEK, VA., *February 2, 1862.*

General MCCLELLAN:

Will you oblige me so far as to order the three Ohio regiments and one battery now at Grafton to New Creek. I am advancing and need them to hold that position. Beat the enemy out of Springfield to day, leaving him at Romney. My scouts report him about 6,000 and two batteries. I shall take Romney or be defeated within forty-eight hours.

Respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1862.

General F. W. LANDER:

Ohio regiments and battery ordered temporarily to New Creek. In attacking Romney you must use your discretion and be certain that the enemy is not re-enforced from Winchester. Do not advance beyond Romney. Banks needs time to prepare to co-operate, and you would be in danger east of Romney if he were not in position to distract enemy. If you gain Romney look out for return of Jackson, whom I know to be a man of vigor and nerve as well as a good soldier.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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PATTERSON'S CREEK, VA.,
February 4, 1862—12 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We are moving on Romney.

F. W. LANDER,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

PATTERSON'S CREEK, VA., *February 5, 1862.*

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

My advance guard has frightened the enemy and I fear he will be off before I get the main body up. My men are after him. Roads nearly impassable for infantry and cavalry. I shall act with caution.

F. W. LANDER,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1862.*

General N. P. BANKS,
Frederick, Md.:

Lander is moving on Romney. If you can help him by showing force on the river-bank, do so.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[5.]

CAMP ISLAND, VA., *February 6, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is necessary to order from Ohio one regiment of troops to this point (Cabell Court-House, Va.) immediately, with one battery. They are coming upon us with artillery.

A. SANDERS PIATT,
Colonel Thirty-fourth Regiment.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, February 6, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS,
Frederick, Md.:

The following is an extract from a dispatch received from General Lander this evening:

The enemy has escaped me and fallen back from Romney, after burning the fine wire bridge over the South Branch. This unnecessary act of vandalism deprives him of future power to threaten Cumberland.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1862.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Lander is moving on Romney; help him if you can in any way.

[5.] GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, Va., February 6, 1862.

General McCLELLAN:

Your dispatch received. Have telegraphed General Lander to call on me for anything.

[5.] W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, Va., February 6, 1862—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lander reports from Patterson's Creek, has Romney and is ten miles in advance; wants only two cavalry companies. Why should all the regiments be kept at New Creek? Stream south of Raleigh impracticable. The plan of breaking Southwest Virginia and Tennessee should take in west side of Sandy; the troops there and on my side will suffice; can do it soon. Floyd fortifying at Newberne.

[5.] W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., [February 6,] 1862.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Wheeling, Va.:

Colonel Piatt telegraphs to Secretary of War from Cabell Court-House that rebels are coming with artillery, and asks for one regiment and one battery from Ohio. I think it a stampede; but if it is not, call on Ohio. I am anxious to send all Ohio troops just now to Buell to support attack on Fort Henry, so do not take troops if you can avoid it. Will send back your four Ohio regiments to-morrow from New Creek. Enemy have men from Romney. Write you to-morrow.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1862.*

General LANDER:

Have telegraphed Rosecrans and Banks of your movements, and to aid if possible. I think you are on the right track.

[5.] GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

PATTERSON'S CREEK, VA., *February 6, 1862.*

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

Romney ours again. Advance guard at Cacapon; captured seven prisoners, but could not reach the enemy, who burned bridges in his rear; men beat out of main camp four miles south of South Branch bridge, on Winchester side. Have ordered repair of Big Cacapon

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bridge. Should you conclude to arm my cavalry, they will be very valuable in breaking up bushwhackers. Colonel Gavin, of the Seventh Indiana, and Acting Brigadier-General Tyler, Third Brigade, are entitled to commendation for energy and vigor. A cold sleet-storm driving; their cavalry advance night and day in bivouac. Shall soon hear from Moorefield. My best cavalry officer, Captain Keys, is gone there.

F. W. LANDER,
[5.] *Brigadier-General.*

THURSDAY, *February 6, 1862—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. F. W. LANDER,
Patterson's Creek:

Am very sorry the enemy have escaped you, but am sure it was no fault of yours, and that you would have succeeded had it been possible. I thank you for your energy. Will strain every nerve to give you carbines.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1862.

General W. F. SMITH,
Camp Griffin, Va.:

The commanding general has no objection to the movement you propose to make to-morrow against the rebel pickets at Flint Hill and Hunter's Mill, but instructs me to enjoin upon you to use great caution on the occasion. His own words, in reply to your telegram, are as follows: "He may drive them in or catch them; only don't let him catch a tartar."

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, February 7, 1862.

* * * * * * *

14. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, volunteer service, is assigned to the command of the post of Annapolis, Md.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS,
Frederick, Md.:

General Lander reports that our troops are again in possession of Romney.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, Va., February 7, 1862.

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Have daily reports from Raleigh, and frequent ones from Colonel Garfield, on Big Sandy. Not the slightest foundation for Colonel P[iatt]'s apprehension. If he wants to lead a brigade he ought to give the real reasons, but, general, there ought to be a combined movement on the railroad. Will write plan for it.*

[5.] W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, Va., February 7, 1862.

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

No further news from Cheat. All quiet in the east. Sixty or seventy guerrillas in wilds about Barboursville. One of our corporals deserted from Raleigh. Floyd fortifying at or near Newberne. Half of Clarkson's cavalry ordered to that region. Streams still swollen. Have written you plan for breaking up that railroad communication. Rumors to-day that five regiments soon expected at Lewisburg. General Denver reports that he is ordered here. Is he to be assigned to such duty as I think best? I await your letter spoken of in last dispatch.

[5.] W. S. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 7, 1862—4 p. m.*

General F. W. LANDER,
Patterson's Creek, Va.:

General McClellan desires that as soon as you can dispense with their services you send back to Grafton the Ohio regiments and batteries recently drawn to your support from that place. These troops are required by General Rosecrans for operations in West Virginia.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, February 8, 1862.

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, volunteer service, will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, for assignment by him to the command of a brigade of his division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 8, 1862.*

General LANDER,
Patterson's Creek, Va.:

The troops referred to in my dispatch of yesterday are the three Ohio regiments and the battery which recently joined you from Grafton. In

* See Vol. V, p. 721.

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view of the pressing necessity of troops in Kentucky, the general commanding desires you, however, to report the earliest practicable moment when you can spare the remaining four Ohio regiments. Will you please also report as to your ability to dispense with the section of Best's battery now in your command.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, February 10, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

12. The following-named field batteries will constitute the Artillery Reserve of this army, to be commanded by Col. Henry J. Hunt: Graham's (K and G) and Randol's (E), First Artillery; Carlisle's (E), Robertson's (B and L), Benson's (M), and Tidball's (A), Second Artillery; Andrews' (L and M), Gibson's (C), and Livingston's (F and K), Third Artillery; Howe's (G) and De Russy's (K), Fourth Artillery; Seymour's (C), Weed's (I), Smead's (K), and Ames' (A), Fifth Artillery; Brickell's First Battalion New York Artillery. The Artillery Reserve will be organized by its commander into brigades, each to be provided, as far as practicable, with guns of the same description and caliber, and one brigade to be composed of batteries of horse artillery. Lieut. Cols. William Hays and George W. Getty will be assigned by Colonel Hunt to the command of brigades.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
February 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Wheeling, Va.:

The four companies of cavalry will be sent to you at once. General Lander has been ordered to send the troops back. Tyler has been ordered back.

A. V. COLBURN,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

POOLESVILLE, *February 10, 1862.*

General WILLIAMS:

I have received this moment a dispatch from Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery in this division, who is now in Washington, that General Stone has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. Is this true? Please reply.

W. A. GORMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[ANSWER.]

It is true that General Stone has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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POOLESVILLE.
(Received February 10, 1862.)

General WILLIAMS:

I have placed all General Stone's public and private papers and personal effects under strict guard from a sense of duty to the public service and his own defense, and will seal all up in presence of General Burns, Colonel Dana, and Colonel Devens, and await further orders. Have you any orders on the subject?

W. A. GORMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Answer.]

Keep them in charge for the present.
By order:

A. V. COLBURN.

[5.]

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick, Md., February 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army:

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I have endeavored, since my return from Washington, to obtain correct information of the condition of affairs in this portion of the Department of the Potomac. The enemy on our front has been unquestionably greatly weakened and demoralized by the late movements of General Jackson's army. Not less than 1,500 men were disabled at one time by the effects of frost and cold alone, and many amputations were necessary. It is said on good authority that 2,500 men were in their various hospitals. No important results whatever were obtained by him at any point on our lines to compensate for the suffering and loss of his men, and the consequence has been great discontent among men and quarrels among officers, ending in the tender of his resignation by General Jackson. The enemy was never in a feebler condition than at this time. His force is chiefly in the vicinity of Winchester and beyond. The reports of large detachments near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry are greatly exaggerated, in my belief.

On our side it may be said our men are healthy, well clothed, pretty well armed, with a very sharp appetite for work. The earth roads in our vicinity are almost impassable, so much so that it would be with difficulty that we could get our troops out of camp; but once out there are railroads or turnpikes to every post from Point of Rocks to Cumberland, upon which we could move at any moment without serious obstruction. The same is true of the roads in Virginia. Nothing could be worse than the cross-roads there, but from every point between Harper's Ferry to Cumberland there are passable roads or turnpikes centering on Martinsburg and Winchester. The state of the roads constitutes no insuperable difficulty in our way. I think as soon as the batteries reach me which you ordered forward, and which we hope to receive at the close of this week, we shall be ready for any movement. We can occupy Harper's Ferry at any moment now, and I do not doubt, with the co-operation of General Lander, that we can occupy Winchester and Leesburg by the 1st of March. The enemy has not been in worse condition, and our troops never in better, than at this time.

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Unless the opening of the road is contemplated by the armed occupation of the country through which it passes or the enterprise with which Lieutenant Babcock was connected requires it, of which I am not able to judge, I do not see that any important advantage would result from the occupation of the town and heights alone, and if we were to move on this line to Martinsburg and Winchester I do not think it would be advisable to occupy the town more than a day or two before our columns were ready to move. I may, however, be mistaken in this. The chief doubt suggested on this point is the possible occupation of the heights by the enemy, and to this it may be said that he does not now suspect our purpose, that he could not hold Loudoun while the Maryland Heights were in our possession, and that Harper's Ferry could be easily turned, even if held in force by the enemy, which is not likely to occur under any circumstances.

In view of an immediate opening of the road, or the occupation of the country through which it passes, or the repulse of the left wing of the enemy on the Potomac, I think an immediate occupation of Harper's Ferry and a vigorous concentrated movement of the columns from Harper's Ferry, Williamsport, Hancock, and Cumberland or Romney upon Winchester would be advisable. Success could hardly fail us, possibly without a battle; but if a fight should occur we shall hardly find the enemy in worse or our troops in better spirits. It is possible that this view may conflict with other plans. If so I should be glad to have the privilege of conferring with you for a few moments, that I might bring my forces to harmonize entirely with your purposes. I could visit Washington with the absence of an evening and morning only.

With great respect, general, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1862.*

General J. HOOKER,
Budd's Ferry:

Six barges, capable of carrying 3,000 men, will be sent you from here, and ten barges, capable of carrying 5,000 men, will be sent around from Baltimore, the former to land at your landing and the latter to land below you. General Van Vliet will telegraph you as to the time the boats will arrive. If you desire it you can use the tug which takes the barges around from Baltimore.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

BUDD'S FERRY, MD., *February 13, 1862.*

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

Have received your dispatch of 13th of February and it is fully understood.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

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BALTIMORE, MD., *February 14, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the pleasure of informing you that the bridge over Great Cacapon has been reconstructed, and that the road is again open to Hancock. At our last advices the road to Sleepy Creek, five miles east of Hancock, was in order, so that but thirty-six miles of road between that point and Harper's Ferry remain to be opened.

With great respect,

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

[5.]

FREDERICK, MD., *February 14, 1862.*

General S. WILLIAMS:

SIR: The following has just been received from Point of Rocks:

Leesburg and vicinity remain quiet. Up to Wednesday night Jackson and Loring at Winchester. No change there up to yesterday morning. They expect no movement on either side; are granting furloughs to one-third of their men for thirty days. Much excitement about re-enlistment. Wise's defeat creates much gloom.

Very respectfully

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1862.*

General F. W. LANDER,
Patterson's Creek, Va.:

Rosecrans needs the three regiments and battery recently sent to your support from Grafton. The commanding general therefore directs that these troops return at once to Grafton, and that you notify Rosecrans that they have returned.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

FEBRUARY 14, 1862—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. F. W. LANDER,
Paw Paw, &c.:

Telegram received.* Your conduct is just like you. Don't talk about resigning. If your health makes it necessary for you to be relieved, of course you shall be. I advise, in view of probable movements, that you quietly rest at Cumberland and endeavor to recruit your health before making another move. If you can recover more rapidly here I will arrange to relieve you and give you other work as soon as you are well enough. Give thanks to the gallant officers and men under your command and accept my own yourself.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.

[5.]

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* See Vol. V, p. 405.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 15, 1862.

General J. HOOKER,
Lower Potomac:

The general commanding directs me to say to you that he thinks your attack had better if possible be upon all the batteries* at the same time, as if you made the attack upon the lower one first, the enemy would be upon the alert for some time at the upper batteries. The sooner you make the effort the better. Should all be ready and the weather propitious, to-night would be better than any later time. Should you not be able to get ready, however, he does not wish it hurried. Everything must be carefully prepared and the most favorable time selected. You may have strong reasons for making the attack upon the lower batteries before attempting the others. If so, let me know. You can be re-enforced to any extent you may desire if you think it necessary. Telegraph your views at once.†

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

Please telegraph in cipher your understanding of this message separate from your views.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 18, 1862.

General J. HOOKER,
Camp Baker, Lower Potomac:

The barges are supposed to have sufficient capacity for at least 500 men each as they now stand. It is not intended to have them bridged. The commanding general desires you to ascertain by measurement (which it is thought can be done with sufficient accuracy) whether the estimate is correct. The general desires you after consulting fully with Lieutenant Wyman to inform him of the result. He does not wish you to incur any unnecessary risk from the direction of Dumfries, and he wishes you to select the most favorable time to prevent this.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, February 19, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter, volunteer service, is assigned to duty as provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will report in person at these headquarters for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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* As received by Hooker this word read "fords."
† See Vol. V, p. 722.

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PAW PAW, VA., *February 19, 1862—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 20th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My officers and men are greatly gratified at your high compliment. For myself I disclaim it, having done nothing worthy of such distinguished notice. The forced reconnaissance by Colonel Dunning proves that, slightly re-enforced, he could have passed through Franklin and captured the enemy in front of General Milroy at Alleghany. The subsequent removal of the same troops from New Creek to Grafton is at variance, in my view, with what is required in this department. General Williams, now at Hancock, states that he is to move to Williamsport. Would it not be better for him to occupy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, protect bridging of Sleepy Creek, and capture Martinsburg? I can furnish him with excellent rope ferries, by which, whenever threatened by a superior force, he can retire to Maryland, or General Banks can re-enforce him. By these ferry-boats I can move a regiment across the Potomac in two minutes. I congratulate you on the earnestness and energy of the Western troops under my command. They have suffered every hardship and made no complaints. God bless them. If I could evade the Army rules and furnish them with a set of cooking utensils, such as men can carry upon their backs, which I have so extensively used in the Rocky Mountains, we should have fewer sick men and dispense with lumbering trains. Beef-cattle, sugar and coffee, and three tablespoonfuls of flour to a man are all that is required for a ten days' march. Nothing but my experience in mountain life has caused this army to move in the way it has. Neither the roads nor the enemy have been an obstacle, but the present organization is a terrible one. We are far behind the French army, and neglect experience, yet can teach the French army, taking the experience of overland travel, much more than they know of the art of transportation. Give me, sir, men and means, orders to go on, without complimenting for minor successes. Hold me strictly responsible for failure. I am never so sick as when I cannot move.

Very respectfully,

F. W. LANDER,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 19, 1862.

General LANDER:

Which, in your opinion, is the best road to move your command on Winchester? If the road from Paw Paw to Bloomery Gap is a good one that route would suit the purposes of the commanding general better than any other. Please communicate your views to these headquarters by telegraph in cipher as early as practicable. What is the minimum amount of additional transportation you will require to make the movement indicated, which will be a combined movement of other troops with your own and of which you will be advised in time?

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 19, 1862.

General LANDER:

With what force could you move on Winchester without including Williams' brigade?

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

PAW PAW, VA., *February 19, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. B. MARCY:

Three regiments and one battery just gone by order from Town Creek to General Rosecrans, and a force at New Creek and Hancock, say two regiments, from distant sources. I am told there are 60,000 men at Winchester. What it means I don't know, perhaps you may. I want no more green batteries, but the rear being long and the enemy behind earth-works, would like 4,000 infantry. If you can't spare them order me to take Winchester and give me authority to burn it. I am confident I can do it with what I have. Muhlenberg's section was a terrible loss to me, having tried him under fire. My artillery can hit nothing.

[5.] F. W. LANDER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Fort Lyon, February 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. John Sedgwick having been relieved from duty in this division as per Special Orders, No. 43, headquarters Army of the Potomac, Washington, February 13, 1862, the brigade formerly commanded by him has been assigned to Brig. Gen. D. B. Birney, who will assume command of the same.

By order of Brigadier-General Heintzelman:

ISAAC MOSES,
[5.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 20, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of North Carolina, and will report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
[9.] *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, February 20, 1862.

General BANKS:

Rumors of an attack on the 22d instant from the enemy, which, though not credited, still point to a necessity for vigilance, render it proper

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that division commanders should take precautions against a surprise on that day. Pickets should be kept well to the front, patrols frequent, supports and reserves prepared. Troops ready without being disturbed.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Generals Sedgwick, McCall, Smith, F. J. Porter, McDowell, Blenker, Franklin, Heintzelman, Sumner, and Hooker.)

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington, February 21, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

8. All deserters from the enemy and other persons coming within our lines will be at once taken to the provost-marshal of the nearest division, who will examine them in the presence of the division commander or an officer of his staff designated for the purpose and communicate the result and the information obtained to the provost-marshal-general. In important cases the deserter or other person will be sent to the provost-marshal-general with the report.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

FEBRUARY 23, 1862.

Colonel MARCY:

The dispatch of the commanding general received at 4.30 p. m. All measures taken to execute his orders. Report from Sandy Hook states that rebels have put forty or fifty boats in the Shenandoah at Snickersville, said to be for falling back from Winchester if necessary, but they can be used either way. We have just received full report of movements of enemy by letter up to very recent date which I believe correctly states his present position. Will forward abstract immediately.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[5.]

FEBRUARY 23, 1862.

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

Our forces will be in Virginia Tuesday morning. No contest will be made except at Winchester, in my belief, and we shall fall back upon the plan suggested by the general commanding. For this we are weak. Cannot the additional brigade regular cavalry and artillery join us at Harper's Ferry? Without tents we shall be driven to rapid movements and hard work. There was never greater opportunity to accomplish his designs.

Very respectfully,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[5.]

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WASHINGTON, *February 23, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. J. HOOKER,
Budd's Ferry:

He can count upon the assistance of the iron-clad steamer Ericsson, armed with two 11-inch guns, during the present week. Will it, in your judgment, be better to wait for her or to adopt the original plan? It seems to me that the safest plan is to use the Ericsson, supported by the whole flotilla and a heavy force prepared to land. I can furnish him the means of landing at any point from 10,000 to 15,000 men in addition to your command. Answer by telegram.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1862.

General HOOKER,
Budd's Ferry:

Your telegram received.* If a favorable night and morning occur before the Ericsson arrives, surprise with your own troops the upper points if possible, leaving out of consideration the lower point spoken of. Should the Ericsson be here before a proper night offers, I will immediately arrange to accomplish the object in force, but will send no re-enforcements until that time. The articles you require will be sent you without delay. Make all your arrangements with Captain Wyman, so that everything may be ready for the favorable moment.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1862.

General F. W. LANDER, *Paw Paw, Va.:*

Your telegram of yesterday just received. Should you learn that Jackson is moving toward Bath the commanding general approves of your suggestions regarding your own movements. General Williams will be instructed to obey your orders and co-operate with you if you move. General Banks' division will as soon as possible, probably on Tuesday, be thrown across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and will support you if Jackson has moved toward Bath. If you learn that the information you have received is incorrect, the general commanding desires you to remain in your present position until you receive further instructions, which will be forwarded to you soon. The general is inclined to think that if Jackson has advanced it is in consequence of his getting wind of our preparations to cross the river at Harper's Ferry. Should he attempt to dispute the passage there your road is open to Winchester. Have directed Banks to obtain all possible information. Should Jackson move on Harper's Ferry let him engage himself fully and complete his march before you stir. Keep in constant communication both with Banks and these headquarters. Shelter-tents have been sent for your command. You will be fully advised from time to time of the progress of General Banks in crossing the Potomac, &c.

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

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* See Hooker to Eckert (probably intended for McClellan), Vol. V, p. 726.

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PAW PAW, *Camp Chase, February 23, 1862—9 o'clock.*

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram just received. Reconnoitering parties and spies have been sent out to test the truth of Colonel Pond's report of the advance of the enemy to Bath. As soon as they return will inform you. My last telegram sent to-day was intended for you but misdirected.

F. W. LANDER,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 23, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. F. W. LANDER,
Paw Paw, Va.:

Your telegram received. The general commanding will make arrangements to-morrow to have cavalry sent to New Creek, as you suggest. You will, unless there is some movement of the rebel forces in the meantime from Winchester, receive orders in two or three days to move east of Hancock to cover the reconstruction of the railroad from that point toward Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. Whenever there is an advance toward Winchester you and your command will have at least a share in the movement. The general is delighted at the good spirit exhibited by your division.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Camp Foster, Roanoke Island, February 23, 1862.*

The great press of business has alone delayed the brigadier-general commanding in thanking the troops of his brigade for their conduct preceding, during, and subsequent to the fight of the 8th. The cheerful manner in which officers and men behaved during the comfortless night preceding the fight, the willingness with which they plunged into the swamp (deemed impassable by the enemy), and the coolness and steadiness displayed by all when under the fire of the enemy, meets the praise of their commanding officer, and it is with the greatest willingness and pleasure that he now gives it to them and sincerely congratulates himself that he has the command of such a brigade. The manner in which, without confusion, the Twenty-fifth [Massachusetts] withdrew from the front when their ammunition was exhausted, and the manner in which the Tenth Connecticut formed line of battle under the fire of the enemy, particularly deserve mention. General Foster has to mourn in common with the brigade and particularly the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers the loss of Col. Charles L. Russell, who fell dead at the head of his regiment gallantly doing his duty, and tenders his sympathy to the brigade for the loss of officers and men it has sustained.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[9.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Washington. February 24, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

8. Brig. Gen. Abner Doubleday, volunteer service, is assigned to duty as inspector of the defensive works about Washington, and to the immediate charge of those on the Maryland side.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1862.

General SEDGWICK,
Poolesville, Md.:

The major-general commanding directs that you to-morrow morning move with two brigades of your division and all your disposable artillery by way of Adamstown to Harper's Ferry and report to Major-General Banks. Please communicate with him on receipt of this and inform him when to have railroad transportation ready.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
February 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The interests of the service require that in addition to what has already been ordered 20,000 rounds of Hotchkiss projectiles be ordered without an hour's delay. Unless this can be done, several of the guns in our batteries will be entirely without efficient ammunition when we move.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
February 26, 1862.

Respectfully returned with the report that 9,000 Hotchkiss projectiles were ordered by this office on the 7th instant, in advance of the Secretary's order, of which 5,500 were to be sent to Washington Arsenal, 2,000 to Kentucky, and 1,500 to Ohio. Yesterday 15,000 of these projectiles, in addition, were ordered to be made and sent to Washington Arsenal with the utmost dispatch. To-day Mr. Hotchkiss was telegraphed that the orders for Washington Arsenal must have precedence of all others, and that he must not lose a moment in filling them. In this connection I desire to refer to my report of the 18th instant in relation to changes of arms in use by troops.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 25, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Frederick, Md.:

General Lander reports from Paw Paw this morning as follows:

One of my scouts has just returned with ten deserters. They say that on Friday morning Jackson was in winter quarters at Flint Ridge, five miles northwest from Winchester, leaving on the Northwest grade, two miles and a half west of Winchester, forces about two miles apart. That Jackson is soon to be re-enforced from Manassas. Enemy reported to have seven large guns in position.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 25, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

I thought from the tenor of your dispatches that the one I sent you had not been received. It was to the effect that the general commanding desired you, after crossing the river, to place your command in position and report to him by telegraph, when he would decide as to future operations.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, *February 25, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. F. W. LANDER,
Paw Paw, Va.:

Keep your men perfectly in hand, and be ready for a spring. I wish to make this move carefully, and to insure success. You shall have a full share in the operations. When this affair is over I shall wish to take you with some of your best troops on a far more important expedition, when the full co-operation of my former aide will stand me most in hand.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 25, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. F. W. LANDER,
Paw Paw, Va.:

Banks has been delayed in crossing the river at Harper's Ferry and will not probably be on the Maryland side before to-morrow. He will take position near Harper's Ferry and there await further orders from McClellan. Banks reports that General Williams had sent a reconnoitering party below Bath toward Winchester and no enemy was discovered. The general commanding wishes you to remain at Paw Paw until further orders but to hold your command ready to move at short notice.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 25, 1862.*

General HOOKER,
Budd's Ferry:

General Barnard will proceed down the river in a steamer, to leave here at 9 a. m., to confer with you and Captain Wyman, of the flotilla, with regard to the proposed operations. Please inform Captain Wyman, if possible, so that he may meet General Barnard and yourself. Please acknowledge this dispatch.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 26, 1862.

General G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Harper's Ferry:

Colonel Colburn's dispatch, 4 p. m., just received. Orders have been given to all commanders of divisions to hold themselves ready to move at short notice, Generals McCall and Smith to have three days' cooked rations in haversacks. General Porter will be ready if wanted. I have just seen Garrett. He says you had better send back the train used for General Banks' command as soon as it is no longer wanted, as it will be required here if a rapid movement of a division to re-enforce you is required. He has just left for Baltimore, and I have instructed him to have everything ready if called upon. Nothing new from any other quarter. I am glad the bridge answers so good a purpose.

R. B. MARCY.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 26, 1862.

General MCCALL:

You will please hold your command ready to move at short notice, with three days' cooked rations in haversacks and without tents.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

Send copy of above to General W. F. Smith.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 26, 1862.

General F. J. PORTER,
Hall's Hill, Va.:

I have just heard from the general. I do not think it at all improbable that he may call upon you to move at short notice to-night or in the morning; therefore, it would be well for you to be ready. The bridge is completed and works well. Keep your telegraph open until 1 o'clock to-night.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1862.*

General F. W. LANDER,
Paw Paw, Va.:

Banks' advance occupies Harper's Ferry, and he is now throwing across the river at that place a pontoon bridge, after which a bridge of canal boats will be constructed, if this does not prove substantial. I do not think the movement on Winchester will be made until a proper bridge can be made. This will soon be determined, when you will be duly informed. The present intention of the general commanding is for you to march by Bloomery, and I would think it advisable for you to make all your preliminary arrangements accordingly. The general will time your departure from your present position so as to reach Winchester about the same time with Banks' column. The information from Banks regarding the position of enemy at Winchester I sent you yesterday seems to make it quite positive. I regret that I cannot procure Snyder or Butler for you. The former is aide to General Sykes, and the latter the only officer present with his company.

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1862—2 a. m.*

General G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

Cars will be ready for the batteries at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning; cars for the 600 cavalry immediately after. Troops will be ready for the cars. Have communicated with Garrett and arranged to have all disposable means for movements to follow. Shall push forward everything wanted as rapidly as possible.

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1862.*

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Sandy Hook:

Not a word from Buell since you left. Have ordered Rosecrans to guard the railroad bridge and send two companies of cavalry to New Creek bridge at once. General Meigs advises loading the subsistence in the vessels at New York and Philadelphia, as it will save time and facilitate movements. Van Vliet and Shiras understood you to want the stores put on board here. I think this was a mistake, and authorized the former place. The uncertainty of matters down the river, in my judgment, makes this imperative. Artillery and cavalry will leave here in about two hours; private horses, servants, &c., to-morrow morning.

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 27, 1862.

General MCCLELLAN, *Sandy Hook:*

All orders for movements from here have been countermanded.

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, February 27, 1862—10 p. m.

General MCCLELLAN,
Sandy Hook:

Hooker has been instructed as you desire. I will push preparations for the other plan to-morrow.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Harper's Ferry:

As I learn you are not expected back for several days I again telegraph you, though it would require a lengthy letter or verbal communication to communicate fully my views. In the first place I state explicitly that I consider any operation which involves re-embarking and leaving the enemy in possession to be most unwise, and to involve not merely risk, but strong probabilities of disaster. Second. I believe that a floating force may be landed at Freestone Point, or higher up, conjointly with the passage of the Occoquan by Heintzelman; that the united force could defeat the enemy's force between the Occoquan and the Potomac and take those batteries; probably the united force should be three divisions. Third. The operation involves the co-operation of three divisions and of the navy, and should be directed by yourself in person or by a general officer placed in command of the entire force. Fourth. The discretionary authority General Hooker now has should be immediately revoked. Fifth. Having taken the batteries in this manner, the guns may be shipped to Washington and the forces withdrawn behind the Occoquan if deemed best. Sixth. Whatever method is adopted, it is too important to run any risks of failure, and would be best executed by yourself in person. Seventh. If it is not judged best to make an imposing movement beyond the Occoquan, it is better to let the batteries alone than to undertake to silence them by landing and disembarkation.

[5.]

J. G. BARNARD.

WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Harper's Ferry:

I returned last night. I consider the landing where proposed too hazardous. The ground is not known. It cannot be well known nor the arrangements made to repel assault by the enemy, who is warned and prepared to meet it. Even if the landing were not objectionable, I should consider that part of the project which involves the re-embarking and leaving the field in possession of the enemy to involve the probability of terrible disaster. The way, and the only way, to take those works is to occupy the ground behind them.

J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer.

[Indorsement.]

Shall I direct General Hooker not to move until further instructions? General Barnard recommends this.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, February 27, 1862.

General W. F. SMITH,
Camp Griffin:

All movements toward Harper's Ferry have been countermanded. There is therefore no probability of your division being called on for immediate active service.

S. WILLIAMS,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 27, 1862.

General J. HOOKER,
Commanding Division, Camp Baker, Lower Potomac:

The general commanding directs that you suspend the movement of your division until further orders.

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 27, 1862.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Wheeling, Va.:

The Patterson's Creek bridge has been fired by rebel guerrillas. Please take steps to guard the bridges and to send, if possible, two companies of cavalry to New Creek bridge at once. Nothing, I believe, but small parties of rebels along the line of the road.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SANDY HOOK, *February 27, 1862—3.15 p. m.*

General F. W. LANDER:

Did you receive message of last night? Cannot make permanent bridge here. If I determine to open railroad before taking Winchester, how soon can you be in Martinsburg? Commence rebuilding road at once from you, and reply, giving your views most fully.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1862.*

[General F. W. LANDER,]
Paw Paw, Va.:

Have finished bridge; 8,000 infantry on Virginia side. Can hold position against anything, leaving the minimum force necessary to cover the railroad. Take with you Williams' brigade and move on Martinsburg as rapidly as your means will permit. Arrange for the rebuilding of the railroad as fast as possible behind you. Leonard will be ordered to join you at Martinsburg. When can you be there? I will probably occupy Charlestown to-morrow, or at latest Friday. My subsequent movements will depend upon the time of your arrival at

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Martinsburg. I will write before reaching Winchester, if possible. Inform me how many men and guns I can count on. I have ordered up re-enforcements from Washington.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, Va., February 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Washington:

The following dispatch comes from my provost-marshal who went up the road on business:

Only 300 men at New Creek. Patterson's Creek bridge beyond here on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad burned; said by neglect of guarding.

It is not the number of guards, but attention to guarding that seems called for. No rebel forces could reach that bridge without risk of capture. Information by letter about Big Sandy I sent you to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS.
[5.]

FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

I congratulate you on having possession of Charlestown. It is a good move. Please inform me, when circumstances enable you to determine, about what time you will be here.

R. B. MARCY,
[5.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS,
Sandy Hook:

I fear Lander has taken direct road to Bunker Hill instead of Martinsburg. I have endeavored to recall him, but fear it may be too late. He says he expects he may have a fight at Mill Springs Gap on 3d. Keep a sharp lookout. Hurry the march of Williams, and be ready to assist Lander if he gets into trouble. Your best way to effect that, if you cannot march direct on Mill Springs Gap, would be a strong reconnaissance on Berryville. I still hope the order of recall will reach him in time.

[5.] GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

CAMP CHASE,
Paw Paw, Va., March 2, 1862—1 p. m.

General McCLELLAN:

General Lander has been sleeping under the influence of morphine for twenty hours. A heavy snow-storm has set in, and if I do not receive orders to the contrary from Washington by 2 p. m. of this day I shall order Tyler and Mason back to camp, that their commands may not be exposed to the storm.

S. F. BARSTOW,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CAMP CHASE, *Paw Paw, Va., March 2, 1862.*

General MCCLELLAN:

General Lander is very ill. It is the opinion of Brigade Surgeons Bryant and Robison, his attendant physicians, that he is unfit to lead an army in the field to-day; that he may be unfit to do so for many days. By his command I ordered General Tyler's brigade of five regiments to advance and hold Bloomery Gap by a road leading up grade four miles from here, and crossing Great Cacapon by a bridge laid on wagons seven miles from here, and Colonel Mason, chief of artillery, to move with his support of two regiments; Tyler's train, with eight companies of cavalry, to Bloomery Gap by the grade crossing the ford near Bloomery and report to General Tyler. They started at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 11 last night, when, from the report of the physicians, I was assured that General Lander could not move with the main body to-day, I ordered a halt. This order found General Tyler at the wagon bridge, Colonel Mason ten miles from this on the Paw Paw grade. The advance moved with tents and knapsacks. They had rubber shirts, three days' subsistence in haversacks and ten on wagons, 100 rounds of ammunition to the infantry, 200 to the artillery. The main body was to have moved to-day in the same way. I can carry out General Lander's plan of moving on Martinsburg, and from reconnaissances, spies, and deserters am satisfied we shall meet no enemy worth notice, nor an advance from Winchester; but there is no one here capable of filling in any respect Lander's place, and I have read your two dispatches of yesterday, and would respectfully ask whether Lander's proposed plan is to be carried out or whether the movement is to be by railroad, for which we have sufficient transportation. Lander has so much determination and energy that he may rise from his sick bed to-day and take command, but I feel it my duty to lay these facts before you and abide the consequences.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

CAMP CHASE,
Paw Paw, Va., March 2, 1862.

General MCCLELLAN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram.* Doctor Suckley will keep you informed of General Lander's condition. I have ordered back Tyler's and Mason's brigades and they will be in camp in two hours. Sleepy Creek bridge and Cherry Run [bridge] will not be finished before Tuesday night. We then can run to Back Creek bridge, three miles from Hedgesville. We shall have railroad transportation for 5,000 men every twenty-four hours, with tents and artillery. Every available car is ordered from the west and ten additional engines. The surgeons give me little hope of Lander's recovery. The next in command wants energy. I will telegraph the exact position and number of troops protecting the railroad and its bridges.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

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* See Vol. V, p. 732.

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PAW PAW, *March 2, 1862.*

Governor CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

General Lander died at 5 o'clock this afternoon without suffering. I should regret that so firm and valiant a friend heard the sad news from any one but

S. F. BARSTOW.

[5.]

WHEELING, VA., *March 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you suggest to General McClellan to have me succeed to General Lander's command?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

PAW PAW, VA., *March 3, 1862.*

General MCCLELLAN:

This command, on death of General Lander, was turned over to me, and I have assumed command and await the arrival of General Shields and your further orders.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Colonel Fourteenth Indiana, Commanding.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, *March 3, 1862.*

Col. N. KIMBALL,
Fourteenth Indiana, Paw Paw:

I yesterday sent orders to Captain Barstow for your command to move at once, via Hedgesville, on Martinsburg, which is already occupied by our troops. Carry out this order at once, leaving in your rear sufficient guards to cover reconstruction of railroad. It is of the first importance that your command should reach Martinsburg with least possible delay. General Shields will join there. Be sure to cover the railway, but advance the mass of your troops to Martinsburg without waiting for its completion.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[5.]

WHEELING, VA., *March 3, 1862—10 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. General Schenck ordered to assume command at Cumberland and report condition of troops without delay. Will report to General-in-Chief as directed. Say to him failure of telegraph lines from Fayette with information prevented report on Big Sandy as promised.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[5.]

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MARCH 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Wheeling:*

Before receiving your dispatches in regard to General Schenck an order had been issued placing General Shields in command of Lander's troops. The limits of your department are extended to-day to valley of South Branch of Potomac.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Wheeling, Va.:*

The limits of your department have been extended to take in the valleys of the South Branch of the Potomac, the Cow Pasture Branch of James, the valley of the James to Balcony Falls, the valley of the Roanoke west of the Blue Ridge, and the New River Valley. The order will be sent as soon as ready from the Adjutant-General's Office. The General-in-Chief directs that you at once cause an inspection of the railroad guards, and the troops in this new portion of your department to be made. General Lander's available force will go to Bunker Hill and be joined by General Williams' brigade. Banks has two brigades at Charlestown, and Sedgwick two at Harper's Ferry. This occupation will prevent any large force of the enemy moving on Romney or vicinity. Please examine the case at once and state what re-enforcements to your command, if any, are necessary. State whether you will require any more cavalry.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, *Wheeling, Va.:*

Yesterday, upon receipt of General Lander's illness, Major-General McClellan placed General Shields in command of the division, or I should be happy to confer the command upon yourself.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Va., March 3, 1862.

In order to facilitate the administration of justice by general court-martial, and by authority of the act of Congress approved December 21, 1861, the command at Newport News, consisting of Captain Howard's light Company L, Fourth Artillery, the First, Second, Seventh, and Eleventh Regiments New York Volunteers, the Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and the Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers is constituted a separate brigade, to be known as the First Brigade, First Division of the Department of Virginia, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Army.

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[9.]

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CAMP CHASE,
Paw Paw, Va., March 4, 1862—4 p. m.

General MCCLELLAN:

I have, in accordance with the plan of General Lander, commenced forwarding troops by rail to Martinsburg. I loaded one battery with baggage and equipments this evening and will start 5,000 infantry with this battery in the morning. Captain Barstow, aide-de-camp of Lander, who asked to be recalled, expresses a desire now to remain, and, if he can be, to be placed on General Shields' staff. I desire him to remain with me until General Shields arrives.

N. KIMBALL,
Colonel, Acting Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 5, 1862.

General HOOKER, *Camp Baker:*

General Heintzelman sent out two men to cross the Occoquan and go to Dumfries, but he says the avenues are all strictly guarded from this side. Cannot you send a negro or two or more to cross below and come up on the road from Dumfries? If so, send there at once, and offer them a large reward if they are successful in getting important information and return soon.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

MARCH 6, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

I will be up in the morning. I have the information you require. I was at the outposts when your telegram arrived.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, March 7, 1862.

Mr. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore:

It is most important that the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry should be completed with the least possible delay. John W. Murphy, 333 Walnut street, Philadelphia, will build the bridge at once by means of suspension scaffolding. The river is said to be falling, however, and you may be able to use ordinary scaffolding. The operations of the army are dependent upon your action in this matter.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
General-in-Chief.

[5.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 9, 1862.

Colonel INGALLS,
Quartermaster, Annapolis:

Should the Merrimac, which did so much damage at Newport News, attempt anything at Annapolis, it is believed that the best defense

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would be an attack by a number of swift steamers full of men, who should board her by a sudden rush, fire down through her hatches or grated deck, and throw cartridges or shells down her smoke pipe. Sacrifice the steamers in order to retake the Merrimac. If an overwhelming force can be thus thrown on board, there will be little loss of life, though the steamer transports may be destroyed. Of course, the steamers should be provided with ladders, planks, and grapples to board with. The Merrimac has iron sides, sloping above water to a deck about nine feet wide, said to be an iron-grated deck. Promotion, ample reward awaits whoever takes or destroys her. You, of course, have a swift steamer outside on the lookout.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[5.]

WASHINGTON, *March 9, 1862—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. A. DIX,
Baltimore, Md.:

Merrimac sunk the Cumberland; the Congress surrendered. Minnesota and St. Lawrence ran aground approaching scene of contest. At 8.30 last night Merrimac had retired to Craney Island. Please be fully on alert. See that Fort Carroll is placed in a condition for defense as rapidly as possible in case Merrimac should run by Fort Monroe. Until further orders stop passage of army transports passing from Philadelphia to Annapolis and Perryville by canal. What is condition of Fort Carroll?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

[5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 9, 1862.

General J. E. WOOL,
Fort Monroe:

General Dix has been ordered to send you 4,000 men as rapidly as possible. Do you want any more re-enforcements for defensive purposes?

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[9.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, March 10, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS,
Charlestown, Va.:

Information from various sources goes to show that the enemy has abandoned Centerville and probably Manassas. All their batteries on the Potomac have been abandoned. Some of our scouts say that a part of the forces from Manassas have gone to Winchester. I think you would do well to endeavor to ascertain if any re-enforcements have reached Winchester or en route. General Dana is ready this morning to move to Harper's Ferry if his canal-boats have arrived. He will be directed to report to you from Harper's Ferry.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[5.]

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FIRST BRIGADE, FRANKLIN'S DIVISION,
Centerville, March 10, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Captain PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: As I informed you yesterday, I was led to drive back the enemy's pickets, from information that seemed somewhat reliable. At night I occupied Burke's Station carefully and Fairfax Court-House, Fairfax Station, and the intermediate line, as well as Sangster's Station, with regiments or strong detachments. This morning I occupied at 12.30 p. m. Centerville with a detachment of the First Infantry, the regiment following, entering Centerville by the old Braddock road. The last detachment of the enemy left late last night, blowing up the bridges on Cub and Bull Runs. I have also this day occupied Sangster's Station with the Third New Jersey Volunteers, pushing heavy detachments to the front. I was without orders, but necessarily found myself occupying the country in advance of all the columns, as a necessary precaution for my own flanks, even securing Burke's Station and all that railroad most perfectly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have to state that at Fairfax Court-House, as at Centerville, the columns found my troops previously in occupation.

[5.] KEARNY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, March 11, 1862—9 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

The troops to-night will be as follows: McDowell at Centerville and Germantown; Porter and Franklin here; Smith, Flint Hill; McCall, Hunter's Mill; Blenker, near Burke's Station; Sumnèr at Sangster's or at Union Mills if railway can be repaired in time; Cooke at Centerville; headquarters here. See that supplies reach. No new orders given the regular infantry and Hunt's artillery; they halt.

[5.] GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, March 11, 1862—9 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Dispatch received. It is impossible for me to come in to-night. I am completely tired out. Be careful to have copies of all my dispatches of any importance sent to the President and Secretary. See the Secretary about ordering transportation to Washington.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth is relieved from duty with his brigade and will report in person to the honorable Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

A. V. COLBURN,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., March 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Mr. Tucker has been instructed to report to you in person, and to follow your directions in everything relative to transports, being relieved of all other and detailed for that special purpose.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[5.] *Secretary of War.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 13, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. Philip Kearny is relieved from duty with his brigade (Franklin's division), and will report for duty to Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, to relieve him in the command of his division.

2. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton is relieved from duty with his brigade (Banks' division), and will report for duty to Brig. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, to relieve him in the command of his division.

3. Brig. Gen. D. N. Couch will at once relieve Brig. Gen. E. D. Keyes in the command of his division.

4. Brig. Gen. Rufus King will at once relieve Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell in the command of his division.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

A. V. COLBURN,
[5.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The council of commanders of army corps have unanimously agreed upon a plan of operations. General McDowell will at once proceed with it to Washington and lay it before you.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
[5.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., March 13, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Whatever plan has been agreed upon, proceed at once to execute, without losing an hour for any approval.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[5.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, March 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

Direct General Banks to send one of his divisions at once to Centerville by the Little River pike through Snicker's Gap, Aldie, Pleasant

* This in reply to McClellan of 8 p. m., Vol. V, p. 743

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Valley, taking the road from Sanders' toll-gate to Centerville. The other division will move as soon after as possible. He will find no supplies on the road, consequently it will be necessary for him to bring supplies to last him to Centerville. After his arrival there he can draw supplies for [from] the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, probably from Union Mills.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[5.]

No. 1.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., March 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

The instructions you requested last night have been given to General Wool 9 a. m.* Please number each day your dispatches to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 14, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. So much of Special Orders, No. 75, current series, from these headquarters as relieves Brig. Gen. Philip Kearny from command of his brigade and assigns him to duty as commander of General Sumner's division is revoked.

4. Brig. Gen. I. B. Richardson is relieved from duty with his brigade (Heintzelman's division), and will report to Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner to relieve him in the command of his division.

* * * * * * *

6. Lieut. Col. Edmund Schriver, Eleventh Infantry, is assigned to the duty with the First Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac as chief of staff, and will at once report to Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding corps.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 16, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer will immediately report for duty to Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, commanding division, Fourth Corps.

3. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch will report without delay to Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding First Corps, for assignment by him to the command of his cavalry.

4. Maj. Gen. John A. Dix will proceed immediately to organize a brigade in the vicinity of Baltimore for active service. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is assigned to its command. All troops serving on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland, not actually needed for the

* See Stanton to Wool, 8.45 a. m., Vol. V, p. 754.

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proper protection of the telegraph line, will be withdrawn for duty with this brigade. General Dix will report by letter on the organization of the brigade.

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. Abram Duryea is relieved from duty under Major-General Dix and will immediately report in person to Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 17, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. W. R. Montgomery, upon being relieved as hereinafter directed, will immediately report to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix for assignment by him to duty at Annapolis.

* * * * * * *

11. Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, having been assigned to duty by the direction of the President as Military Governor of the District of Columbia, will, besides the military command of the city of Washington, assume the charge of the defenses north and south of the Potomac in the vicinity of Washington.

The limits of his command will embrace the District of Columbia, the city of Alexandria, the grounds in front of and in the vicinity of the defensive works south of the Potomac from the Occoquan to Difficult Creek, and the post of Fort Washington. He will have charge of the provisional brigades comprised of new troops arriving in Washington and will exercise supervision over troops temporarily in the city.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. GENERAL FOSTER'S BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, *New Berne, March 17, 1862.*

General Foster again congratulates his brigade on the brilliant victory in which they participated and by their steadiness and valor contributed so much to win, and renews most sincerely his thanks for the endurance of hardship, steadiness, coolness under fire, and willing, prompt obedience shown by all from the moment of landing. The test was more severe than at Roanoke Island, and as General Foster judged by their conduct then what it would be here, it is the highest praise to say that the conduct of the brigade equaled or surpassed his expectations. He believes and hopes that each successive action will but add to the laurels won already by the brigade he is proud to command.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[9.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., [*March 18,*] *1862—3 p. m.*

General MCCLELLAN:

Burnside's official report has arrived.* The battle was a hard one; our loss heavy; the victory signal. I will be down with the dispatches. Please meet me at the wharf.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Washington, March 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I received this morning the order† of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac directing the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Army Corps to be at once concentrated on their divisions nearest Alexandria, and that their commanders should at once establish their headquarters with their troops; that the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac being in the field, no general officer will leave his command without permission from general headquarters, the perfection of the new organization rendering it necessary to conform to this order without delay. So far as the above touches me, I beg you will please represent that I have had my headquarters temporarily at this place, in order to fulfill the instructions and wishes, as I supposed, of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac. I, yesterday, was occupied in endeavoring to arrange with the Navy Department to have its co-operation in the movement and landing of the First Corps and in endeavoring to perfect the new organization by getting some indispensable staff officers, whom I should have at once to consult with the naval officer and my chief of staff, so as to avoid confusion when active operations are commenced. As directed, I shall comply at once with the order to place my headquarters near Alexandria, and leave unfinished the objects I have been trying to accomplish. As the whole of the First Corps could not embark together as decided upon for several days, I had permitted King's division to occupy its former camp, that the men in the meantime might be the more comfortable. In addition to what I have previously reported by telegraph to the major-general commanding, I beg to state in reference to my naval co-operation that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy assured me that all the disposable force of the Navy should be at once made available. He is to furnish a written statement of the number and description of the vessels. He is also to designate a naval officer to have charge of the fleet of transports. Late yesterday afternoon this had not yet been done. The questions of moving and feeding the First Corps in its operations and supplying it with ammunition require that the proper officers of these departments should be assigned to me, and that they may co-operate it is necessary it should be done before the movement takes place. I have not yet been able to see to these questions nor to having an inspector-general assigned, and I have to request you will see that it is done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN MCDOWELL.

[11.]

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* See Vol. IX, p. 197.
† See Circular, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 11.

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[WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1862.]

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Alexandria:

Please inform Mr. Scott what arrangements you desire to be made for troops at Fortress Monroe, if any are to be landed there. I have directed Scott's message for me to be transmitted to you.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Va., March 19, 1862.

With grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred on the major-general commanding the Department of Virginia, the following order is announced:

WASHINGTON, *March 18, 1862.*

Ordered, That in recognition of faithful service by a distinguished and gallant officer, the name of the fort on the Rip Raps be changed from Fort Calhoun to Fort Wool, by which latter name it shall henceforth be known and designated.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[9.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
Alexandria, Va., March 19, 1862.

It is the wish of the chief of the corps that prompt recognition should follow meritorious service. It is therefore

Ordered, That every signal officer who shall skillfully and bravely carry in action and use his signal flag shall hereafter while serving as signal officer bear upon his service flags a star in place of the block now occupying the center, and one flag which said officer shall be entitled to carry on all occasions of ceremony, or to use at his discretion, shall be decorated as follows: First. The name of the action in which the star is won shall be inscribed in black letters upon the upper point of the star, the names of subsequent actions in which this flag is distinguished shall be borne inscribed upon the other arms of the star in succession, numbering to the right of the central and upper point.

It is the wish of the chief signal officer that the battle-flag won by any officer during this war should become the property of the officer at its close. After each action chief officers of sections, half sections, or parties will report in writing the name of each and every officer who has faithfully done his duty in that action, specifying his position and the character of the service done by him.

Each signal officer will in addition forward through the chief signal officer a detailed report of the duty done by him, specifying, so far as is practicable, the messages sent by him, the place to which they were sent, and the circumstances under which they were sent. These records will be preserved at the office of the Signal Officer at Washington.

The distribution of battle flags will be regulated from the list of names thus furnished by chiefs of sections or parties, and from the official reports of names by general or other officers commanding in the

* See Vol. XI, Part III, p. 21.

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field. It must be borne in mind that battle-flags are to be won by calmly, skillfully, and faithfully doing duty wherever the officer may be posted, whether under or out of fire. It is essential solely that the service shall be performed and the officers shown to have rendered distinguished service.

First Lieut. William S. Cogswell, Company I, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and First Lieut. Henry S. Tafft, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, acting signal officers, having carried their flags in action at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., and in a manner to receive the official approbation and mention of the military and naval officers under whom they were serving, will hereafter bear upon their battle-flags a star having inscribed "Port Royal Ferry" in place of the block now borne. The name of the non-commissioned officer or private who acted as flagman during the action for which any flag is decorated will be reported to the Chief Signal Officer with a statement of the circumstances, in order that the name of the flagman may be laid before the commander in chief on the list of those who have rendered meritorious service.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer:

WM. S. STRYKER,
Adjutant.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 20, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the operation of the instructions of March 7, 1862, to report to the chief of the Engineer Corps, and will report without delay to Major-General Hunter, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, March 20, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. By direction of the War Department Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver is relieved from duty in the Mountain Department, and he will proceed with his staff and report to General Halleck for orders. He is permitted transportation for one horse each for himself and staff.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Rosecrans:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 21, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

11. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of all the forts in New York Harbor, but will not interfere

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with the recruiting service or with the special duties assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Burke in connection with the prisoners under his charge.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[12.]

SEMINARY, *March 21, 1862—8 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have been waiting some time expecting to be able to inform you that Porter's division was under way. When I left town this afternoon his artillery was on board and the infantry rapidly embarking. Everything going on in good order and expeditiously. Still find capacity of many transports overrated.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

[11.]

WASHINGTON, *March 21, 1862.*

General J. HOOKER,
Budd's Ferry, Md.:

The general commanding directs that you make preparations, by reducing the baggage of your command to the allowance authorized by general orders, for embarking upon river transports. You will be relieved by General Sedgwick in a few days, and your division will probably follow General Porter's.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1862—8 p. m.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary, Fortress Monroe:

Please remain at Fortress Monroe for instructions, and report to me daily the state of affairs.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1862—7.56 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

General Davies wishes to be assigned for duty in General Halleck's department, but I will not do it if you wish to have him in your command. Please signify to me your wishes. I am rejoiced you are getting along so well.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, March 22, 1862.

I. Asst. Surg. W. A. Hammond and Asst. Surg. E. S. Dunster, U. S. Army, are appointed inspectors of hospitals and camps in this

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department. The medical director will give them such instructions as are necessary for the performance of their duties.

II. Brig. Surg. George Suckley will proceed to Wheeling, Va., and relieve Asst. Surg. W. A. Hammond in the duties of medical purveyor in this department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Near Alexandria Seminary, March 23, 1862.*

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4. In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies is relieved from duty with this army and will without delay report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, commanding the Department of the Mississippi.

* * * * * * *

10. Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with King's division, First Corps, and will report accordingly without delay.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 24, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. The cavalry serving with this army is assigned to duty as follows: To the First Army Corps, McDowell's: Second New York Cavalry, Col. J. M. Davies; First New York Cavalry, Colonel McReynolds; Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch to have command of the cavalry serving with the First Army Corps. To the Second Army Corps, Sumner's: Third New York Cavalry, Colonel Van Alen; Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Farnsworth, heretofore serving with Hamilton's division, Third Corps; one squadron of the Sixth New York Cavalry, Colonel Devin. Brig. Gen. ——— ——— will report to General Sumner for the command of the cavalry serving with his corps. To the Third Army Corps, Heintzelman's: Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Averell; First New Jersey Cavalry, Colonel Wyndham. To the Fourth Corps, Keyes': First Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Bayard, now serving with McCall's division, First Corps; Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry (late Friedman's); Fourth New York Cavalry, Colonel Dickel, now serving with Blenker's division, Second Corps. To the Fifth Corps, Banks': Fifth New York Cavalry, Colonel De Forest; First Vermont Cavalry, Colonel Holliday; First Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Brodhead; First New England Cavalry, Colonel Lawton; First Maine Cavalry, Colonel Allen; the Maryland cavalry (eighteen companies); the battalion of Pennsylvania cavalry and the squadron of Virginia cavalry now with Shields' division. The Cavalry Reserve will be commanded by Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, and will consist of two brigades, as follows: First Brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory: Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Rush. Second Brigade, to be commanded by Col. George A. H. Blake, First

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Cavalry: First U. S. Cavalry, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Gregg, now serving with Porter's division, Third Army Corps; Barker's squadron of Illinois cavalry; Captain Mann's Fifth Company of Oneida Cavalry. The Third Indiana, now with Hooker's division, Third Army Corps, to report for duty to Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia. Such of the above-named regiments and detachments as are not now serving with the commands to which they are assigned will be immediately reported by letter to the commanders indicated, but will continue on duty as at present until further orders. A full report of the strength and condition of each regiment and detachment of cavalry will be immediately forwarded to these headquarters through the chief of cavalry.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11 and 12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 24, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

Please have operator at Winchester keep me constantly informed as to state of affairs. Ascertain how many troops are left at Harper's Ferry, and what went from there to the front. The railroad and bridge should not be left entirely unguarded.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Seminary, March 24, 1862—10.30 a. m.

General J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Washington:

I am endeavoring to get some accurate data as to width of streams. It seems to me a necessity that we should have at least enough bateaux with Third and Fourth Corps to form a bridge for heavy artillery; all beyond that should go to First Corps. The fact of sending train to Third Corps does not make it necessary to land them all there; they will be available for First Corps, while if they remain here with the First Corps, the Third and Fourth may be tied fast.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., March 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SPRAGUE:

SIR: It is the desire of this Department that you should accompany the forces of the United States now operating from the Potomac, and render assistance in the care and comfort of the troops from your State, and make report to this Department. You are authorized to receive your necessary transportation, forage, and subsistence, and the officers

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of the Army of the Potomac are hereby authorized and directed to furnish the same upon your requisition to the same extent furnished to a brigadier-general in service.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 26, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your telegram of the 25th has just been received. I am in bivouac on Cedar Run, having crossed the stream this afternoon. I am four miles from Warrenton Junction and shall move on that point to-morrow morning. The enemy is reported in force near me, but I do not credit the rumor. I shall be vigilant.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Beyond Manassas:

General Banks was yesterday five miles below Strasburg, on the road to Mount Jackson, in full pursuit of the enemy under Jackson, defeated by General Shields on the 23d, four miles from Winchester, and still retreating. Our loss was about 150 killed and between 300 and 400 wounded. Enemy's loss estimated at 350 killed and nearly 1,000 wounded. Many dead and wounded were abandoned in his retreat. Banks has with him now part of his old division and the whole of Shields'. Shields himself is at Winchester, prostrated by a wound received in a skirmish on the day before. The telegraph is being pushed forward to Strasburg.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, March 26, 1862—12.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:
(Via Harper's Ferry and Strasburg.)

Sumner, with two divisions, is on the march from Manassas to Warrenton Junction. I have no positive news from him, but have just sent for it, and will inform you from time to time all I learn from him. His movement will tend to relieve you and prevent re-enforcements from going to Jackson. What news have you of the rebels? I do not attach much weight to the rumors of Jackson being re-enforced, but be well on the alert and push them well.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 26, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Army,
Strasburg, Va.:

Your telegram received. General McClellan directs me to say that General Sumner is within four miles of Warrenton Junction with two divisions; he will occupy that place to-morrow morning and throw his scouts well to the front; until he hears further from him and from yourself he can give you no instructions. Will probably hear early in the morning and will then send you instructions.

A. V. COLBURN,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 27, 1862.

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5. Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory will report to Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke for the command of the First Brigade of the Cavalry Reserve.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, March 27, 1862.

Col. T. J. C. AMORY,
Commanding Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will take command of the Third Regiment of New York Artillery, the Second Regiment Maryland Volunteers, the Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and the One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers, now embarking in this city and Annapolis, and proceed to Hatteras Inlet, where lighters will be in readiness to take them over the inner bar, and where you may expect to find orders from Major-General Burnside, to whom you may report. In making the voyage it is desirable that the transports should be in company with each other in order to afford assistance or relief in case of accident or necessity.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS HOOKER'S DIVISION,
Camp Baker, Lower Potomac, Md., March 27, 1862.

Col. GILMAN MARSTON,
Commanding Second New Hampshire Regiment:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding the division directs that you detail two companies from your regiment to proceed to Run Point at 8 a. m. to-morrow, and embark on one of the steamers of the flotilla for Evansport, on the Virginia shore. You will then secure a Blakely gun in battery on that point, and leave it in position to be taken by the flotilla. The general suggests that you borrow the barges of the First Massachusetts and Seventh New Jersey Regiments for the

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purpose of embarking and disembarking from the steamer. On the execution of these instructions the detachment will return to their regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1862—5.15 p. m.

PETER H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War, Cherrystone Point:

Your dispatch very gratifying.* Do whatever you think best in regard to the big gun, or that will benefit the service in any respect. You had better stay a few days and see the fight. You cannot do as much good anywhere else. Compliments to General Wool and Mr. Vanderbilt.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 28, 1862*

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3. Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch is relieved from duty with the First Army Corps (McDowell's), and will without delay report to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks for the command of the cavalry serving with the Fifth Corps.

4. The Seventh [Eighth] New York Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt; the Sixth New York Cavalry, Colonel Devin; the Tenth New York Cavalry, Colonel Lemmon; Price's regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, now in Philadelphia, and Swain's regiment of New York cavalry, now in New York, will report to Major-General Dix for assignment by him to duty under Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second Infantry, in guarding the railways, &c. Upon the arrival of any three of these regiments General Dix will cause the Tenth Maine, Sixtieth New York, and First District of Columbia Volunteers to be relieved from duty with his division and ordered to report for duty until further orders to Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, who will concentrate them near Fort Corcoran, under the command of the senior officer present. General Wadsworth will report the execution of this order. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the movements indicated.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Second Corps, Warrenton Junction:
(Via Manassas.)

General McClellan directs me to say that if the enemy is in Warrenton in such force that you can drive him out without detaching too

* See Vol. XI, Part III, p. 46.

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largely from your force at the Junction you are authorized to take the place, but do not under any circumstances reduce your force at the Junction so that you will not be able to give General Howard all the support that he will possibly require.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—Your command will be withdrawn to join the main army as soon as circumstances will allow your being relieved by other troops. In the meantime the general desires that you gain all the information possible with reference to the position and movements of the enemy in your front and keep him thoroughly posted, so that he can give instructions to General Banks understandingly.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 28, 1862.

General E. V. SUMNER,
Warrenton Junction:

The commanding general directs that you do not move from Warrenton Junction without further orders unless General Howard should require support. The general wishes you to keep your advanced guards well to the front and to report to him hourly by telegraph the condition of affairs in your vicinity.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

SEMINARY, *March 28, 1862—10.05 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Strasburg:

Dispatch from Sumner 4 p. m. yesterday says that he held Warrenton Junction, which was abandoned by the enemy on his approach. He does not know the force of the enemy. Makes reconnaissance to-day to Rappahannock.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

STRASBURG, *March 29, 1862.*

General S. WILLIAMS:

General Abercrombie's brigade, of Williams' division, and Colonel Geary's regiment are on the road to Manassas, not having been recalled. They have seven companies of Brodhead's cavalry and one battery. The Second and Third Brigades are in front of Strasburg; the First, Second, and Third Brigades of General Shields' division are the advance brigades. Colonel Sullivan's about five miles. The entire cavalry force here is 938; fit for duty, 675 men. Infantry about 15,000 fit for duty. We have here in both divisions six batteries of artillery. If we remain on this line another regiment of cavalry beside the Vermont should be sent forward at once.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

[12.]

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WHEELING, *March 29, 1862.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Force ordered to Romney as directed.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, March 29, 1862.*

I. In pursuance of the President's War Order, No. 3, of March 11, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this department.

II. The chiefs of the several departments of the staff will remain in the performance of their duties, as heretofore, until further orders.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, March 29, 1862.*

All of Western Virginia north and east of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Braxton, Lewis, Barbour, and Tucker, inclusive, and west of the Alleghanies, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, will, until further orders, constitute the Railroad District. Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, volunteers, is assigned to the command.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

HENRY THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, March 29, 1862.*

Until further orders, Capt. Albert Tracy, aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL PORTER,
Near Hampton, Va., March 30, 1862. (Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN:

Made reconnaissance in force 27th to Big Bethel and five miles beyond, and also within three miles of Young's Mills; no fighting. Enemy's pickets retired as we advanced. Skirmishers found at ——— bridge a battery with ——— infantry. From all I learn the roads are much obstructed by felled timber and every stream dammed, rendering impossible to cross except at particular places, where are batteries, from which the enemy can be easily driven. From York [town] through Williamsburg to James River, breast-works are going up. Beyond York[town] and Williamsburg can hear of no obstructions and no greater force this side than 15,000 men. The presence of the chiefs of

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the supply departments is very desirable now. The enemy appear to expect attack up James and York Rivers. Their guns, except at York-[town], point toward the water.

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Steamer Commodore, April 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to state to you that as your corps may be detained some days on shipboard, he deems it advisable to embark Generals Hooker's and Richardson's divisions at once, and embark the entire First Corps afterward. He also desires you to proceed in person on the 3d instant to Fort Monroe, by which time he expects to be in full possession of the state of affairs there, and can then determine finally upon future operations. He would also be glad to have you practice at least one of your regiments and one battery in disembarking in scows and under the direction of Captain Rodgers, of the Navy, all the corps witnessing the practice. He is of opinion that the embarkation should begin on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Please leave specific instructions to the officers concerned on your departure for Fort Monroe, and communicate with Colonel Ingalls regarding the transports, &c.

I am, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. PORTER'S DIV., 3D ARMY CORPS,
Camp No. 2, New Market Bridge, Va., April 3, 1862.

This division will march to-morrow morning in the following order: First column—cavalry; Berdan's sharpshooters; Second Brigade (Morell's) and Griffin's and Allen's batteries. This command will be in motion at 5 a. m. and take the right-hand road to Big Bethel. Colonel Berdan will, from skillful mechanics of his command which are unarmed, organize a pioneer party to replace the bridge over the stream at Big Bethel, and in connection with the pioneers of the brigade, reopen the road blocked up by felled timber. The brigade commanders will require all bridges to be properly repaired for the passage of vehicles. The cavalry will precede the column as far as Big Bethel, where, if no enemy to oppose the advance be found, the commander will notify the commander of the second as well as the first column. Beyond Big [Bethel] one squadron of the cavalry will precede the main column and keep in rear of the skirmishers. The remainder of the cavalry will fall in rear of the first column. Second column—Weeden's battery and First Brigade (Martindale's) will march at 6 a. m. and take the direct road to Big Bethel. At that point it will fall in rear of the cavalry. Third column—Martin's battery and Third Brigade (Butterfield's) will fall immediately in rear of second column. Regimental ambulances will follow in rear of their respective regiments. Wagons of batteries to follow batteries. The wagons of headquarters train (preceded by the ambulances attached to it), sharpshooters, cavalry, and Second Brigade will follow in rear of the first column as far as Big Bethel, where (ambulances excepted) they

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will fall in rear of the third column. The wagons of the second and third columns will follow the third column in the order of march of the commands to which they belong. The brigade quartermasters will see that the trains get into their proper places. Regimental quartermasters will keep with their own trains and see them kept closed and in order. Each regimental commander will detail a guard to his train, which will at once aid any disabled teams. Each brigade commander will place a field officer over the train of his brigade and command the regimental guards and the rear guard. That officer should generally be the brigade field officer of the day, and he is relied upon to use his energy and good judgment to keep the trains and guards in proper order and attention. The quartermaster pertaining to the brigade will obey his orders. Commanders will give directions to their commands always to keep to the right of the road in case artillery or cavalry have to pass them. The officers in charge of trains will require the same of their wagons. Each command must move promptly in position. Those late must take their place in rear of their respective brigades. If a train of any regiment be not ready to take its place at the proper time, the train in the order of march will take its place.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

FORTRESS MONROE, *April 3, 1862.*
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

General SUMNER:

Your dispatch received.* You will please, after giving the necessary instructions to General Blenker for his immediate march to Manassas and thence to Strasburg, after the 4,000 men arrive from Washington, proceed yourself to join this army.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

WHEELING, *April 3, 1862—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding, Strasburg:

The enemy is reported retreating from Camp Baldwin, twenty miles east of Cheat Mountain. Milroy has been ordered to follow cautiously, being unprovided with artillery.

JNO. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

WHEELING, VA., *April 5, 1862.*
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Milroy is advancing to occupy Fort Alleghany, and General Cox is ordered to drive the rebels from Flat Top Mountain and send strong reconnoitering parties into Mercer County.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

[12.]

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* See April 2, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 56.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

The President directs me to say that your dispatch to him has been received.* Sumner's corps is on the road to you and will go forward as fast as possible. Franklin's division is now on the advance toward Manassas. There are no means of transportation here to send it forward in time to be of service in your present operations. Telegraph frequently, and all in the power of the Government shall be done to sustain you as occasion may require.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[11.] *Secretary of War.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Yorktown, Va., April 7, 1862.

* * * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. H. G. Berry is assigned to the command of the brigade of Hamilton's division, Third Army Corps, formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Richardson, this assignment to take effect from the 2d instant.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
April 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I proceeded yesterday, in company with Brigadier-General Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District, Brigadier-General Woodbury, Engineers, and Lieutenant Houston, to examine into the question of the defense, if any, required at or near Aquia, and the force to be stationed for the prevention of any attempt to again blockade the Potomac. From all the information we could obtain from officers and others, and especially from those who have just made a reconnaissance as far as Stafford Court-House, in the direction of Fredericksburg, and from some prisoners who have been captured there, the enemy has but a small force this side of the Rappahannock. The force which, shortly after the falling back of the enemy, was estimated at 30,000, is now supposed to amount to 6,000, which is behind Fredericksburg, with the exception of a small infantry force with an advance guard of cavalry. It will take two weeks to throw up intrenchments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS, *Wheeling:*

You will please report yourself immediately to this Department for orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

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*Probably that of April 5, 7.30 p. m., Vol. XI, Part III, p. 71.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, April 7, 1862.*

I. Until further orders, Col. Charles Zagoni, aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry.

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By command of Major-General Frémont:

HENRY THRALL,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, Va., April 7, 1862.*

I. Commanders of posts, and all troops not moving in the field, are directed to use their utmost exertions to destroy the various bands of guerrillas now beginning to infest the department. The activity of the rebels must be met by corresponding watchfulness. While it is impossible to guard all the points liable to be attacked by these bands, it is easy to fight them in their own style, and by rapid marches, vigorous attacks, and severe measures, annihilate them. To this end, therefore, sudden and frequent movements must be made, both by night and day. Commanders will obtain from scouts, and every other source of information, the earliest and best intelligence with regard to the movements and haunts of the marauders, and surprise and attack them whenever possible. It is desirable that all the reliable information of any such guerrilla movements shall be also transmitted directly to the headquarters of this department.

By command of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
[12.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 8, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Woodstock:

Major Hunt has presented your views. They have been considered and are approved, to be executed when and how you deem proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

WOODSTOCK, *April 8, 1862.*
(Received 8.45 a. m. 9th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch referring to interview with Captain Hunt gives me great satisfaction. We have had storm of snow and rain two days and nights, which still continues. Streams much swollen. The movements of Generals L. Blenker and Geary relieve apprehension expressed in letter to you in part.* We still need a battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns or 12-pounder brass guns, the first preferable; an efficient cavalry. Nothing new to report. All reports indicate a general tendency of enemy southward from Potomac to Shenandoah Mountain.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* See Banks to Thomas, April 6, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 48.

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FORT MONROE, *April 8, 1862.*
(Received 3 p. m. 10th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing has been reported worthy of note since my dispatch of 4 p. m. to P. H. Watson, except that Joe Johnston has arrived at Yorktown with a large force, as reported by General McClellan. The Merrimac is still at Craney Island, with the Yorktown and Jamestown.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[11.] *Major-General.*

WOODSTOCK, *April 9, 1862.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 10th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Violent storm continues. Threatens great rise in streams and temporary interruption of communication and movement. No material change in condition of affairs to-day.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Fairfax Court-House, April 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Headquarters with Bayard's regiment of cavalry here to-night. The artillery not yet up, the weather being hard on horses and men. Move to Manassas to-morrow, and to Catlett's if possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, April 10, 1862.

Colonel McCALLUM:

This railroad cannot fulfill the first condition of supplying and moving an army without immediate steps are taken to give it some system and energy. It seems to me to need everything but a head. Captain Morley is no doubt excellent, but he must be re-enforced at once. It is now thirty hours since the road began to send forward a brigade of infantry of 3,000 men. The first train was eight hours coming twenty-four miles. Nothing has come over the road to day, neither men, grain, hay, nor food. Nobody in Alexandria depot to answer a question. When will you be to the Rappahannock, and how long will it take you to build the bridge at that place?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Fairfax Court-House, April 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCALL,
Commanding Division near Seminary, Alexandria:

If you have not already broken camp, use this day in sending forward by the railroad subsistence stores, grain, and hay. So direct Captain

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Morley, railroad superintendent in Alexandria. Bring forward your other brigade to-morrow, if possible. If you have not enough wagons and ambulances for your division, make requisition for what you need on the depot quartermaster. It has been reported that there was much disorder and drunkenness in the train of wagons of your First Brigade on the Little River turnpike. Do not allow any other trains to move without being in charge of a commissioned officer.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 11, 1862—1.55 p. m.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding First Army Corps, Manassas:

The President directs that Franklin's division march back to Alexandria, and there embark for Fortress Monroe immediately and report to General McClellan. Transportation is at Alexandria.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
April 11, 1862.

Captain MORLEY,
Alexandria:

I thought to expedite the operations of the army by using the railroad, but as the men can march even in bad weather faster, it seems, than the road can carry them, I will tax it no further for the movement of troops. The remainder of General McCall's division will march here. So, see to it that forage and subsistence are sent forward as fast as required.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

FORT MONROE, *April 11, 1862.*
(Received 5.25 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I leave this morning for General McClellan.

JOHN TUCKER.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 7, 1862. (Sent April 12.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

Would it assist you any to have Franklin made commander of a corps instead of Keyes, if it can be done?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 12, 1862—4.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General FRANKLIN:

(Care of Lieutenant Ferguson, quartermaster, Alexandria.)

You will please report yourself to the President as speedily as possible, and then to this Department for instructions to be transmitted to General McClellan.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[11.] *Secretary of War.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 12, 1862.

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. Orris S. Ferry, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Banks for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
[12.] *Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. PORTER'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp No. 5, near Yorktown, Va., April 12, 1862.

Colonel WEEKS,
Commanding Twelfth New York Volunteers:

COLONEL: The commanding general is glad to hear of the successful repulse of the enemy by the outpost detachment of the Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers, under Major Barnum, on the evening of 11th instant. He commends alike the coolness and judgment displayed by Major Barnum in the disposition of his men and the bravery of the command itself in the face of superior force. The commanding general feels that the Twelfth Regiment can be relied upon in the more serious work which we shall soon be called upon to perform.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
April 13, 1862.

1. The artillery and cavalry will commence embarking to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Colonel McReynolds and Captain Arnold will consult with Lieutenant Ferguson, acting assistant quartermaster, at Alexandria, about transportation. No cavalrymen will be embarked who are not mounted, and no cavalry horses which are not in good condition.

2. Colonel McReynolds and Captain Arnold will make requisitions for full sets of intrenching tools, spades, picks, shovels, and axes.

By order of Brigadier-General Franklin:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
[11.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS BLENKER'S DIVISION,
Paris, Va., April 13, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Since I left Hunter's Chapel with my division on the 10th of March it was my firm resolution to fulfill to the letter the instructions contained in the different general orders to carry on the war with the greatest humanity and to keep up an unrelenting discipline. When my division stood under the orders of General Sumner on the march from Fairfax Court-House to Warrenton Junction, some cases of depredations occurred in my division as well as in that of General Richardson. I do not mean to excuse them, but state only that their aim was either to supply a certain want of victuals which then took place, in consequence of the bad roads or a want of horses, which was felt pretty generally. As far as my division is concerned, I ordered a court of inquiry and urged the provost-marshal to make use of the power conferred upon him in the most stringent manner. While the division was waiting in Warrenton Junction for orders the quartermaster of the Eighth New York State Volunteers, Lieutenant Neustader, and several persons with him, were made prisoners by the rebels between Manassas and Warrenton.

Sunday, the 6th of April, I left Warrenton Junction with my division and arrived at Warrenton in the afternoon. Before entering the town I met with an accident, my horse overthrowing itself on a sudden elevation of the ground. This occurrence caused me a great deal of suffering, notwithstanding which I have led the division on horseback up to the place where we are now stationed and attended to my duties the same as before. The division bivouacked out of town. The discipline kept up was so perfect that the inhabitants expressed their thankfulness in the most unequivocal manner, but it became clear to me and to all officers of my division that no Union sentiment could be found. Not one person, man, woman, or child, dared to avow such a sentiment publicly, while they gave us to understand quite palpably that their sympathy was with their State against the North, and with the Confederate Army against ours. While we were marching from Warrenton to Salem a snow-storm overtook us and continued from Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning, covering the country around with nearly one foot of snow and causing the roads to be impracticable when the snow began to melt. In Salem we made the same observations as regards the political sympathies of the inhabitants made before in Warrenton. No kind acclamations received us. No word, even in private, was spoken that showed any sympathy with the Union. Many houses had been left tenantless. Those dwellings whose residents had remained were opened to us with politeness, but with the understanding that it was done not for the sake of political sympathy, but for the sake of protection. I subjoin a report* of the commander of my brigade escort, which will exemplify this statement.

Friday, the 11th instant, we left Salem and reached Paris. There we found matters in the same state, only the colored people seemed to be joyful at our coming. They flocked to our bivouacs, welcomed us, and offered their services, but not a single white man did the same in these regions. We had several difficulties to overcome. The great number of creeks swollen by the rains were sometimes to be forded, sometimes to be passed in single files, over improvised bridges, and here we find

* Not found.

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the Shenandoah River overflowing its banks, the current running with unusual velocity, and the depth of the water, where at other times it was fordable, twenty feet deep and over. We have to construct floats in order to cross, and I shall have the whole division on the other bank of the river by the 16th, latest. Here we felt very much the want of some pontoons, of which every division ought to carry some, as we were entirely without ropes or chains to construct a ferry. It is now five weeks since we left Hunter's Chapel, without tents and without sufficient teams to carry a supply of ammunition, shoes, and other necessaries of warfare, but the state of health of the division is satisfactory, and we trust we will do our duty when we shall be called into action. We have been greatly exposed in bivouacking in snow and mud, the more difficult to bear when we came in contact with other divisions of the army who were amply supplied with tents, teams, and other comforts. All this our men have borne without a murmur. We have frequently been without sufficient rations, and are at this moment without any. I have thought proper to make this detailed report, as I considered it a duty I owe to the division which I command. Conscious of having done everything in my power to earn the confidence of the Government, it is with surprise that, from rumors which have reached me and which are rife in my camp, I have learned that I have lost that of the Secretary of War, and I respectfully request him, as my superior officer, to whom I am accountable for my conduct, to state if such is the fact. and in what manner I have done so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BLENKER,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

FORT MONROE, *April 14, 1862.*
(Received 1 p. m. 15th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have reliable intelligence that Pulaski has been taken by our forces at King's Landing. The surrender was unconditional. It is reported that the Merrimac is coming out to-morrow and will shell out Newport News. Our navy it is not at all probable will make any attempt to prevent it.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 15, 1862—5 p. m.

G. V. FOX, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Have just returned from the flotilla. Missroon has been annoying the enemy all day with an 80-pounder rifle, producing good effect. He will try them to-night. Things go better there to-day; a marked improvement.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
April 15, 1862.

Colonel MCCALLUM,
Manassas Junction:

The order concerning the rebuilding of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is so far modified that you will rebuild so much of it as will make the connection with the Warrenton Branch road. For this purpose you are authorized and directed by the Secretary of War to call on Brigadier-General Abercrombie, at Warrenton Junction, for as many men as may be necessary to accomplish this in the shortest possible time and will draw off the least number of your regular railroad builders from the work to be done on the Manassas Gap road. Let some competent person superintend this work.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's Station, April 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General MCCALL,
Manassas:

General McDowell directs that you protect the railroad from Manassas as far toward the Shenandoah as repairs may be made, and until you meet with Colonel Geary's command, now at Goose Creek.

E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

STRASBURG, *April 15, 1862.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Detained here by indisposition. Expect to leave for Winchester at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[12.]

FORT MONROE, *April 15, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing has occurred since my dispatch of this morning to disturb the quiet then represented. The fine weather is very favorable to the operations at Yorktown, and it is probable that General McClellan will soon be able to open his batteries on the fortifications of the enemy. The French minister honored me with a visit this morning. He has gone to Norfolk, and will go to Richmond. On his return he will dine with me. On entering the fort I gave him a salute of thirteen guns. I have not heard from Franklin's division.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[11.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS BLENKER:

GENERAL: Your very interesting and satisfactory report, dated at Paris, the 13th instant, has just been received by the hands of Captain Struve. It grieves me to find that you have been led to suppose that you had lost my confidence. On the contrary, although injurious reports of your administration have reached me in such shape as to lead me to believe that there were irregularities in your command that ought to be corrected, yet your capacity and fidelity as a soldier has not been doubted. Having heard nothing of your command for some time, and at length learning that you had met with an accident that disabled you to some extent, my solicitude for you and your division induced me to dispatch General Rosecrans to ascertain your position and direct your movements until you should come within the orders of Major-General Frémont. By this it was not designed to supersede you or to indicate any want of confidence, but only to afford you in an unknown country and a tedious march the aid of a distinguished officer familiar with the region. I am glad to learn that you are recovering from your injury, and hope that you and the brave soldiers and gallant officers of your command may soon be in a field of duty that may enable you to exhibit the soldierly qualities and brave and patriotic spirit which has distinguished all the German volunteers in the service of the United States. It will give me pleasure to do all in the power of the Department to supply the wants or contribute to the efficiency of your division.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
No. 4. } *Catlett's Station, April 16, 1862.*

I. In addition to those heretofore published as composing the staff of the major-general commanding, the following-named officers are announced: Aides and acting aides-de-camp, Capt. J. C. Willard and Lieut. Franklin Haven, volunteer service. Engineer department, Lieut. Col. J. N. Macomb, aide-de-camp, chief topographical engineer. Quartermaster's department, Capt. Frederick Myers, chief quartermaster.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's, April 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General MCCALL,
Manassas:

Major-General McDowell directs you to send a brigade of your division to Bristoe. King's division has been ordered forward. Furnish a sufficient guide [guard?] to Captain Berier for the subsistence stores at Bristoe.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Catlett's Station, April 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING, *Bristoe:*

Major-General McDowell says, in reply to your telegram, that you will bring up your whole division to this place. Augur's and Gibbon's people arrived last night, but some of the wagons are still behind (9 o'clock).

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *April 16, 1862.*

Maj. R. M. COPELAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Banks' Division:

The enemy fortifying southern bank of the Rappahannock. His force estimated from 5,000 to 7,000. General Smith in command. Reconnoitering parties fired into yesterday and to-day. A sergeant of the Rhode Island cavalry shot in the arm. Several horses wounded.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
[12.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
On board Steamer Mystic,
Off Alexandria, April 16, 1862.

The embarkation of this division will commence to-morrow morning. Brigade commanders will march their commands in close order, with music, to the piers indicated by inclosed slip.*

By order of Brigadier-General Franklin:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
[11.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department Shenandoah, Woodstock, Va.:

Am very glad to hear that you have taught Ashby a lesson so handsomely. We are making progress in our preparations, but still have an immense deal to do.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Yorktown, April 17, 1862—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of Virginia, Fort Monroe:

Had some sharp work yesterday and silenced several of the rebel batteries and drove them to the woods. The great difficulty is that the river is generally impassable. Weather excellent. We are rapidly completing our preparations for the attack. Enemy seem to be in full force and don't like shells.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

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* Not found.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 17, 1862—2.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

I do not think the enemy will be so accommodating as to leave their intrenchments and attack us. I would be glad were they to do so. I think the new works you allude to are purely defensive and based on the supposition that the facilities you allude to may be used by us to attack them. I understand the cross-roads to which Casey's two brigades have been sent to be that near Smith's last camp and close behind his present position; if so, I am content, although I think that if there is any danger it is near Smith's position.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Catlett's, April 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCALL,
Manassas:

The major-general commanding directs that your whole division move to this place to-morrow, leaving only guards at Manassas and Bristoe, sufficient to protect public property.

E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's Station, Va., April 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. KING:

GENERAL: Major-General McDowell directs that you move another brigade and two batteries of artillery of your division to Fredericksburg to-morrow, following up Augur's command. As far as they are applicable, let the instructions to General Augur, of which a copy was furnished you, apply to this movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., April 17, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. W. H. Hayward, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, is relieved from his duties as chief of artillery in the department.

II. Lieut. Col. John Pilsen, aide-de-camp, is hereby appointed chief of artillery in this department.

By command of Major-General Frémont:

HENRY THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 18, 1862—11.30 p. m.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

If compatible with your impressions as to the security of the capital, and not interfering with operations of which I am ignorant, I would be glad to have McCall's division so as to be enabled to make a strong attack upon West Point to turn position of the enemy. After all that I have heard of things which have occurred since I left Washington and before, I would prefer that General McDowell should not again be assigned to duty with me.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Near Aquia Creek, April 19, 1862.

Colonel McCALLUM:

SIR: The main work to be done on the railroad hence to Fredericksburg is to rebuild on the old piles the wharf at this place, easily done; three miles of track destroyed; two double trestle bridges. Let it be put in hand and driven through. I will give you men to get out ties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., April 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General Milroy having taken the field, is relieved from the command of the Cheat Mountain District. The counties of Braxton, Webster, Upshur, and Randolph will, until further orders, constitute the Cheat Mountain District, the command of which is assigned to Lieut. Col. T. M. Harris, of the Tenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

NEAR YORKTOWN, *April 20, 1862—midnight.*
(Received 10 a. m. 22d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Everything is going on well. We are arming the batteries rapidly. I regret to inform you that Lieutenant Wagner, Corps of Topographical Engineers, died this evening.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's Station, Va., April 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. KING,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: You are ordered to move the rest of your division and your headquarters to Fredericksburg at once. Inform me whether you can take six days' provisions for Cutler's brigade and move promptly, as on it depends whether department headquarters shall move with you or before. Send an answer by bearer and the hour to-morrow you can start.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's Station, Va., April 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Pursuant to orders from Major-General McDowell, received last night, the headquarters of the department will leave this place at 8 o'clock this a. m. for Fredericksburg. The remainder of King's division (Cutler's brigade and Gerrish's artillery) moves at the same time, accompanied by the company of Davies' cavalry serving with your division, to the commanding officer of which orders were sent direct last night, or rather this a. m. There are four companies of Bayard's cavalry which remain behind with your command, also the signal corps, orders about both which you will receive hereafter. I telegraphed to the Adjutant-General about the order to Colonel Campbell's cavalry to join the Army of the Potomac, but no order has yet been received in the case. Should it arrive, be governed by it in directing Colonel Campbell's movements. There are two men of Bayard's cavalry who were sent out as a guard to a house, some six or seven miles from this on the Warrenton road, occupied by two ladies named Drummond. They are to remain till 22d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

NEW YORK, *April 22, 1862.*

General BARNARD,
Yorktown, Va.:

GENERAL: By request of General McClellan I have made a number of rope mantlets or embrasure blinds for your siege batteries. His desire was to have 100 of them made of rope. The material could not be found in the market. Twenty-five is all that could be manufactured to be finished by to-morrow night, the rope for part of which is being made at the ropewalks. That you should not be disappointed I have in progress seventy-five of one-half inch wrought iron, secured to three-inch oak plank. These are every way more reliable than rope, although they may have the disadvantage of splinters from cannon-balls. Yesterday fifteen of the rope mantlets were forwarded by rail to Belger in Baltimore, to be sent you by first conveyance via Old Point. They were

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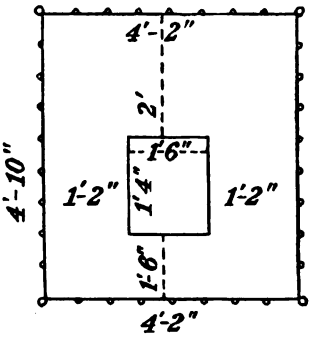
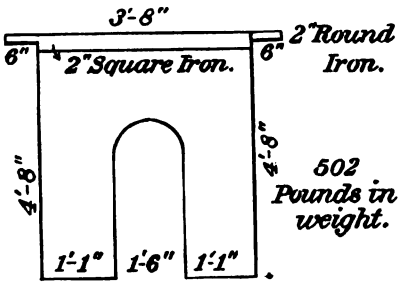
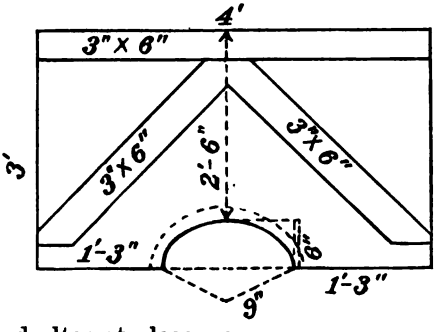
of the annexed dimensions. These are made of six-inch rope in three thicknesses, with loops at the four corners and eyelet holes in the four sides that you may arrange them best to suit your embrasure openings and the caliber of guns in battery. Three more of these rope mantlets will be forwarded this evening, and at least twenty-five of iron backed by oak wood. These are made, as in the annexed sketch, of two thicknesses of quarter-inch wrought-iron spiked to three-inch oak plank every six inches. On the head is a two-inch square iron bar, riveted to the edge of the iron plates against which the oak plank abuts. The ends of this bar project six inches and are rounded, serving as supports to rest upon upright stakes or timber resting against the interior slope or parapet. I have made the width of the gun opening eighteen inches, the top having two feet of solid above it. These dimensions have been assumed and without any information as to the character of the calibers of guns to be put in battery. Apprehensive that some difficulty may arise on this score, I have ordered fifty others of the dimensions and form given in the annexed sketch, which is two thicknesses of wrought-iron of one-quarter inch each, bolted together every six inches with one-half inch rivets, to which plates is bolted on top an oak piece of three by six inches and two diagonal pieces of same dimensions. A segment of nine inches radius and one foot six inch chord or six inch versed line is cut out of the bottom. The rivets about this segment are set off from the edge of the opening to admit of your cutting it larger and lower it. This kind will have two feet six inches of solid above the opening; the other iron ones, as also the rope ones, have two feet of solid above the gun opening. The latter kind, four feet by three inches, will admit of being placed somewhat inclined in the embrasure, and thus deflect grape, canister, and muskets. To-morrow and next day, the 23d and 24th, will enable me to send forward the whole order, to wit, twenty-five rope and seventy-five wood and iron blinds. I will send a box of cold chisels to enable you to cut and alter at pleasure.







Very truly and respectfully, yours,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.

[11.]

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WHEELING, *April 22, 1862.*
(Received 12.45 a. m. 23d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The enemy who have been encamped in front of General Milroy's position on Shenandoah top, consisting of the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Fifty eighth Virginia Regiments, Hansbrough's battalion, and Twelfth Georgia Regiment, twelve guns, and three companies of cavalry, under command of General Johnson, have retreated on the road to Staunton. A reconnoitering party from Monterey entered their camp yesterday. A company sent by General Milroy down the North Fork captured eight persons, including a notorious guerrilla named Bennett.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown,
April 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. Henry M. Naglee is released from arrest, is relieved from duty in Hooker's division, and will without delay report to Brig. Gen. Silas Casey for the command of a brigade of his division.

6. Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover will report to Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding division, Third Corps, for assignment by him to the command of a brigade.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 23, 1862.

General J. E. WOOL,
Fort Monroe:

Your dispatch received. Will be on the lookout. Shall have seven batteries ready to-night. Enemy not firing much, and doing no harm when they do. I could make excellent use of McDowell's troops here if I had them. I have no information as to the use intended to be made of his command.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

HDQRS. LEFT OF THE LINE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that since my last report nothing of importance has occurred in my command, nor has any change in the

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location or employment of the troops taken place. Yesterday a slight skirmish occurred in front of Davidson's brigade (Smith's division). The enemy pushed our pickets with his skirmishers, but was driven back it is reported with loss. Our loss was 2 men killed, 2 mortally wounded, 1 slightly wounded, and 1 taken prisoner. We captured one prisoner from the enemy. Measures have been taken to provide cordage to mantlets for the guns now in battery on Smith's front. One man in Sedgwick's division last evening was severely wounded on picket and one killed the night before.

Very respectfully,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
April 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

General Smith is shelling the enemy out of his works.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

CHEESEMAN'S LANDING, *April 23, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Some order should be given which will enable me to have the use of the pontoons for landing the troops of my division. We can use profitably 100. Not more than eight or nine are here now. To be delivered below Cheeseman's Landing, with oars and anchors for all, and balks and chesses enough for twenty. My cavalry has not yet been able to land, so that it is impossible for me to send a messenger to headquarters at present.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Brigadier-General.

[11.]

NEW MARKET, *April 23, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 p. m. 24th.)

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

General Hatch reports that we have but eleven companies of cavalry and a very large extent of country to cover and observe. The Fifth New York Cavalry is at Strasburg waiting orders from the Department, and I deem it of the highest importance to our movement, which we hope will be active, that it should strengthen that arm of the service in Fifth Corps. We do not intend to lie still or wait, and want to move. Please present the subject to the Secretary.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS LEFT OF THE LINE,
April 24, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The following telegram has just been received from General Smith. What does the general commanding wish done? Please telegraph me at Smith's headquarters:

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding:

The Sixth Maine went down the creek this morning on a scout and discovered, about 1,000 paces below the works in front of us, a set of works stronger than these, though with no artillery mounted as yet. I ask instructions.

W. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT OF THE LINE,
April 24, 1862.

General SMITH:

Your telegram has been received. The general, with General McClellan, will visit your division this morning and instructions will then be given you.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Falmouth, April 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. KING,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have this morning received a communication from General McDowell, dated Aquia Creek, April 22, in which is the following: "I want King's Third Brigade between the Potomac and the Accokeek Creek on the railroad." That is all on the subject, and whether he wishes it, now that it is encamped, I cannot say. It would be best, of course, to obey the order. The department headquarters move to Hedgeman's house, about two miles and a half from Aquia Creek on the line of the railroad, temporarily, and will leave as soon as possible. A brigade of General McCall's division has been ordered forward. I received your communication of yesterday, containing the communication from the mayor of Fredericksburg, but as General McDowell was expected here hourly I did not reply to it. I now return the letter of the mayor and General Augur's, to be disposed of as you think best. I would suggest in connection with the subject that you cause all the boats on the ferries to be seized, as they may be useful in preparing any means of crossing the river which may be determined on hereafter. A negro who was in Fredericksburg yesterday reports that the enemy are moving away from the town all materials and things which may be useful to our army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Near Aquia Creek, April 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. KING,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The headquarters are temporarily established here. Learning that the Lacy house, at which his headquarters are located and in which some of his staff are now, has been occupied for the sick, Major-General McDowell directs me to inquire why this has been done, and he wishes it to be rectified at once if there are proper accommodations for the sick elsewhere. General McDowell instructs me to inform you that you may expect a number of canal boats up the Rappahannock to-morrow to be used in constructing a bridge, and he wishes them to be placed between the ordinary and railroad bridge and guarded very carefully. The general intends to be at Falmouth to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 26, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

I beg that no effort be spared to expedite the arrival of heavy guns and ammunition. They should be shipped in light-draft vessels, propellers if possible, and be sent direct to Ship Point instead of Fort Monroe. Delafield sent a number of mantlets to Belger for transportation here. Please hurry them forward. Scows drawing not over two feet would be very useful to us here. In spite of the rain and bad roads we are getting on very well, but I anxiously await more heavy guns.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 26, 1862.

General J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington:

Please hurry forward the 20 and 30 pounder Parrotts, as well as 10-inch mortars. We need them much. Some more 8-inch siege howitzers would be useful. We shall get the 13-inch mortars in battery to-morrow, I hope. Weather very bad, but all goes on well. Don't let us get out of ammunition when we are fairly started.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

WHEELING, *April 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Full report in to-night from Colonel Harris, giving results to date of combined expedition under Colonel Crook and himself, ordered by me, against guerrillas in Webster County. Cavalry under Lieutenant Lawson attacked by guerrillas when in advance on Thursday, April 16. After killing 5 and having 3 wounded, fell back on infantry under

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Captain Darnall. Next day advanced near scene of previous skirmish, and were fired on again. Skirmished for five miles, killing 12 guerrillas, one with a commission in his pocket from Governor Letcher to raise a guerrilla company. Met Colonel Crook's troops, sent from Summersville, at Addison, county of Webster. Turned over to them four prisoners. Town of Addison found deserted. Proved to be a guerrilla haunt, and burned seventeen houses in all. Captured some horses and cattle. Seventeen guerrillas killed in all; nineteen taken prisoners.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

NEW MARKET, *April 27, 1862.*
(Received 8.50 a. m. 28th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Nothing important to-day. I go to Harrisonburg this afternoon; return to-morrow. Any orders received here will be sent forward. General Frémont's dispatch was not inclosed in your last. On my return will forward plan of operations for this column. Weather fine to-day.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I regret to inform you that Generals Davidson and Graham are on sick report. The former received from General Keyes a leave of absence of fifteen days and the latter is in hospital at Warwick Court-House. I will send an order to General Davidson to remain at Fortress Monroe until he is able to resume his duty. I would be glad if brigadiers could be had to take these commands in the meantime, for it will not be safe to trust the command of brigades to the seniority of colonels. I have to report that I have visited the entire left to-day. I found three of the enemy's gun-boats in the river near the mouth of the Warwick, and they had thrown a number of shells, but without effect. The post at Young's Mill and house I have strengthened by placing a full regiment there. A skirmish took place between Hancock's brigade and the enemy's this morning. I will forward the report as soon as it is received.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, April 28, 1862. (Received 2.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I send up by to-day's boat seventeen prisoners taken by our troops in their advance on Fredericksburg. They are mostly of the Ninth

* See Vol. XI, Part I, p. 391.

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Virginia Cavalry. Some are from Mississippi and Alabama. I have ordered McCall and his Second Brigade over from Catlett's to Fredericksburg.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, April 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Secretary of War, the accompanying official copies of a general order made by Major-General Banks, commanding Department of Shenandoah, and a communication from Major-General Burnside, commanding Department of North Carolina. These papers are just received by me. The officers and soldiers who have rendered the services which have elicited this mention are detached from their regiments on signal duty, and are held upon this duty exposed to all the dangers of military service, with little chance of distinction and (unless there shall be legislation for the corps) none of promotion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer and Major, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Roanoke Island, March 5, 1862.

Maj. A. J. MYER,
Signal Officer, U. S. Army:

MAJOR: By direction of General Burnside, I have the honor to communicate to you his acknowledgment of the very efficient service rendered by the signal corps under Lieutenant Fricker. Their rapid and accurate method of transmitting dispatches was found of great advantage, and available when no other means could have been used.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[9.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH,
New Market, Va., April 21, 1862.

* * * * * * *

The officers and men of the signal corps (Lieut. W. W. Rowley, Company F, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, commanding), by their diligence, bravery, and success, have given proof of the perfect adaptation of their system of signals to every condition and position of the army. On the field of battle, in the thickest of the fight, they have transmitted orders with the utmost rapidity and unerring accuracy. In the pursuit of the enemy, foremost in the advance, they have kept our communication open on every side by a mobilized telegraph, which shifted its position and renewed its capacity for the transmission of intelligence with the momentary change of events. It is but just to

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officers and men to announce the entire success of their labors, and the satisfactory discharge of the very important duties assigned them.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks:

R. MORRIS COPELAND,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

APRIL 29, 1862.

General MARCY,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

General Smith reports that the water in creek is falling rapidly and that he expects to be attacked at daybreak. He is preparing for it, and I have ordered a brigade from Richardson's division to support him. I will also have a brigade of Sedgwick's division in readiness.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

(Copy to General Keyes.)
[11.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
April 29, 1862.

General KEYES,
Fourth Corps d'Armée:

It is said the enemy has abandoned his works in front of General Smith. Keep a sharp lookout for him on the left.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

APRIL 29, 1862.

General RICHARDSON:

Advance a brigade immediately to support General Smith, who expects to be attacked at daybreak.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

APRIL 29, 1862.

General RICHARDSON:

From a dispatch just now received from General Smith I wish you to have the four regiments in readiness to move to the front, but they will not march till further orders.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 29, 1862.

General RICHARDSON:

The general commanding directs me to say that the re-enforcements ordered will not be needed and you can resume your usual duties.

J. H. TAYLOR,
[11.] *Chief of Staff and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, April 29, 1862.*

Brigade Surg. John T. Carpenter will repair to Wheeling and relieve Brigade Surg. George Suckley in the duties of medical purveyor. Brigade Surg. George Suckley is assigned to duty on the staff of the commanding general and will report accordingly.

By command of Major-General Frémont:

HENRY THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, April 29, 1862.*

I. Pursuant to directions of this date, from the Secretary of War, Asst. Surg. J. Letterman is relieved from duty as medical director of this department, and will report in person without delay to the Surgeon-General at Washington City, D. C.

II. Brigade Surg. George Suckley will act temporarily as medical director until relieved by Surg. L. H. Holden, who is ordered to replace Assistant Surgeon Letterman.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

HENRY THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

YORKTOWN, *April 30, 1862.*
(Received Trenches between Redoubt A and Battery 5, 12.30 a. m., May 1, 1862.)

Colonel LANSING:

Man your redoubts and parallels; push forward men to watch the motions of the enemy; have the guns in Batteries 5 and 3 and Redoubt A ready to open in case of attack. I think the object is to cause us to unmask the batteries. I will have field artillery in your rear. Man your parapets and keep the men cool, and you need fear nothing. I have asked for two field batteries and two regiments to be posted in your rear near my old headquarters as a reserve. Unless the enemy advances in force I don't want the Batteries 5 and 2 to open. It is only to compel us to show what we are about that he is now working. Keep your men cool—don't let them be stampeded. If anything be done it will be just at daybreak, when the new guards will be there. Any other party coming out will be small, to draw fire that they may fire at you with artillery. Bring this in with you to-morrow.

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General.

[11.]

FREDERICKSBURG, *April 30, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ORD,
Catlett's Station:

Move with your brigade and the artillery and cavalry belonging to McCall's division to this place without delay. Start in the morning (Thursday, May 1), and acknowledge the receipt of this by telegraph.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 30, 1862—5.35 p. m.

General GEARY:

You will continue with the force under your command on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad to guard its reconstruction and protect it until further orders from this Department, detailing a sufficient force to guard it from Manassas Junction. You will also send back to General McDowell the squadron of cavalry sent as a guard a few days ago to General Banks' wagon train. Daily reports from your command to this Department by telegraph are also requested.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, May 1, 1862—9.30 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.:*

I asked for the Parrott guns from Washington for the reason that some expected had been two weeks nearly on the way, and could not be heard from. They arrived last night. My arrangements had been made for them, and I thought time might be saved by getting others from Washington. My object was to hasten, not procrastinate. All is being done that human labor can accomplish.*

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 1, 1862.

General KEYES:

I am informed from the headquarters of the army that there are indications of the enemy's attempting something on the right to-night or early in the morning. This may be a feint to cover an attack on the left. Be particularly vigilant.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *May 1, 1862.*

General RICHARDSON:

Orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac require that you be ready to move an hour before daylight. Have your whole command under arms and in readiness to move at 3 a. m. and await orders.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH,
Military Governor, &c., Washington, D. C.:

General McCall tells me his troops still guard the railroad, even as far back as Alexandria, and guard the bridges over Bull Run near

* This in reply to Lincoln's dispatch of May 1, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 130.

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Manassas Junction. I have ordered all of McCall's division to this point. I wish you to take the necessary measures to relieve to-day, if possible, or as soon as you possibly can, any of his force now on or near the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, or on the Manassas Gap Railroad, or near Manassas Junction, directing it as soon as relieved to repair here by the most expeditious route; and that until other arrangements can be made, as I hope they may, by which General Banks shall have a portion of this duty to perform, you will give all orders and make such disposition as may be necessary for the service on the lines of railroad coming into Alexandria. Please ask the Secretary to show you my dispatch to him of last night.*

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE BRIGADE,
Near Rectortown, Va., May 1, 1862. (Received 8.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of yesterday received late last night. I have the honor to report that the railroad has been in complete running order since the 29th. Five trains carried stores to Front Royal yesterday. Telegraphic communication is also complete. My command is guarding thirty-two miles of the road. There are numerous bands of guerrillas between here and headwaters of the Rappahannock, and for the safety of the road it is necessary for my command to concentrate in the western section, the mountains of which are infested by organized bands of guerrillas. I can there effect measures for the subsequent safety of our railroad operations. It will be necessary for one regiment to guard the eastern portion in addition to the companies posted west of Manassas, four companies at Salem, three at Rectortown, and three at Piedmont. I have telegraphed to General McCall to supply them. My command can take care of the rest effectually. The cavalry guard to General Banks' wagon train has not reported to me, nor am I cognizant of their whereabouts.

With high regard,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

[12.]

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *May 1, 1862.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Arrived here at 11.30 last night, within the twelve hours you gave me, having been nearly five hours on the railroad. Will get information of troops, country, &c., and send full report as soon as possible.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

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*See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 117.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1862—10.20 a. m.
(Via train from Manassas 3d.)

Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY,
Commanding, Rectortown, Va., near Piedmont:

The telegraph line between here and Winchester by the way of Harper's Ferry is down. It is therefore important that communication with Generals Banks and Shields should immediately be established by the way of Manassas and Strasburg. You will at once establish a line of mounted couriers between Front Royal and Strasburg to carry messages every four hours, leaving the respective places alternately every two hours. You will also establish at Front Royal a telegraph office, to be kept constantly open night and day until the line is completed through to Strasburg.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Scott, May 2, 1862—10 p. m.

General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Cheeseman's Landing:

Have your division ready to move to the front to-morrow. Come up in the morning with a staff officer to select a camp, probably near the Methodist Church. Dine with me at 3 o'clock to-morrow to meet Captain Smith of the Navy. Do not move your division until you see me, but have it ready to move when you so order it. Would you like Patterson for a brigadier?

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, May 2, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Flag-Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Hampton Roads:

It is probable that I will be able to open a very heavy fire on Monday morning—certainly by Tuesday morning. I think the gun-boats can pass the batteries any dark night. They certainly can after a day's firing on our part. I have proposed to Captain Smith that he shall run by the night after we open. Rodgers will, I suppose, be available for the same purpose. I think the effect of such a movement will be to enable me to gain possession of Yorktown on the second or third day. Can you spare for this decisive attack some more vessels? It is all-important to make this blow a sure one.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, May 2, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS,
U. S. Ship Galena, Hampton Roads:

I think we will be ready for you on Monday, or at latest Tuesday night. Will it be possible for you to run up here to-morrow or Sunday

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for an hour or two to arrange final movements? I think your vessel should not make its appearance here by daylight, but arrive after dark and run through before daybreak. With the aid of the navy, I think a glorious success awaits us.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

MAY 2, 1862.

General KEYES:

Have your troops on the left well in hand to-night and be prepared to concentrate a large force suddenly if it should be necessary.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

MAY 2, 1862.

General SMITH:

There are indications of an attack on our right this morning. It may be a feint to cover some movement on our left. Look out.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 2, 1862.

General RICHARDSON:

You can dismiss your command, but hold it in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

WHEELING, VA., *May 2, 1862.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Cox reports that the advance guard of the army under Colonel Scammon, in the Stone River Valley, had a skirmish with about 300 rebels at Blue Stone Creek, a fork of the river, yesterday 6 a. m.* Considerable number wounded and killed. We lost 1 man killed and about 20 slightly wounded. The rebels were completely routed and fled. Scouting party from Forty-seventh Ohio, on Lewisburg road, took 4 prisoners.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
[12.] *Major-General.*

CAMP NO. 5, *Princeton, May 2, 1862—7.30 a. m.*

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: Your strictures on the expedition under Lieutenant Botsford are very severe.† I wrote you my account of it hastily during a

* See Vol. XII, Part I, p. 449.
† See Scammon to Cox, May 1, Vol. XII, Part I, p. 449.

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momentary delay of the column, and am perhaps blamable for sending to you anything so imperfect as to lead to such misapprehension. I was however, compelled to write such an account or none at all. I trusted to your favorable judgment of what was done, rather than to the fullness and accuracy of what I was writing. I thought that a most meritorious thing in all respects had been done, and did not imagine that it could be so stated as to give you such a view of it as you have taken. You seem to think that the expedition was an improper one and that Lieutenant Botsford or his men must have been guilty of great negligence. I think the expedition was strictly according to the spirit and letter of instruction given by both you and General Frémont, and that no blame ought to attach to any one for the manner of it in any particular. I knew by reliable information, which turned out to be perfectly true, that Captain Foley and his notorious gang of bushwhackers were camped within sixteen or eighteen miles of the camp at Shady Springs where I was stationed; that Foley's force was from thirty to sixty men, and that the only way of catching him was by surprising his camp at night or early daylight. I sent Lieutenant Botsford with about seventy-five men of Company C, aided by Sergeant Abbott and his scouts, six in number, to do this service. I was satisfied that the enemy had no force worth naming nearer than Princeton, and at Princeton their force was small—probably not over 200 or 300. All this information has turned out to be correct. Lieutenant Botsford left camp at 9 p. m. April 29 and reached Foley's about daylight. He found the nest warm, but the bird had flown. I can find no blame in this. He was compelled to move slowly in a strange country at night. A scout could easily give the required warning without fault on our part. On the 30th Lieutenant Botsford scouted the country for the bushwhackers; camped in a house very defensible, within from four to six miles of where he knew I was to camp with the regiment. In the meantime Colonel Fitz Hugh or Fitzhugh had marched with the whole force at Princeton, fourteen companies of Jenifer's cavalry, dismounted, numbering over 200, to aid Foley. This was done on the morning of the 30th, and on that evening Foley, with bushwhackers and militia to the number of 75 or 100, joined Fitzhugh. During the night they got as near as they could to Lieutenant Botsford without alarming his pickets—not near enough to do any mischief. In the morning Lieutenant Botsford prepared to return to camp. He drew in his pickets, formed his line, and then for the first time the enemy came within gunshot. Botsford's men in line of battle in front of a log-house saw the enemy approaching; a volley was fired on each side, when Lieutenant Botsford, finding the strength of the attack, took shelter in the house and fired with such spirit and accuracy as to drive the enemy out of gunshot, leaving his dead and four of his wounded on the field, all of whom were taken possession of by Lieutenant Botsford's men immediately, besides four wounded prisoners who did not run far enough before hiding. This attack was in no blamable sense "a surprise." It found Lieutenant Botsford perfectly prepared for it. You seem to think there was nothing gained by this affair; that it is a "disaster," and "we lost twenty men." Surely I could have said nothing to warrant this. Of the twenty wounded, over two-thirds were able and desired to march to Princeton with us. Our loss was 1 killed and 2 dangerously wounded, perhaps mortally, and 2, possibly 3, others disabled—perhaps not more than 1. The enemy's loss was thirteen dead and disabled that "we got." Captain Foley was disabled,

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and we know of four others in like condition, and I know not how many slightly wounded. This is not a disaster, but a fight of a sort which crushes the rebellion. You speak of Company C as advancing beyond "supporting distance." We heard the firing, and if the enemy had been stubborn should have been in good time to help drive him off. He reported here that our advance did in fact drive him off. If this is not supporting distance, parties cannot leave camp without violating an important rule. Lieutenant Botsford had retreated to within four miles of us. Upon the whole, I think the affair deserves commendation rather than censure, and I take blame to myself for writing to you a note under circumstances which precluded a full statement—such a statement as would have prevented such misapprehension as I think you are under.

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

[12.]

CAMP NO. 5, *Princeton, May 2, 1862.*

Col. E. P. SCAMMON:

SIR: Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton, with the cavalry, reached here by Giles road about dark. He left the direct road to Princeton at Spanishburg and took the Bluff road, which strikes the road from Giles to Princeton. We found it impolitic to send the cavalry to the Tazewell or Wytheville road, at least in time, and they went to the Giles road, hoping to catch the enemy retreating on that road. The enemy took the Wytheville road to Rocky Gap and escaped. The cavalry, on entering the Giles road, found a great number of fresh tracks leading to Princeton. Hastening on they came suddenly on the Forty-fifth Virginia, coming to the relief of Princeton. As soon as the cavalry came in sight there was a skedaddling of the chivalry for the hills, and a scattering of knapsacks very creditable to their capacity to appreciate danger. There was a good deal of hurried firing at long range, but nobody hurt on our side and perhaps none on the other. The regiment seemed to number 200 or 300. We suppose they will not be seen again in our vicinity, but we shall be vigilant. This is a most capital point to assemble a brigade; the best camping for an army I have seen in Western Virginia. Stabling enough is left for all needful purposes, two or three fine dwellings for headquarters, and smaller houses in sufficient numbers for storage. The large buildings were nearly all burned, all the brick buildings included. Churches all gone and public buildings of all sorts. Meat, sheep, cattle, hogs, in sufficient quantities to keep starvation from the door. If you will send salt we shall be able to live through the bad roads. Forage I know nothing of. There must be some. Our couriers were fired on at Blue Stone. They report Foley's gang is scattered along the road. There should be a strong force at Flat Top under an enterprising man like Colonel Jones. The country we passed over yesterday is the most dangerous I have seen; at least twelve miles of the twenty-two need skirmishing. If quartermasters are energetic there ought to be no scarcity here. The road can't get worse than it was yesterday, and our trains kept up to a fast moving column nearly all the way. The Twenty-third marched beautifully. A steady rain, thick, slippery mud, and twenty-two miles of traveling they did closed up well without grumbling, including wading Blue Stone waist deep.

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The section of the battery behaved well. I have already praised the cavalry. You see how I am compelled to write; a sentence and an interruption. You will excuse the result. I am very glad the telegraph is coming; we shall need it. I have just heard that the train and one piece of artillery was in rear of the point where our cavalry came on the Forty-fifth. I would be glad to pursue them, but am bound to obey instructions in good faith. Rest easy on that point. The men are praying that they may be encouraged yet to come to us.

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

P. S.—Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton will act as provost-marshal. He is admirably fitted for it and is pleased to act.

[12.]

CAMP NO. 5, *Princeton, May 2, 1862—4.30 p. m.*

Col. E. P. SCAMMON:

SIR: Company B and A Company of cavalry scouted the road toward Wytheville several miles to-day. They report the enemy all gone to Rocky Gap. None, bushwhackers or others, anywhere in the direction near here. Numbers of militia who were in service here yesterday are reported escaped to their homes, and willing to take the oath of allegiance and surrender their arms. A cavalry company scouted the road toward Giles. They report the Forty-fifth retreated in great haste to Giles, saying they found Princeton just occupied by 2,000 cavalry and 8,000 infantry. Their panic on falling in with Colonel Paxton's cavalry was even more complete than was supposed. They left knapsacks, blankets, and baggage. They had marched over twenty miles yesterday to get here and were worn out. There was a mistake as to the enemy firing on our couriers. No bushwhackers have been seen between here and Flat Top since we passed. Three parties have passed the entire distance since baggage trains. Negro servants of officers straggling along alone, &c., and nobody disturbed by the enemy. The couriers rode past picket-post of one of my scouting parties, refusing to halt, and were therefore fired upon. Captain Gilmore is here with his company. Lieutenant Cooper and property left at Shady Springs is here. Forage is turning up in small quantities in a place, but amounts to an important item in the aggregate. Fifteen head of cattle have been gathered up. There are sheep and hogs of some value. Only twelve men reported excused from duty out of the 700. Twenty-third men who came up, Company C, I left behind to look after their wounded. They will come up to-morrow. Rupel G. French will perhaps be crippled for life, probably die. Can't he be put in the position of a soldier enlisted or something to get his family the pension land, &c.? What can be done? He was a scout in our uniform on duty at the time of receiving his wound. If the present indications can be relied on, this region will soon return to its allegiance. If nothing new transpires, will not one dispatch each day be sufficient hereafter, with the understanding that on any important event occurring a messenger will be sent?

R. B. HAYES,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
New Market, May 3, 1862. (Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary:

Your welcome order of the 2d instant just received.* I will prepare to move with my division at a moment's warning. Could I not have the Maryland cavalry with me?

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE BRIGADE,
Near Rectortown, Va., May 3, 1862—3 p. m.
(Received 6.40 p. m. 4th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch of yesterday relative to forwarding dispatches to General Banks and others was received at 3 p. m. to-day. I have already forwarded the dispatches and made arrangements as meet the requirements of your order. I have no change in the affairs of the road to report. Guerrillas continue to hang around us. I have not been advised of any troops to occupy the posts at Salem, Rectortown, and Piedmont. I consider it very important that they be sent forward without delay, that I may take charge of the western portion of the road, which is hourly threatened by considerable numbers of guerrilla cavalry, who might in one hour make the road useless for several days.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Scott, May 4, 1862.

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Fort Monroe:

If it appears that West Point is not strongly held I would suggest pushing the Galena and some gun-boats up the James River.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Monroe, May 4, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Yorktown:

Brigadier-General Mansfield reports that three men from a steamer he burned this morning, loaded with coal for Norfolk, inform him that the rebels have removed the heavy guns from Mulberry Island and from Jamestown, and are abandoning those points. It would seem that the bird has flown.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[11.]

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*See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 125.

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U. S. FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA,
Hampton Roads, Va., May 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac, &c., Near Yorktown, Va.:

With my whole heart I do most cordially congratulate you on your brilliant and important achievement. The gun-boats shall accompany you up York River.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1862.

General FRANKLIN:

The general commanding desires you to get around to Yorktown this evening, if possible. Every hour is important.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
On Board Steamer Mystic, May 4, 1862.

The division will re-embark on board the transports at once. The artillery will go on board the boats prepared for it.

By order of Brigadier-General Franklin:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river and represented himself as Jeff. Davis' coachman, and from my examination of him I am satisfied he was so. He reports scraps of conversation overheard by him while driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in the carriage, and between Mr. Davis and those who came to see him. Mr. Davis and General J. E. Johnston had some heated discussion about the latter's retreat from Manassas; Mr. Davis disapproving of it and ordering a stand to be made at Gordonsville, which Johnston declined to do, and offered to resign, and was even indisposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. Davis said she thought this very bad in him to be unwilling to go and help General Magruder. The coachman overheard the conversation between Johnston and Davis' wife, the former saying if he had not left Manassas when he did that McClellan would have come out against him and cut him all to pieces. Mrs. Davis read an article in the Richmond Examiner to her husband, saying that it was part of the Yankees' plans that Generals Banks and McDowell were to form a junction in Louisa or Caroline Counties and move down on Richmond. Davis remarked that he thought that was so, but that his generals would take care of them. On the same subject he overheard a conversation between Davis and Doctor Gwin, former U. S. Senator from California. Davis said that he had sent General J. R. Anderson from

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North Carolina to resist the march of the Federals from Fredericksburg and to delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was likely to be unsuccessful he would have time to extricate his army from the Peninsula and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia; that otherwise they would all be caught. The coachman represents that Mrs. Davis said the Confederacy was about played out; that if New Orleans was really taken she had no longer any interest in the matter, as all she had was there; that it was a great pity they had ever attempted to heed Virginia and the other non-cotton-growing States; that she said to Mrs. D. R. Jones, daughter of Col. James Taylor, U. S. commissary-general of subsistence, and who was very anxious to get to Washington, where she has one of her children, not to give herself any trouble, but only to stay where she was, and when the Yankees came into Richmond she could go. He says Mr. and Mrs. Davis have all their books, clothing, and pictures packed up ready to move off; that there is much outspoken Union feeling in Richmond; that, having been waiter in a hotel, he knows all the Union men of the place, and that the Yankees are looked for with much pleasure, more by the whites than even by the colored people. The Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided. Mrs. Davis herself was refused when she offered a ten-dollar Confederate note, which she did in payment for something purchased for Mrs. Brown. Many of the Richmond people wish the Union troops to come, as they are half starved out. The bank and Government property are all packed up for Danville, N. C. [Va.] General Johnston did not think they would succeed at Yorktown. Overheard officers say if they failed at Yorktown and New Orleans they would leave Virginia.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
New Market, May 4, 1862. (Received 7 a. m. 5th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this date in reference to the evacuation of Yorktown received. I have all along apprehended this before we could close round the enemy and cut off his communications. I feel very anxious to know in what direction he is likely to retire.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *May 4, 1862—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Dispatch announcing evacuation of Yorktown received. Sent strong cavalry reconnaissance to cross Rappahannock and proceed rapidly and secretly toward Culpeper Court-House to obtain information concerning movements and position of enemy, &c. Gave detailed instructions respecting proper degree of caution and prudence. If opportunity offers, I want to pick any tempting force sufficiently near, and at the same time want to know whether they may have similar intentions respecting myself. The force at Catlett's being removed, leaves me far

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enough in advance to make either course practicable under favorable circumstances. I will not be caught napping.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 4, 1862.

General ROSECRANS,
Winchester:

The rebels evacuated Yorktown last night. Demonstrations are being made toward Banks and may also be directed toward McDowell.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 4, 1862.

JOHN TUCKER, Esq.,
Fortress Monroe:

Please detain, until further order, all the transportation that may be at Fortress Monroe, Shipping Point, or elsewhere in that vicinity, and report how much transportation there is fit for a movement upon Charleston, S. C., and how much there is fit for any other purpose. Give this instant attention.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 4, 1862.

Col. H. HAUPT,
Potomac Creek:

I congratulate you on the success of your first essay. Your foresight, energy, and general good management will insure continued success. The news of the evacuation of Yorktown without either fight or bombardment is confirmed. The evacuation was completed last night, but had been going on for some days, it is reported. Nothing new from the West.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[12.]

CAMP NO. 5, *Princeton, May 4, 1862—1 a. m.*

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: At this time I have received no communication from you written after you heard of the capture of this point. I shall hold this until 10 o'clock if I do not sooner hear from you. I send inclosed a list of Captain Foley's men, the "Flat Top Copperheads," taken from the pocket of one killed by Lieutenant Botsford's men.* You have the precious document, with spelling, &c. It should be copied for all who are likely to catch any of the scamps. Foragers yesterday found considerable quantities of well-cured bacon and fresh meat. With new grass coming

* List omitted.

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on and this meat an enterprising army is not going to starve. This move was not made a day too soon. A further advance while the panic prevails is a plain duty, and I doubt not you will order it as soon as you arrive. Company C will be very anxious to come here to be ready to go forward with us. If a guard is required when you reach them, for their wounded, I suggest that you order a detail of, say, two men from each company or regiment to do that duty, and thus relieve the company. Two citizens of Kanawha County fled here with their slaves soon after our forces entered the valley—Colonels Ward and Blain, or some such name. They hesitated about taking the oath to support Governor Peirpoint's government. They will take the oath to the United States. This simply means secession. One of them got a pass from General Cox, dated December 17. I think these wealthy scoundrels ought to be treated with the same severity as other rebels. They want food for their slaves. We have none to spare to such men. Colonel P[axton] will perhaps pass them to you. If you allow Quartermaster Gardner to furnish them, let them pay sutler's prices, the same as our soldiers do. If I hear that you put them in the guard tent I shall be pleased. They may not leave here until you come. I have stricken Rev. Amos Wilson's name from the rolls. If he sends his resignation, all well; if not, the order will be published if you approve. I inclose Major Comly's remarks on the Foley list.*

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

[12.]

FORT MONROE, *May 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I have no reply to my telegram about transports, but the quartermaster here has just received directions from General Van Vliet to send all the transports he may have to Yorktown, which indicates that they cannot release any they had on Saturday. The sea steamers Ocean Queen and Daniel Webster were at Cheeseman's Landing on Saturday, and I think they can be had for your purpose. No news except that you receive from other sources. I will telegraph by the early boat to-morrow.

JOHN TUCKER,

[11.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

FORT MONROE, *May 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received at 12.30 o'clock. There are no transports here except those watching the Merrimac and small steamers engaged in regular service. On Saturday there were a large number of steamers and schooners at Cheeseman's Landing, but General McClellan would not then release any of them. I have telegraphed to know where they are, and how many, and which can be placed at my command, and expect to inform you by the boat that leaves here at 4 p. m.

JOHN TUCKER,

[11.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

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* Omitted.

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MAY 5, 1862.

General MARCY, or
General FRANKLIN:

A contraband servant in the Twentieth Georgia confirms in a remarkable manner the story of Jackson and the attack. He says also that eight regiments went to re-enforce Jackson last night at Hanover Junction. He goes to General Andrew Porter.

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

General FRANKLIN:

Come over if you can this morning to look at my lines.

[11.] WM. F. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH,
Military Governor of Washington:

Being placed under my orders, I have directed Colonel Geary to report the strength and position of his command to you, and I will thank you to give him such orders as may be necessary for the protection of the railroad from Manassas west. The regiments at Aquia Creek will constitute a brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Ricketts, who has been ordered to repair without delay to Aquia Creek to organize it.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, May 5, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The limits of the Railroad District, as defined in General Orders, No. 6, current series, are so extended as to embrace all that part of Hampshire and Hardy Counties lying within the Mountain Department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Frémont:

HENRY THRALL,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CAMP NO. 5, *Princeton, May 5, 1862—8 a. m.*

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: There will be no difficulty in turning the enemy's position at the Narrows of New River. There are paths or open woods accessible to infantry leading across the mountains to the right of the Narrows into the valley of Wolf Creek, thence by good roads to the mouth of Wolf Creek four to six miles from Giles Court-House, and in the rear of the Narrows. This you will understand by looking at any map of this region. Guides can be procured who will undertake to pilot us across, a circuit of perhaps ten or twelve miles. I doubt whether the enemy will attempt to hold the Narrows. Their force was the Forty-fifth Regiment and about 800 militia of Giles, Montgomery, and ——

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Counties. The Forty-fifth has a large part of it scattered over toward the Wytheville road, a part missing, and the remnant, at the Narrows, will run on the first excuse. The force now here can take the Narrows on your order in forty-eight hours. They are said to have some artillery, three to six pieces. I have sent reliable scouts to try to get accurate information. A rebel captain of the Forty-fifth said, "No man could stand the yelling of the Yankees, especially as they fired so fast." Twenty wagons, provisions, and Company B, Thirtieth, arrived at 2 p. m. They report the roads hence to Raleigh very good and improving. The trouble is from Raleigh to Gauley. Captains Hunter and Lovejoy have arrived. They report Captain Foley died of his wounds. This will be a death blow to the "Copperheads." All the people tell us that we need apprehend no bushwhacking this side of that gang, either here or in front of us. I am much gratified with the order and messages you send. I know I have not given you as full and explicit report of things as would have been desirable, but when actually engaged in an enterprise, I am so occupied in trying to do the best thing that I cannot write satisfactorily. I think in this matter every important thing was right, save possibly one, which I will explain when we meet. We can get here and in the country in front considerable meat—some cured, but mostly fresh. In sending forward provision trains this can to some extent be considered. More salt, less meat, can be sent. Will you dispatch General Cox that our long-range muskets are much needed in the present service. Our experience the last few days satisfies every one that a man who can kill at 400 yards is worth three or four men with common muskets. The quartermaster will never send them unless General Cox orders it. It rained during the night and is cloudy this morning. I think we shall not have another "smart spell of falling weather," however. In the house intended for your headquarters are ten or fifteen rooms of all sorts, some chairs and tables, but no bedding; a good kitchen cooking stove, two negro women, and all appendages. Thomas will be able to make it a good establishment in a few hours for everybody you want, and a vacant room for hospitality. If, however, you prefer something smaller, there are three or four others that will do as well, and the house in question can be a hospital, if needed. No sick here now. You must have your bedding with you when you arrive, if possible.

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. Detachment.

[12.]

CAMP NO. 5, *Princeton, May 5, 1862.*

Colonel SCAMMON:

SIR: This whole region is completely conquered; rapid movement is all that is needed to take possession of the railroad and several good counties without opposition. Militiamen are coming in glad to take the oath and get home to work crops. A part of Jenifer's force retreated through Tazewell, abandoning Jeffersonville, and, it is reported, burning it. Humphrey Marshall is reported on the railroad and near or at Wytheville. The Forty-fifth retreated on Giles, abandoning the Narrows, leaving the place deserted. These are the reports, not perfectly reliable, but I am inclined to credit them. At the Rocky Gap many muskets were even burned, the militiamen thinking it safer to return home unarmed. There is a report from Tazewell that a battalion of cavalry is approaching through Logan and McDowell, the other part of the

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Second Virginia. If so they will meet with no opposition worth naming. It is about certain that the enemy had but one cannon at the Narrows. All I give you is rumor or the nature of rumor, except the conduct and disposition of the new militia. I have that from their own lips. An active command can push to the railroad, taking coffee, salt, and sugar, and subsist itself long enough to get the railroad from Newberne 100 miles west. I speak of the future in the way of suggestion, that your thoughts may turn toward planning enterprises before the scare subsides. The rations I speak of because we ought to have a large supply of some things, counting upon the country for the others. Colonel Little will send us reports perfectly reliable as to the Narrows to-morrow. I hear a report that the enemy, the Forty-fifth, did not stop at Giles but kept on toward Newberne. I give these reports as showing the drift of feeling in this country and hints at truth rather than truth itself.

MONDAY NIGHT.

I have now reliable information of the enemy. I think it differs in many respects from rumors mentioned in the foregoing. The Forty-fifth Regiment during Friday and Saturday straggled back to its camp at the mouth of Wolf Creek, a short distance above the Narrows. About four-fifths of the force got back foot sore, without hats, coats, or knapsacks, and arms in many cases. In the course of Friday and Saturday a considerable part, perhaps half, of the cavalry we drove from here reached the same point, mouth of Wolf Creek, having passed through Rocky Gap and thence taken the Wolf Creek and Tazewell road easterly. On Saturday evening they were preparing to leave camp, the Forty-fifth to go to Rocky Gap, whither they had just been ordered, and the cavalry and the few militia were to go with them as far as Dublin or go west to the salt-works in Washington and Wythe Counties. They all expected to be gone from Wolf Creek and the Narrows during Sunday. There would be no fighting the Yankees this side of Dublin, possibly at Dublin a fight. The militia of Wythe, Grayson, and Carroll, 700 strong, are the force at Wytheville. At Abingdon 1,000 Floyd's men. In Russell County Humphrey Marshall is still reported with 3,000 men, badly armed and worse disciplined. The great salt-works (King's) work 400, ten furnaces, and turn out 1,700 bushels every twenty-four hours. No armed force there. All this from contrabands and substantially correct. Later.—Seven more contrabands just in. They report that on Sunday the Forty-fifth and other forces, except about thirty guards of baggage, left the vicinity of the Narrows, arriving at Giles Court-House Sunday afternoon on the way to Dublin Depot; that from there they expected to go west to Abingdon. The contrabands passed the Narrows; only a small guard was there with a few tents and wagons. No cannon were left there. I do not doubt the general truthfulness of the story. It confirms the former. The inclosed letters* perhaps contain something that ought to be known to General Frémont; if so you can extract a fact or two to telegraph. They were got from the last mail sent here by the rebels. The carrier stopped seven miles south of here, and the mail picked up there. I wish to send three companies or so to the Narrows immediately to see if we can catch the guard and baggage left behind. If you approve send me word back immediately and I will start the expedition in the morning.

R. B. HAYES,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

[12.]

* Not found.

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CAMP NO. 5, *May 5, 1862—Latest.*

Colonel SCAMMON:

COLONEL: Two more contrabands. We can surely get the baggage in six hours, eighteen miles, without difficulty. Do send the order.

R. B. HAYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[12.]

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1862.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster:

What is McDowell doing with so many boats in the Rappahannock? Can't some of them be ordered here and to Perryville? We are moving troops by water to West Point, and want everything we can obtain. Besides, we have now 2,500 sick and wounded soldiers to be sent by water to hospitals. We have had a pretty severe fight and whipped the enemy handsomely. Hancock's brigade acted splendidly. Our cavalry used their sabers.

S. VAN VLIET,
Brigadier-General.

[11.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS PORTER'S DIVISION,
Camp Winfield Scott, Va., May 6, 1862.

In compliance with orders from General McClellan this division will embark as soon as transportation arrives. Part of the transportation will arrive to-morrow, when a portion of the command will embark. Commanders will see that their commands are supplied with four days' rations and four days' forage for their animals dating from the day of embarkation. The order designating the manner in which the troops will embark will be issued to-morrow.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD, &c.:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date respecting the rebel camp opposite yours has been submitted to the general, who directs me to say that he does not desire you to take any measures for driving them from the position which they occupy, it being the one that the general wishes them to be in, but content yourself with keeping your command in a safe position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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FORT MONROE, *May 6, 1862.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

No transports can be spared from Yorktown for at least two days. There is no news that you do not get from other sources.

JOHN TUCKER,
[11.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

NEW MARKET, *May 6, 1862.*
(Received 8.10 a. m. 7th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

There is nothing new to report. The enemy continue in large force at Swift Run Gap and below Harrisonburg. The position of our troops remains the same as last report.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GILES COURT-HOUSE, *May 6, 1862.*

Colonel HAYES:

Arrived here and took the place completely by surprise. No house burnt. Citizens all here. Large amount of commissary stores. Teams were engaged in hauling them away when we came. We have captured 1 major, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 15 or 20 other prisoners. Completely successful so far, but need re-enforcements immediately, as the enemy is only ten miles distant with a considerable force. Send us some of the mounted rifles until you can come.

In great haste,

J. M. COMLY,
Major Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

P. S.—I have just ordered Captain Hunter forward to this place.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, of King's division (Cutler's), and will report to Brigadier-General King for duty.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date, reporting the march of several of the enemy's regiments up the river, has been submitted to the general commanding, who directs me to say in reply that he is much surprised at your suggestion to meet what he does not regard as an emergency, even if what you report is a fact. With a large river in

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front of you, and the means of moving most promptly should you be pressed, no supports can possibly be required. He counsels you to perform well the part of a cavalry officer, and if the danger be as imminent as you suppose, keep half of your command ready saddled, and attack any force which may be directed against you. The general regards you as an officer in charge of an outpost and expects you to perform all the duties of one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

CAMP NO. 6, *Giles, May 7, 1862—6.30 o'clock.*

Colonel SCAMMON:

SIR: We arrived here after a pretty severe march of twenty-eight miles. We know really very little of the enemy. It is reported the Jenifer cavalry is at Newberne, the Forty-fifth at Cloyd's Mountain, thirteen miles distant, also the Thirty-third. We are without artillery and perhaps you would do well to send us some. We are told that the enemy are informed of our strength and of the large amount of property of theirs in our hands. There is no reason other than this fact for apprehending an attack. The current rumor is that they intend fortifying Cloyd's Mountain. You can judge from these facts what is required. My opinion is we are perfectly safe. The property is very valuable, especially for us here. It is worth here not less than $5,000.

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Regiment, Commanding.

P. S.—General Heth is nowhere near here.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Aquia Creek:

The Ninetieth Pennsylvania and Twenty-sixth New York will march to this place to-morrow. Captain Tillson's battery, at Belle Plain, will also be moved to this place. Send the telegraphic order which goes to him this evening to Belle Plain this evening or to-morrow morning. Report the means of transportation these regiments have.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 8, 1862—10.15 a. m.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY,
Rectortown, Va.:

Report daily to this Department; also to General McDowell, from whom you must take your instructions.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[12.]

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CATLETT'S, *May 8, 1862.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Dispatch received.* Had just sent reconnaissance to strike Rappahannock, half way between railroad bridge and Fredericksburg. Will keep sharp lookout. Would like to have detachment of convenient size wander into my neighborhood.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 8, 1862—10.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF:

Secretary absent. Glad to find you alive and in motion. General Johnston has evacuated Williamsburg, but not ascertained where he will make next stand. McClellan at Williamsburg.

P. H. WATSON,
[12.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

NEW MARKET, *May 8, 1862.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

Our loss in the skirmish reported to the Secretary yesterday east of the mountains was 3 killed, 6 wounded, and 10 missing, of the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

NEW MARKET, *May 8, 1862.*

Colonel MILES,
Commanding Railroad Brigade:

Orders lately received make it necessary for us to concentrate every available soldier in this vicinity and toward Rappahannock. Will you send half the Tenth Maine Regiment and a good officer to Winchester to act as guards and provost-marshal, thereby relieving Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which are wanted as soon as they can be got here. Your men shall be relieved in ten days, if you require it. This case is urgent. Answer.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Near New Market, May 8, 1862—4.30 p. m. (Received 11.20 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received.* There is a rumor here that Jackson has been strongly re-enforced at Port Republic. Our cavalry have been

* See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 142.

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as far as Harrisonburg to-day without seeing any indications of the enemy. We will keep a sharp lookout.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[12.]

ROMNEY, *May 8, 1862.*
(Received 9.55 a. m. 9th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received at 9 p. m. Arrived here at 4 p. m. with last brigade of Blenker's. First Brigade, eleven miles ahead, crossing the South Branch to-night, to move on Petersburg. The want of a small, neat pontoon train great. Trust this pretended advance is a feint. Hope it is not.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[12.]

CAMP NO. 6,
Giles Court-House, May 8, 1862—4.30 a. m.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: A citizen came in from Dublin last night about 11 o'clock. He reports no troops there except a few guards, and the enemy engaged in removing all stores to Lynchburg. They commenced moving before we came here. He came over Cloyd's Mountain and in the gap, posted strongly, he found the Forty-fifth and its militia perhaps 500 strong, and the Thirty-sixth which had just joined them from the other side of New River (they had been at Lewisburg), 300 strong, with five pieces artillery, "one large and four small." They had ascertained that the advance "guard of the Yankees" which took Giles was only 250 strong and were then getting ready to march against us to attack last night with one cannon. He heard when he came within four miles that we were being re-enforced, the negroes reporting it; thought there must be 15,000 now in Giles. He said if they heard of the re-enforcements it would certainly stop their coming. They had hope of re-enforcements to stop us at Cloyd's Mountain from the men on furlough from Floyd's brigade. The brigade is to be reorganized immediately. It will form part of three regiments. No other re-enforcements hoped for in the camp talk of the enemy. This is the substance of the information given me. I think it is reliable. I doubled the pickets at 12 last night and sent cavalry patrols four miles to the front. I could not help wishing if our information was correct that the enemy would be discovered approaching. But all is reported quiet. I suspect they will let us alone. If they approached in the force reported we should have flogged them well. As to re-enforcements we should have some artillery. All others should bring tents with them. The houses are all occupied. If the Thirtieth comes let them take two days. It is too severe on feet to march twenty-eight miles on stones and hard knobs. The necessity for strengthening this post lies here: The country has a great deal of forage, and we can't get it unless we are strong. The enemy yesterday ran off with 600 bushels of shelled corn from near here. We have 250 barrels of flour, 9 barrels corn meal, 6 barrels of salt, sugar, drugs,

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some corn, and a vast variety of stuff such as ammunition, tools, harness, material of wear, &c., all hauled into town and under guard. But a great deal is slipping through our fingers for want of force to take and hold it.

This is a lovely spot, a fine, clean village, most beautiful and romantic surrounding country, and polite and educated secesh people. It is the spot to organize our brigade. For a week or two we are almost independent of quartermasters. The road from you to this place has some very bad places, perhaps five miles in all; the rest is hard, smooth, and dry—a good road. Our teams broke down a good deal, but got within twenty miles. I left a guard at Wolf Creek bridge. That is where the road from Tazewell comes to the river, and the bridge is very important. We got rebel papers to the 5th. Notice the article marked in the Lynchburg paper mentioning our advance; also letters, &c., which you will find interesting; also important list of captured stores. Our prisoners, the officers and militia, nice gentlemen, but unimportant. I found them out on parole. You will not greatly disapprove of this when you know the facts. In short, if you can get the permission you want to come here with your brigade, do so, by all means, as fast as you can get tents for them. We are in no need of re-enforcements for defense, if our information is correct, as yet, but the point is too important to lose. You will see some beginning at fortifying the Narrows. It was a strong place. I will retain Gilmore's cavalry. It is a necessity. Captain Gilmore and his two lieutenants pretty much captured this town. They have behaved admirably. Do get a revocation of the order sending them to the rear, at least for the present. You will need them very much. Will you send up their tents and baggage to-day. They must stay for the present. They can send tents, &c., up with their own teams now there. I say nothing about the major and his command. They deserve all praise. Say what you please that is good of them, and it will be true. The taking of Giles Court-House is one of the boldest things of the war. It was perfectly impudent. There were more secesh standing on the corners than were in the party with Major Comly and Captain Gilmore when they dashed in.

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

[12.]

CAMP NO. 6,

Giles Court-House, May 8, 1862—7 p. m.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON:

SIR: We are getting on very prosperously gathering up forage, &c. We have in town 600 bushels of corn in addition to amount heretofore reported. Our stores of all sorts exceed anything this side of Fayette. We are in much need of shoes. We have got a lot of secesh, which, though inferior, will help until our quartermaster gets a supply. It is ascertained that the enemy is fortifying beyond Walker's Creek in a gap of Cloyd's Mountain, twelve or thirteen miles from here; that they have the Forty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and probably Twenty-second Virginia, also a small number of cavalry and three to six pieces of cannon. They advanced to within four miles of us last night, but learning of our re-enforcements they retreated. Their advance guard was seen by my patrols and promptly reported, but on scouting for them they were found to have turned back. To-day I sent Captain Gilmore with half

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of his men and a company of the Second Virginia Cavalry to make a reconnaissance. They drove in the enemy's pickets, crossed Walker's Creek, and went within a mile of the enemy's position. The whole force of the enemy was marched out and formed in order of battle. The apparent commander, with a sort of body guard of twenty or so, rode to Lieutenant Fordyce, drawing a revolver, when he was shot from his horse by Colonel Burgess. He was certainly an important officer. No one on our side hurt. The cavalry fell back when the enemy burned the bridge over Walker's Creek after our cavalry had turned back. This indicates to my mind that as yet the enemy is disposed to act on the defensive, but it is certain we ought to be promptly and heavily re-enforced. I do not doubt you have men on the way. We shall not be attacked, I think, in advance of their coming; if so, we shall be ready, but the stores and position are too valuable to be left in any degree exposed. With a large force we can get much more property. To-day while our scouting party of cavalry was in the front about twenty of the enemy under an officer with a large glass was seen by Sergeant Abbott, and a scouting party examining the village from a very high mountain whose summit, two miles distant, overlooks the whole town.

8.30 o'CLOCK.

Couriers have arrived bringing messages for the cavalry, but none for me. No word of any re-enforcement either. In any event the want of forces will prevent gathering all the provisions and forage our position here entitles us to have. Major Comly says a conversation with the family he boards in satisfies him that the enemy has three regiments at Walker's Creek. We shall be vigilant to-night and shall be astonished to-morrow if we do not hear of the battery at least moving to us before another of these moonlight nights has to be watched through.

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
Near West Point, Va., May 9, 1862.

The division will be in readiness to move at 1 p. m. this day.

By order of Brigadier-General Franklin:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

NEW MARKET, *May 9, 1862.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The condition of things is unchanged. General Shields is making preparations to move. I send one of my brigades to-day to Columbia Bridge to relieve one of his.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

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CAMP No. 6,
Giles Court-House, May 9, 1862—a. m.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: Your dispatch of yesterday reached me about 10.20 p. m. Its suggestions and cautions will be carefully heeded. If in any important respect my reports are defective I shall be glad to correct the fault. The novelty of my position and the number and variety of claims upon my attention must be my apology for what may seem negligence. Our men and horses are getting worn out with guard, picket, and patrol duty added to the labor of gathering in forage and provisions. You say nothing of this forward movement having been disapproved, nor of abandoning or re-enforcing this point. I infer that we may look for re-enforcements to-day. It is of the utmost importance that we get prompt and large additions to our strength. The facts are these: Large amounts of forage and provisions which we might have got with a large force are daily going to the enemy. The enemy is recovering from his panic, is near the railroad and getting re-enforcements. He is already stronger than we are, at least double as strong. But all this you already know, from recent dispatches of mine, and I doubt not you are doing all you can to bring up the needed addition to our force. I learned from contrabands that there is a practicable way for foot and horse, not teams, up Walker's Creek on this side, by which a force can pass over the mountains five or seven [miles] from the road and reach the rear or turn the enemy's position. From the general appearance of the hills near here I think that some such passage can be found. The enemy has destroyed the boats at the ferries, or removed them from this side wherever it was possible to do so. The quartermaster is rigging up mule teams and ox teams to do the extra hauling with considerable success. There is of course some grumbling among owners of wagons, &c., but I tell them it is a military necessity. The morning papers of Lynchburg are received here frequently the evening of the same day and regularly the next day. This shows how near we are to the center of things.

R. B. HAYES,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

P. S.—Details are constantly made from the force ready for battle to take care of prisoners, guard bridges, &c., until our force here is reduced to a very small figure. Instant action is required one way or the other.

[12.]

CAMP No. 6,
Giles Court House, May 9, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON, *Princeton:*

SIR: You will have to hurry forward re-enforcements rapidly—as rapidly as possible to prevent trouble here. This is not a defensible point, without artillery against artillery. No news of a movement by the enemy but one may be expected soon. Shall we return to the Narrows if you cannot re-enforce?

R. B. HAYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Regiment, Commanding.

P. S.—A party the other side of the river is firing on our men collecting forage and provisions.

[12.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
Near West Point, Va., May 10, 1862.

The general commanding congratulates the officers and men of the command upon their gallant conduct and success in the action of the 7th instant near West Point. Landing upon a hostile shore, with no knowledge of the country inland or of the force that would be likely to meet them, they were attacked by the enemy with immense superiority of numbers before the landing was completed. They not only regained their ground after having been repulsed by a greatly superior force, but gained an advanced position, from which they could not be driven by all the efforts of the enemy. The general commanding expected much from his division, and it has so far come fully up to his expectations. So good a commencement augurs well for the final reputation of the division and the success of the cause.

By order of Brigadier-General Franklin:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH,
Washington, D. C.:

Send as soon as possible General Duryea's brigade to Catlett's, and there relieve General Hartsuff's brigade. If there is transportation, let the movement commence to-day.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

WASHINGTON, *May 10, 1862—5.56 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Catlett's:

Secretary's return uncertain. One regiment Duryea's brigade will start by rail to-night, if possible. The remainder will go to-morrow.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 10, 1862.

General HARTSUFF,
Near Catlett's:

Duryea is three miles west of Alexandria. I give you what has just been received respecting his movement from General Wadsworth: "I hope to get one regiment through by morning." General McDowell directs you to move when two regiments of Duryea's shall have arrived. Prevent straggling if possible, as there are irregular rebels on the road ready to pick them up.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 10, 1862.

Colonel BIDDLE,
Commanding at Aquia Creek:

Immediately on receipt of this order of Major-General McDowell the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers will move to Belle Plain and take post there.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, May 10, 1862.

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the National Government by Maj. Gen. John E. Wool. Brigadier-General Viele is appointed Military Governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all of their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order, and to see that no soldier is permitted to enter the city except by his order, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment, and he will punish summarily any American soldier who shall trespass upon the rights of any of the inhabitants.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., May 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele is assigned to the Second Brigade, consisting of the Tenth and Ninety-ninth Regiments New York Volunteers and the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Brig. Gen. Max Weber is assigned to the Third Brigade, consisting of the Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, First Delaware Regiment, and the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The detachment of dragoons under Major Dodge is assigned to General Viele's brigade and the company of artillery to General Max Weber's brigade. The whole to be under the general direction and supervision of Brigadier-General Viele until further orders.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MILITARY GOVERNOR,
Norfolk, May 10, 1862.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Department of Virginia, the undersigned assumes the command of the U. S. troops in and near the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Brigadier-General Weber will assign temporary positions to the several regiments stationed outside the limits of the town, having in view the probable necessity for immediate service at any moment. No soldier will be allowed in town

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without a pass from the commander of his regiment, and depredations committed on the property of the citizens of Norfolk or the surrounding country will meet with the most rigorous punishment.

By command of Brigadier-General Viele:

D. S. LAMSON,
Major Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Nineteen Miles from Williamsburg, May 11, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Fort Monroe:

We have possession of New Kent Court-House, Cumberland, and White House. My troops are closing well up to-day and drawing supplies from Eltham. Reconnaissances are being pushed. One of our parties of cavalry was within six miles of Bottom's Bridge yesterday. I am very glad to hear that we have Norfolk. Nothing from [the] Galena except that she is again afloat and has gone up the river.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

[11.]

NEW MARKET, *May 11, 1862—7 p. m.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Your glorious news has been received. As I predicted, Virginia is to be abandoned. I start to-morrow at 6 a. m. with a division of 10,000 men, equal to any in the United States, by Luray to Front Royal through Chester Gap to Warrenton. I get no reply to my telegraphs from General McDowell. I delayed thus long according to orders until the other division could take position at Strasburg.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

RECTORTOWN, *May 11, 1862.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from General McDowell, through General Wadsworth, I have extended my lines to Manassas, having detachments at that place, Thoroughfare Gap, Hay Market, and the Plains there adjoining my already established line to Front Royal. Nothing has occurred to interrupt the quietness of the lines to-day.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Roper's Church, May 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Commander Rodgers writes me to-day that he went with the gun-boats yesterday past Little Brandon. Everything quiet and no signs of troops crossing the river. He found two batteries of ten or twelve guns each on the south side of James River—one opposite the mouth of the Warwick, the other about southwest from Mulberry Point. The upper battery on Hardin's or Mother Tine's Bluff has heavy rifled pieces. Between the batteries lay the Jamestown and Yorktown. Commander Rodgers offered battle, but the gun-boats moved off. He silenced one battery, and finding it required too much ammunition to silence the other ran past it. Rodgers says the Galena cannot use her engines when aground, the valves, pipes and condenser becoming clogged with sand, &c. He says that the channel marks are all changed; that the Galena will almost certainly run aground in passing up to City Point, and that while aground, being to a great degree paralyzed, she and our two gun-boats will not be able to resist the five rebel gun-boats, to say nothing of the batteries. He adds: "To make a wise advance toward City Point I need three or four more gun-boats. If you can spare any of those in York River, the flag-officer will send them, I am convinced."*

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Send same to Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, Fort Monroe.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Roper's Church, May 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER, *Williamsburg:*

Headquarters moves early to-morrow morning to Cumberland. Maintain communication with Commander Rodgers and keep the general promptly and fully advised of his movements and position.

By command:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCED BRIGADE,
Near Rectortown, Va., May 12, 1862. (Received 5.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to report that nothing of hostile import has occurred along my lines to-day. General Banks' body guard, the Zouaves D'Afrique, have rejoined the general. There are some excellent and recently built hospitals, capable of accommodating about 300 sick, at Front Royal. They were erected by the rebel army and contain many accommodations.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
[12.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

* According to McClellan's manifold dispatch book. For version as received by Stanton, see Vol. XI, Part III, page 167.

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RECTORTOWN, VA., *May 13, 1862.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the only change in affairs along my lines since yesterday is the presence of additional forces of rebel cavalry in the southward toward the Rappahannock. I have scouts out in various directions, and will be enabled to report more fully after their return.

Very respectfully, JOHN W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Major-General McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va.)

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 13, 1862.

Colonel GEARY:

The major-general commanding has received your telegram, and he directs me to remind you of the necessity for making your reports also to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, Military Governor of Washington, to whom you must look for any re-enforcement which you may at any time require, he having charge of the line on which you are operating.

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 13, 1862. (Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Arrived here at 10 a. m. with my advance brigade. Find Jackson retreating. Loss on our side, killed and wounded at fight at McDowell's and in falling back from that place, and also at this point, 200. Enemy's loss reported by prisoners to be 22 killed; wounded not known.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

FRONT ROYAL, *May 14, 1862—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

My command is all here. Unless otherwise ordered, I will move to Warrenton by way of Chester Gap.

I have the honor to be, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding Division.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 14, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, *Front Royal:*

Proceed as you propose to Warrenton by way of Chester Gap. We have no military news of importance to-day from any quarter.

P. H. WATSON,
[12.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

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RECTORTOWN, VA., *May 14, 1862.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have scouted the country southward toward the Rappahannock as far as Orleans and find that Munford has additional bodies of his cavalry scouting in that direction, though not manifesting any determined show of hostility. I have no further changes to report upon my lines from Front Royal to Manassas except the establishment of a post at Linden.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Major-General McDowell.)

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Cumberland, May 15, 1862.

Flag-Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Hampton Roads:

Have you any news from the gun-boats up the James River? I have tried to communicate via Jamestown, but have only learned that some gun-boats passed up. We are much impeded by the bad weather and roads. Making some progress, however.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

FORT MONROE, VA., *May 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Ever since you left Fort Monroe I have visited Norfolk every day. This day I visited the city to ascertain in what light I was to consider the citizens—whether as a conquered city, belonging to the so-called Confederate States, or citizens of the United States. I presented the question in order to know how to treat them if they acknowledged themselves citizens of the Union. I had no doubt the port of Norfolk would be opened, and the trade of the city would be re-established between other cities of the United States. If, however, they considered themselves detached, and as belonging to the so-called Confederates, the benefits which would result from the suggestions as presented would be withheld. I am to receive an answer to-morrow.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

RECTORTOWN, *May 15, 1862.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that my scouts have discovered small bodies of guerrilla cavalry in the mountains westward from this point.

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With the increasing denseness of the foliage they scout with more impunity than heretofore. Some thirty-five or forty of them made their appearance yesterday in the neighborhood of Linden a few moments after a train passed westward through that place. I now have a company of infantry at that point. The Broad Run bridge gave way yesterday, but was repaired at once by a detail of mechanics from my command, so that only one train was slightly delayed upon the road.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Rappahannock, Fredericksburg, Va.)

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Fortress Monroe:

Your dispatch in cipher is received.* The reasonableness of your request is acknowledged, and every effort will be made to comply with your wishes.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 16, 1862—1.10 p. m.

Major-General WOOL,
Fortress Monroe:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the President has nominated you major-general of the Regular Army for gallant conduct in the capture of Norfolk and other meritorious services.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
White House, May 17, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Fort Monroe:

Dispatch received. Roads are so bad that I can only move light advanced guards. We occupy Baltimore Cross-Roads, and push out reconnaissances toward the bridges. We are making constant, though slow, progress. Contraband reports that he heard rebels say our gunboats eight miles from Richmond. Nothing definite as to rebel troops, except that they retire as we advance. Do not think them now in any force this side of Chickahominy. We are doing as well as we can under the circumstances.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

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* See Vol. XI, Part III, p. 174.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS PORTER'S DIVISION, *Camp near White House, Va., May 17, 1862.*

Having been assigned to the command of the Provisional Army Corps, composed of this division and Sykes' infantry reserve, the commanding general relinquishes to Brigadier-General Morell the immediate command of the division during the existence of the corps and while the two commands are serving together.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. PORTER'S PROV. ARMY CORPS, *Camp White House, Va., May 17, 1862.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 149, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the undersigned assumes command of the Provisional Army Corps composed of Porter's division and Sykes' infantry reserve. The following compose the staff: Capt. Fred. T. Locke, assistant adjutant-general; Surg. George H. Lyman, medical director; Capt. C. B. Norton, Fiftieth New York Volunteers, quartermaster; Capt. Joseph Kirkland, aide-de-camp; Capt. William P. Mason, aide-de-camp; Lieut. George Monteith, aide-de-camp; Lieut. John F. McQuade, aide de-camp; Lieut. George A. Batchelder, acting ordnance officer; Lieut. S. M. Weld, jr., acting aide-de-camp.

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Headquarters Army of the Rappahannock:

Railroad and wharf materials all in motion. Four howitzers will leave by boat of to-morrow morning, reaching Aquia about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Equipments and appendages for guns, carriages, men, and horses will go with the guns, together with a good supply of ammunition.

P. H. WATSON.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 17, 1862—5.29 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Strasburg:

General Geary has been ordered to report to you, that you may be enabled to take charge of and maintain your own line of communications from Manassas Junction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

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SIGNAL HEADQUARTERS,
New Berne, N. C., May 17, 1862.

Maj. A. J. MYER,
Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 42, dated Signal Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C., December 23, 1861, I reported to Brigadier-General Burnside at Annapolis, Md., on the 25th of December, 1861. A party was immediately organized under his direction for service with the expedition under his command. A list of the officers composing that party accompanies this report. (Paper marked A.*) The instruction of this party was immediately commenced, and on the 10th of January, 1862, I was able to report the party as instructed, and equipments having arrived from Washington, I equipped the party with signal apparatus, telescopes, &c. The expedition sailed from Annapolis January, 1862, and the signal party was directed to take passage in the schooner Colonel Satterly until the arrival of the expedition at Fort Monroe. Contrary winds blowing, we were unable to reach Fort Monroe before the ——, when the expedition had sailed. We immediately started on in the schooner to overtake the expedition, but owing to the severe weather experienced, we were fourteen days on the schooner between Fort Monroe and Hatteras Inlet. On arriving at Hatteras, General Burnside, who had given us up for lost, was very glad to see that his fears were not to be realized, and immediately directed us to separate to different positions on gun-boats for the expected attack on Roanoke Island. During the sail from Hatteras Inlet to Roanoke Island communication was kept up between the different vessels, and was of essential service in conveying orders and intelligence.

On the 7th and 8th of February, 1862, the battle of Roanoke was fought. This being matter for a special report, I will only state here that the officers and men behaved with the utmost coolness and developed the system of signals very successfully. After the battle of Roanoke Island, I was ordered by General Burnside to have my officers and men stationed on different gun-boats, for an attack on New Berne, which order I immediately obeyed by placing officers and men on different steamers, with the generals; also with the commodore, and on different gun-boats. We landed with the troops on the morning of March 13, 1862, at the mouth of Slocum's Creek, and advanced within a mile of the enemy's battery. On the morning of the 14th of March, during the heaviest firing, a dispatch was sent to me from General Burnside to signal the fleet that they were firing on our troops, and should fire farther in advance, which order I obeyed by sending the message myself to the commodore's boat. He immediately raised his signal to cease firing; sent a boat ashore to me. I then gave him directions how and where our troops were stationed. After the battle of New Berne I was ordered by General Burnside to station as many officers and men as I thought necessary at different points around Fort Macon. I immediately ordered stations for communication at Morehead City, Carolina City, Beaufort, Bogue Island, on board of several gun boats; also one at General Parke's headquarters. The officers and men under my command worked very skillfully, and behaved themselves very well during the reduction of Fort Macon in directing our guns on the spit, and were highly complimented by General Parke for services rendered. I would also state [that] my officers

* Not found.

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and men were with the expeditions at Elizabeth, Columbia, Washington, and at all places where their services were required.

With great respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH FRICKER,

First Lieut., Eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps,
Commanding Signal Corps.

[9.]

SIGNAL HEADQUARTERS,
New Berne, N. C., May 17, 1862.

[Maj. A. J. MYER,
Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.:]

SIR: I have the honor to report the proceedings of the signal party under my command: At the reduction of Fort Macon we communicated from the following points: Lieutenants Marsh and Lyon on Bogue Island or Spit; Lieutenants Bradley and Palmer, at Caroline City; Lieutenant Lang, at Morehead City; Lieutenants Wait and Andrews, at Beaufort; Lieutenant Hopkins on board gun-boat; Lieutenant Barrett on point of land on Cove Island; and Lieutenants Smith, Pardee, and Schlachter on board Alice Price, General Burnside's steamer. I take great pleasure in saying that the officers and men acted very bravely, and worked very skillfully and gave great satisfaction to the general commanding the Third Brigade. After the reduction of the fort, General Parke complimented the signal party for the very efficient services rendered. I wish to notice particularly Lieutenant Marsh, of the Fifty-first New York, for his bravery on Bogue Island, he having there captured a rebel signal flag, and at different times, while in the discharge of his duties, was fired at from the fort, but he never stopped until his message was completed. I would also mention the name of Lieutenant Wait, of the Eighth Connecticut, who sent and received a number of important messages during the reduction of the fort. He, by communication with the station on Bogue Island, informed them when they were firing over the fort and regulated the fire of the batteries. I would also mention Lieutenants Lyon, Andrews, Barrett, and others, for attention to duties and skillfully sending and receiving messages at their stations. One message received by Lieutenant Andrews signed General Parke, addressed to General Burnside, that a flag of truce from the fort wished to know on what conditions they could surrender the fort, and a great many others of importance. I hope that the operations of officers and men under my command have given such satisfaction as could be desired from them.

With great respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH FRICKER,

First Lieut., Eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps,
Commanding Signal Corps, Burnside's Division.

[9.]

POTOMAC CREEK, *May 18, 1862.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The bridge over Potomac Creek is so far done that a locomotive has passed over and can now be used for transportation of supplies.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, May 18, 1862. (Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am told here that the work of rebuilding the wharf at this place (Aquia) will be further delayed if plank does not arrive here by to-morrow morning, and they have no advices of any being on the way. The work has already been delayed several days for want of plank, and a most serious inconvenience it has been, for the little temporary wharf of boats at Belle Plain does not admit of stores being landed fast enough for daily consumption, and we want the depot here so that the railroad may carry our supplies beyond Fredericksburg before we take to our wagons. They also want ten kegs 6-inch wrought spikes and ten kegs 6-inch cut spikes. As I came down this morning I noticed a schooner loaded with lumber off the arsenal wharf.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 18, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Warrenton:

By a telegram from your staff officer received this morning it would seem that you do not understand it to be the wish of General McDowell that you should move with your division to this point at once. This is his expectation. He is now in Washington, and you will doubtless hear from him direct on the subject.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
May 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH,
Commanding, Washington:

Withdraw Duryea's force from Catlett's to Bristoe, where, being behind Broad Run, he will be safe from molestation.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[12.]

CATLETT'S, *May 19, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

Arrived here last night. All safe. In excellent condition. Ready to move to-day. Will make necessary requisition to-day. My artillery ammunition bad. Inquire into this. Not to be depended on. Must be something wrong. We have tried it effectually. My artillery is excellent, but ammunition wretched.

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[12.]

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STRASBURG, *May 19, 1862—3 p. m.* (Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All quiet here. Nothing known to indicate presence of infantry force in valley. Cavalry scouts fired upon our pickets near Woodstock last night. I go to Front Royal this afternoon. Will return here to-night and report condition of affairs there.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 19, 1862—5.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Strasburg, Va.:

The following telegrams have been received to-day from General Frémont's headquarters.* It is manifest from the reports that Milroy and Schenck, and the forces under Cox, have met with rough usage. They have been driven back with considerable loss.

P. H. WATSON,
[12.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

FORT MONROE, *May 20, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I returned here this evening. I have no important news to communicate. The progress of General McClellan's army is necessarily slow on account of the state of the roads. Shall I not now discharge all the transports for which we have no immediate use?

JOHN TUCKER,
[11.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *Camp Tunstall's Station, Va., May 20, 1862.*

The following will be the order of march for to-morrow, 21st instant: Porter's division to march at 5 a. m. on the road from Tunstall's Station to New Bridge, and will camp at Mount Airy, unless it receives orders to the contrary. Sykes' division will march at 8 a. m. on the same road, and will continue in motion until it receives instructions to go into camp. The baggage train of headquarters of the corps and of general headquarters will travel in rear of the leading division.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 21, 1862.

Hon. JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

The propellers which form the regular freight and cattle line to this city, namely, Sophia, Josephine, William P. Clyde, City of Richmond,

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* See Vol. XII, Part I, p. 503.

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Salvor, Octorara, A. H. Bowman, Thomas Swann, Shetucket, Patapsco, and Quinnebaug, the quartermaster desires to be sent back to this city as early as possible; they are much needed.

P. H. WATSON,
[11.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
No. 4. } *Camp, Tunstall's Station, Va., May 21, 1862.*

The corps will march as follows, taking the route to Cold Harbor: First, Morell's division at 5 a. m.; second, Sykes' division, as soon as possible after Morell, one brigade of Sykes' to follow Hunt's artillery; third, Hunt's artillery immediately after Sykes' division. The wagons of Morell's division will follow it. The wagons of Sykes' and Hunt's commands will follow in rear of artillery, in the order of march. Morell will camp near Parsley's Mill; Sykes and Hunt will camp near Mount Airy (Mr. Parsley's), unless otherwise directed before arriving at that place.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *Mount Airy, Va., May 21, 1862.*

The corps will move to-morrow in the following order: Sykes' division, 3 a. m., train following immediately. Porter's division (Brigadier-General Morell's), 5.30 a. m., two regiments in rear of Reserve Artillery. Hunt's Reserve Artillery at 6.30 a. m. The baggage train of the last two will follow in rear of the artillery, in the order in which they march. Quartermasters (brigade and regimental) must accompany their trains and not permit them to stop, and on arrival at camp will push them to their proper places, so as not to delay arrival of trains in rear. Brigadier-General Sykes will send forward a pioneer party and put in good order the bridge over mill-race at Parsley's Mill. Sykes' division will push up and camp near Franklin, in vicinity of Cold Harbor. Morell will camp near Sykes (in rear); Hunt will camp near mill-dam. Each commander of division will send forward a staff officer to select his camp-ground, and put his command in position without delaying those in rear. If supplies are required, commanders will send to White House to-morrow night the necessary wagons.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

General McClellan desires me to inform you that our troops are on the other side of Bottom's Bridge, and that the bridge will be rebuilt at once.

A. V. COLBURN,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., May 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. S. WADSWORTH,
Commanding Military District, Washington:

SIR: By Tuesday next I wish you would order Brigadier-General Doubleday to take post opposite Fredericksburg, and send with him, or after him, the major part of the force you now have on the Maryland side of the Potomac, leaving only small guards in the various field-works.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL WOODBURY'S CAMP,
Near Railroad Bridge, May 22, 1862—7.30 p. m.

General J. G. BARNARD,
At General McClellan's Headquarters:

General Keyes was only able to furnish about 500 axes and shovels to-day, but promises 1,600 to-morrow morning. Have begun a rifle-pit at the Chimneys and a slashing from there toward railroad bridge. I propose to-morrow to carry the slashing from Chimneys to left and right and begin another rifle-pit in clearing between Chimneys and railroad. Their scouts keep in sight of our men, but show in no force. To-day half the men worked at Bottom's Bridge to make it passable and clear up the trees as you directed McAlester to do. I propose to stay at General Woodbury's camp if that will do as well; it will be much more satisfactory.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp near Dispatch Station, May 22, 1862.

General BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The Engineer Brigade is encamped on the railroad near Dispatch Station, thirteen miles from Richmond. The trestle bridge across the Chickahominy will be completed to-night.

For General Woodbury.

Very respectfully,
H. W. BOWERS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Cold Harbor, Va., May 22, 1862.

Col. E. G. MARSHALL,
Commanding Thirteenth New York Volunteers:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs you, in compliance with orders from general headquarters, to move to-morrow morning with your regiment to Old Church, on the road to Hanover, and there according to circumstances assume command or report to your senior. Colonel Rush, commanding Pennsylvania Lancers, and Colonel Tyler,

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commanding Connecticut Volunteers, with their regiments, will comprise the force to be gathered there. The object of your command is to secure the army from attacks in rear or flank by parties of the enemy passing down this bank of the river, and to patrol the country between the turnpike and river, and for this purpose the commanding general relies on your vigilance and that of the officers and men under you. You will keep him informed of everything about you and communicate often with him. You will obtain all information of the enemy possible at Newcastle and Hanover, and the character and number of the roads and ferries, and what force, if any, is beyond the river. You are authorized to employ guides. In your rear at Parsley's Mill will be General Cooke's command, and on your left General Stoneman, whom you are desired to communicate with. If Colonel Tyler has not arrived, you are desired to send him these instructions and turn them over to Colonel Rush for his information. If possible, make as good a sketch of the country, showing roads, &c., as you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MONTEITH,

[11.] *Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 22, 1862.

Major-General MCDOWELL:

I have no answer to my telegram inquiring whether a conference could be had to-night or to-morrow morning with you at Fredericksburg, and what mode of transportation there would be from Aquia Creek.*

[12.] EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: With the kindest feelings toward the citizens of Norfolk, and for no other reason than to promote their prosperity and to encourage them in their welldoing, and to return to their allegiance to the United States, and with reference to opening the port, and so stated at the time, I informally inquired of several of the common council how I was to consider the status of the city, that is, whether the citizens now regarded themselves as of the United States or of the so-called Confederacy, or as neutrals, or as a conquered people. To this informal inquiry I received the inclosed reply, which I could consider in no other light than a determination to adhere to the traitorous government of the South. Consequently I could pursue no other course than to leave the citizens in the position in which we found them when the authorities surrendered the city to the United States. Hence I have prohibited all trade by the citizens with the North, and by the Northern people with that city. I am inclined to believe that many of the citizens are beginning to see the folly of the course they are pursuing and probably will soon take steps to direct public opinion in the right way.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

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* For answer, see Schriver to Stanton, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 214.

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[Inclosures.]

CITY OF NORFOLK, *to wit:*

At a joint meeting of the select and common councils, held May 10, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted, viz:

Whereas an official communication has been received by the mayor of the city from Major-General Huger, announcing that the troops which formerly defended this neighborhood have been removed elsewhere by order of the Government, and that having no longer the means of defending the city, he turns the charge of it over to the mayor and its civil officers: Therefore,

Resolved, That Capt. James Corwick and C. H. Rowland, esq., president and vice-president of the select council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, esq., president and vice-president of the common council, be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to co-operate with the mayor in conferring with the Federal military commander, and assuring him that no resistance can or will be made to the occupation of the city by the U. S. forces, but that the citizens expect and claim protection to persons and property during such occupation.

Resolved, That the committee proceed forthwith to the discharge of the duty assigned them.

Teste.

[SEAL.] F. G. BROUGHTON, JR.,
Clerk of the Councils.

CITY OF NORFOLK, *to wit:*

At a joint meeting of the select and common councils, held May 16, 1862:

The members appointed on Saturday a committee to confer with the commanding general of the U. S. forces as to the surrender of the city, made known to the councils that General Wool had sent for them on Thursday, and inquired of them what was now the status of the city—whether the citizens now regarded themselves as of the United States or of the Confederacy, or as neutrals, or as a conquered people—and has suggested that perhaps some means might be devised by the councils by which an answer could be had.

Whereupon, on motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the councils respectfully inform General Wool that they have no power or means by which to furnish a fair answer to his questions.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to General Wool by the clerk.

Teste.

F. G. BROUGHTON, JR.,
Clerk of the Councils.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK,
Norfolk, May 10, 1862.

W. W. LAMB, Esq.,
Mayor of Norfolk:

SIR: The troops which formerly defended this neighborhood having been removed elsewhere by order of the Government, I have not the means to defend the city, and have ordered all the forces off, and turn over the charge of the city to yourself and its civil officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major-General.

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COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT,
Norfolk, May 10, 1862.

W. W. LAMB, Esq.,
Mayor:

SIR: I am directed by Maj. Gen. B. Huger to hand over to you all the provisions in my possession for distribution to the poor and needy of our community, discriminating in favor of the families of our absent volunteers. With the press and hurry of the moment I cannot furnish you with an inventory of my stock, but I have several hundred barrels of flour at the tobacco warehouse and also at the store of Odom & Clements. At the store of W. D. Reynolds & Co. there is a large quantity of bacon, and in the building occupied by me you will find many articles of need for the needy. All is at your service, as I have indicated above, and I hope you will be able to carry out the wishes of our general.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH,
[11.] *Major and Commissary of Subsistence.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SIXTH PROV. ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Cold Harbor, Va., May 23, 1862.

In obedience to orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I hereby assume command of the Sixth Provisional Army Corps, consisting of the divisions of Generals H. W. Slocum and W. F. Smith. The following are hereby announced as the corps staff: Chief of staff and inspector-general, Capt. Richard Arnold, Fifth U. S. Artillery; assistant adjutant-general, Capt. E. Sparrow Purdy; quartermaster, Lieut. C. W. Tolles, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; ordnance officer, Lieut. J. J. Hoff, First New Jersey Volunteer Artillery; chief engineer, Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, detached from staff of major-general commanding; aides-de-camp, Capt. M. T. McMahon, detached from staff of major-general commanding, Lieut. John P. Baker, First U. S. Cavalry, Lieut. Joseph C. Jackson, First New Jersey Volunteers, Capt. W. H. Philip.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Sixth Provisional Army Corps.
[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS:

GENERAL: The inclosed telegram* has just been received in response to an inquiry from me. I have asked General Geary whether he can, with or without re-enforcements, do anything to aid Banks. The Governor (General Wadsworth) has been directed to hold his forces in readiness to move on short notice. I have also sent for Colonel McCallum to get transportation ready, so that if need be we can move a brigade in a single train to Front Royal. The Secretary will be here in the morning. Have you any suggestion to make.

Yours, truly,

P. H. WATSON,
[12.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

* See Banks to Stanton (received 11 p. m.), Vol. XII, Part I, p. 525.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 23, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

It is indispensable that very large shipments of forage be sent here immediately. I want six days' forage for 15,000 animals here as soon as it is possible for it to be sent. For reasons the Secretary will tell you, I want also 100 stevedores to discharge freight and load cars.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
May 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH,
Commanding at Washington:

I have had a conversation with the President about the force which should be sent here under General Doubleday and about your taking it from the Maryland side of the Potomac. I think he is inclined to adopt my view to have six regiments of infantry—one in front of Fredericksburg, three together this side, one at the depot, and one guarding the railroad. See if this cannot be effected.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

RECTORTOWN, *May 23, 1862.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Since the previous dispatch* I have reliable information that a battle has been going on since 1 p. m. on the river, close to the railroad bridge near Front Royal. It is reported by persons from that direction that 3,000 rebel infantry and four guns were engaged against us, we having two guns. Captain Acker, of the First Michigan Cavalry, reports that when he left a view point above Markham at 6 o'clock the smoke from small-arms arose from the same position they had occupied at 1 o'clock. Nothing later has been reported. General Banks relieved my right flank yesterday at Front Royal with the First Maryland, Colonel Kenly, who is in command there. We have no telegraphic communication with Front Royal yet.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, Military Governor.)
[12.]

STRASBURG, *May 23, 1862—10.30 p. m.*

Col. D. S. MILES:

Our troops at Front Royal have been compelled to retire toward Middletown before a very heavy force of the enemy. It is necessary that you should immediately put all your available force in motion toward Winchester as the best protection of the railway. This movement indicates a combined operation of the enemy on both lines, in

* See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 215.

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which event they are likely to move from there toward Winchester for the purpose of intercepting our forces. Please answer. It should be done to-night.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

STRASBURG, *May 23, 1862—10.40 p. m.*

Col. D. S. MILES,
Commanding Railroad Brigade:

General Banks requests you to send every man possible to-night to Winchester and order up from Winchester and vicinity to this place all that can be sent.

D. D. PERKINS,
[12.] *Major and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Second house short of Bottom's Bridge, May 24, 1862—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, &c.:

GENERAL: These headquarters moved to this place this morning. Hooker is just here and Kearny a mile back, the latter under orders to cross the river in the morning. I, this morning, overtook General Naglee just after he had opened fire with two batteries on the enemy, at a point on the main road from Williamsburg to Richmond, about four miles from the bridge. After about forty-five minutes' firing the enemy retreated and General Palmer is to occupy the ground thus gained over night. It is very near the cross-road leading to the New Bridge road. Finding Comstock had left I presumed I was to go on with the tête-de-pont and this p. m. re-examined the site. Nothing was done to-day, General Keyes not having made a detail. To-morrow I shall use all the tools I can command in prosecuting the work. Comstock's telegram just received. The reconnaissance I sent this morning to look for crossing between Long and Bottom's Bridges has just returned. Captain Gary (Third Pennsylvania Cavalry), in command, reports the only crossing to be Turner's Bridge, which is one mile and a half from the Bottom's Bridge road, the turn-off being one mile and a half above Long Bridge. The bridge is destroyed and the water five feet to six feet deep. As the approaches from both sides are good and the bottom apparently hard he thinks the ford would be easy at low water. He could not find Fisher's Crossing or any other. The inhabitants he inquired of knew of no other; nor could he find any turn-off from the road extending to the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. MCALESTER,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL STONEMAN,
Bivouac near Ellerson's Mill, Bell's Creek, May 21, 1862—5.30 a. m.

General J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday afternoon General Stoneman's headquarters were moved. Lieutenant Farquhar and I were requested by him to guide the column along the road from Walnut

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Grove Church along the river to Mechanicsville. We had proceeded about a mile and a quarter from the Grove Church when, during a halt of the advance, from Mr. Austin's house with a glass we could see to the southwest a couple of spires over the wood beyond the Chickahominy Valley and in an angle of wood a camp, perhaps one mile and a half to two miles distant. The wood prevented its extent from being seen. Nearly south of west, in a clearing, could be seen at least a regiment, arms stacked and men in groups, and near by partly concealed by intervening woods three or four caissons. The Chickahominy appeared to come within about a third of a mile or so of Mr. Austin's. Shortly after passing his house you descend a hill to Ellerson's Mill, and after crossing a narrow valley, cross by a weak bridge perhaps twenty-five feet to thirty feet long what we have been told is Bell's Creek, running nearly south. At this point its banks are high, though the stream is very narrow, and it would be impassable but for bridge. After winding around the hill beyond the bridge on the plateau we fell in with the enemy's pickets, and in a few moments a couple pieces were brought into battery on a knoll some 1,200 yards, it is supposed, in advance, and infantry was seen moving toward our right. Firing was continued an hour or so, and our advance, together with that of General Davidson, stopped for the night. General Stoneman placed his troops in rear of the Bell's Creek for the night. This morning about 4.30 firing commenced again between General Davidson (whose command was during the night in advance of the creek) and the enemy, and is now being continued. The road thus far has been pretty good through an undulating country. We are said to be about one mile and a quarter to one mile and a half from Mechanicsville. Mr. Austin says that the railroad bridge has replaced the upper Meadow bridges; that the latter do not now exist. His assertions, however, as to one or two other points were not very reliable and make me distrust him. He calls the distance from head of Mechanicsville turnpike to the railroad bridge about one mile and a half. A negro is reported to state he has been driving teams to and from Richmond lately and that there is on the opposite side of the Chickahominy a pretty large force, not far distant; that then there are none until near Richmond; that upon each of the principal roads leading to and from that city are large bodies of troops, with, at different points of the road, heavy guns in position; that the enemy were not occupying the works around the city, but these points in advance, if I mistake not. After the firing ceased yesterday evening a battery of field pieces (six) were seen by some moving along slowly on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, apparently from us, and three other pieces at another point. During the firing a few shots were thrown from the opposite side of the Chickahominy to our rear, striking near Mr. Austin's house, perhaps from near the point where troops had been seen earlier in the afternoon.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,

[11.] *Captain of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL STONEMAN,

Seven Miles from Richmond, on turnpike, May 24, 1862.

General J. G. BARNARD, U. S. Army,

Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the early part of the day Lieutenant Farquhar and I were employed in ascertaining for General

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Stoneman the position of the enemy and the state of affairs near Mechanicsville. While at Mechanicsville General Davidson sent a few men to destroy the nearest bridge over the Chickahominy. The stringers of one bay were cut away. The whole length is probably some fifty feet, but below the bridge the stream may be thirty feet wide, quite rapid, about three feet deep, bottom and banks just there sandy, and it is fordable by a horse, though probably would soon be cut up by passage of teams. The banks would at that point require a little sloping to allow the passage of teams. The banks are but two feet or so above level of water. The road is raised some three feet above general level. Below the bridge the right bank is low, but little above surface of water, and thickly wooded for a breadth of about 200 or 250 yards. Above it is, for a short distance, more open, but on the left bank swampy for a breadth of perhaps 100 or 200 feet at least. It is said generally that for the passage of teams above considerable work would be required in making corduroy or other causeways. Near Meadow Bridge the ground is said to be firmer. Above Meadow Bridge one mile is a farm bridge on Mrs. Crenshaw's farm, and it is said there are private bridges still higher up, also for teams. At the crossing of the turnpike three other bridges can be seen, small apparently. The headquarters of General Stoneman were moved to the crossing at the Walnut Grove Church and Pole Green Church with turnpike, where his troops are in camp, with the exception of Sixth Cavalry, at the intersection of cross-roads from Manly's Mill with turnpike about half way between this camp and Mechanicsville. No escort was furnished and no examination made of the Chickahominy above the turnpike bridge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,

[11.] *Captain of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Cold Harbor, Va., May 24, 1862.

Colonel WARREN,
Commanding Fifth New York Volunteers:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the commanding general to address you in his name as follows: Your regiment has been directed to proceed to Old Church, Va., on the road to Hanover. On arriving there you will assume command of the forces in that vicinity. Those forces are: First Connecticut Volunteers, Col. R. O. Tyler commanding; Thirteenth New York Volunteers, Col. E. G. Marshall commanding; the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (lancers), Col. R. H. Rush, commanding. A six-gun battery is ordered there, and will also report to you. The object of this command in that vicinity is to secure our flank from attack, to crush any enemy within reach, to prevent small parties getting into our rear, to seize and arrest all parties coming from the enemy or attempting to go to him, and prevent all information of our position being communicated. There is reason to believe the enemy occupies and uses the Virginia Central Railroad; to destroy communication on which Colonel Tyler, with the largest portion of his command, left this morning for Hanover Court-House. He will return this evening. After starting he received information to the effect that the enemy had strongly re-enforced that place, and hold it with portions of all arms of service. If convinced the information be correct, he will not attack, but return to camp after making a cavalry reconnaissance. On arriving at Old Church, if Colonel Tyler has not returned, communicate

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with him and act according to your judgment, bearing this in mind, that nothing must be initiated which will bring on a general action, and that the utmost care must be taken not to meet with a reverse or check. The commanding general desires you will keep up frequent communication with him. For other instructions you are referred to communications sent to Colonel Tyler, which he will turn over to you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KIRKLAND,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 24, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL,
Fortress Monroe:

You will allow Flag-Officer Goldsborough to take possession of the navy-yard and public property at Gosport.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
Rectortown, Va.:

One regiment of infantry and one of cavalry from Catlett's will be sent to Thoroughfare Gap this morning to report to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Cold Harbor, May 25, 1862—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

Your telegram to General Marcy just received. General Marcy's instructions of last night were for you to select the nearest strong position to Seven Pines. I infer that you have done this and hope that the picket or advance guard at the Seven Pines itself is strong enough to keep off small parties of the enemy. Your position and arrangements seem to be fully in accordance with my wishes.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Cold Harbor, Va., May 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move your entire division to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock to the left of the New Bridge road. You will camp in the vicinity of General Woodbury's camp, and keep the command as much as possible out of sight of the enemy, now on opposite bank of the river. You will post your command with reference to

* See Welles to Stanton, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 190.

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defense and easy approach to New Bridge on the ground which the commanding general pointed out to you to-day. Colonel McQuade will move at 4 a. m.; the other brigades at 5 a. m., so that the Second Brigade will be out of the way before the others arrive. The commanding general directs you to see McQuade posted in time to cause no delay of his trains. The commanding general desires to see you here before your command gets off.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Cold Harbor, May 25, 1862.

Colonel HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you move your command to-morrow at 11 a. m. on the New Bridge road. He desires you to push the loading of your spare ammunition and get it up as rapidly as possible, each wagon bringing three days' grain, and more if they can; this provided you have not already done so. What number of men will you require to fill your batteries, and what is the least number you can do with? Please send word as soon as you can. The commanding general desires to see you before your command gets off.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division:

SIR: By a recent direction of the Secretary of War, the Second Brigade of your division will move by water from Aquia, the artillery and cavalry taking the ordinary route by land. Baggage wagons for the brigade ordered to Washington must be procured in that city. General McDowell wishes to be informed of the times when your brigades take up their line of march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: You will move as soon as possible with your brigade on the Fredericksburg side of the river, and take post about three miles out on the Gordonsville road. While there you will throw out your pickets well, reporting to General King.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS, *May 25, 1862.*

Brigadier-General PATRICK, *Fredericksburg:*

General McDowell wishes to know the state of affairs this morning. A cavalry force will be sent you early this morning to assist you in making a reconnaissance with a part of your brigade to see if the enemy have returned.

E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., May 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General SYKES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that he will be absent to-morrow with a portion of the command (Morell's division). You will be in command and receive orders direct from general headquarters. Colonel Hunt will receive orders from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

CAMP NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, *May 26, 1862.*

General J. G. BARNARD, U. S. Army,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday Lieutenant Farquhar accompanied me in an examination of a portion of the Chickahominy between the turnpike and Meadow bridges. We had an escort, consisting of a squadron of Sixth Cavalry and four companies of Forty-ninth New York. Both bridges were occupied by the enemy and the woods adjoining. We struck the woods about half a mile below the railroad and found them very thick with undergrowth and very wet and marshy, particularly toward railroad, and the belt of woods broad. The stream was winding, the main channel generally about thirty feet wide and from four to six feet deep where tried; bottom fine gravel, in some places miry. Backwater and low places near the banks made the water surface sometimes eighty or ninety feet in width. The banks were generally not much above water, but in some places abrupt. The current in channel was rapid. The rain probably has made the stream much deeper than usual and caused the lowlands to be also very wet. There is a good deal of timber on each side of stream and much undergrowth. Most of the timber is pretty large. In general the portion examined did not present favorable points for crossing. The approaches would require much labor. General Stoneman's headquarters were moved this morning to Mechanicsville, about which his troops are in camp.

Very respectfully submitted.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, *May 26, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD, *Chief Engineer:*

GENERAL: I send a rough sketch of the positions to-day occupied by this corps.* General Hooker's position is very strong at White Oak

* Sketch not found.

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Swamp bridge. He can hold it against any force. After getting matters in progress at tête-de-pont I went forward this evening to White Oak Swamp bridge. The enemy has not disturbed it. There is now running in that creek one-fourth as much water as runs in the Chickahominy. It is quite a stream, now of course swollen. I respectfully call your attention to the fact that all the maps that come here from headquarters Army of the Potomac have the railroad laid down wrong. It is one-half mile from Bottom's Bridge and one mile from railroad at Keyes' position. I have shown it on sketch. I provide for guns at D and E. Shall get tête-de-pont well along to-morrow; will take next day to finish.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. D. MCALESTER,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

[11.]

MANASSAS, *May 26, 1862.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have arrived, and will proceed to Centerville immediately with two regiments of infantry and four pieces of artillery.

A. DURYEA,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General GEARY:

The advanced guard of Shields' division has reached Catlett's.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[12.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your request that I should give a report of operations connected with the reconstruction and opening of the military railroad between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, I beg leave to state that on Tuesday, April 22, I received your telegram at Boston requesting an immediate interview at Washington. I started on Wednesday; called upon you on Thursday; saw General McDowell at the headquarters of his division on Friday; learned from him the urgent necessities which required prompt action; returned on Saturday to Washington to make further arrangements with your Department; procured implements, instruments, and supplies, and on Tuesday morning, 29th ultimo, in company with Daniel Stone, esq., landed at Aquia Creek prepared to commence operations. The condition of the road was briefly as follows: The wharf at Aquia Creek, covering a surface of more than an acre, or about 50,000 superficial feet, with all the buildings connected therewith, had been destroyed by fire. For a distance of three miles the track had been torn up, the rails carried south out of reach, the ties put in piles and burned. All the bridges were

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destroyed, the superstructure burned, and in some instances the abutments blown up. The reconstruction of the road and wharf demanded immediate attention. A commencement had been made at the wharf, and some ties had been cut in the woods, but there was no proper organization for work. We proceeded on Tuesday to organize and commenced to lay track. The road bed had been used by cavalry; the wet weather had converted the clay surface into tenacious mud; the cross-ties were of all conceivable dimensions; the artificers were soldiers without experience in track-laying; the weather was rainy; yet, by taking some of the most intelligent young officers, using them as assistant engineers, making leveling instruments from sticks, working all night in the rain, spiking rails by the use of lanterns, the three miles of track were laid in three days, so that engines could pass over and transport material for work farther in advance; and more than 3,000 cross-ties were manufactured by soldiers from the stump during that time and delivered on the road. On Saturday morning, May 3, the first load of bridge lumber was carried from Aquia Creek for the Accokeek bridge. This opening was a single span of about 130 feet, and an elevation of thirty feet.

About noon on Saturday we were honored by a visit from yourself, in company with Secretaries Seward and Chase, and General Moorhead. At that time no part of the bridge had been erected, and only the framing commenced. The next afternoon General McDowell rode across the bridge on an engine. The time occupied in erecting it was about fifteen working hours. The next and most serious obstruction was the deep chasm of Potomac Creek, nearly 400 feet wide, which had been crossed by a deck bridge of about eighty feet elevation above the water. No work was done until the 3d of May except cutting some logs in the woods, at a point so distant that but few of them could be used. On Saturday, May 3, some of the logs were laid for crib foundations, but it was not until Tuesday of the following week that any proper organization could be effected. Three companies of the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiments, under Lieutenants Harter, Pond, and Ford, had been detailed as a construction force, but many of the men were sickly and inefficient, others were required for guard duty, and it was seldom that more than 100 to 120 men could be found fit for service, of whom a still smaller number were really efficient, and very few were able or willing to climb about on ropes and poles at an elevation of eighty feet. With soldiers unaccustomed to such work, with an insufficient supply of tools, with occasional scarcity of food, and with several days of wet weather, the work was advanced so rapidly that in nine days the bridge was crossed on foot, and in less than two weeks an engine was passed over, to the great delight of the soldiers whose labors had constructed it. By a computation made by A. W. Hoyt, esq., civil engineer, it appears that the number of lineal feet of timber in the bridge across Potomac Creek is 34,760, which if placed in a straight line would reach nearly seven miles. The equivalent in board measure is about 2,500,000 feet. The bridge across the Rappahannock was constructed under the immediate supervision of Daniel Stone, esq., who was placed by you in general charge of construction. This bridge was constructed in about the same time as that at Potomac Creek. It is about 600 feet long and forty-three feet above water; depth of water, ten feet. The reconstruction of the road and bridges under the circumstances, in so short a time, with an ordinary detail of troops taken promiscuously, without selection, with for part of the time an insufficient supply of tools and implements, is certainly a most extraordinary performance,

and reflects the highest credit upon the officers and soldiers whose energy and perseverance have accomplished it. The services of Captains Barstow and Willard, of the staff, cannot be too highly estimated, but much credit is due also to Major Brown, of the staff, Captains Conrad, Shannon, Henry, and Feaster, of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Colonel Biddle and his officers, especially Lieutenants Andrews and Kennedy, of the Ninety-fifth New York. Also Lieutenants Kennedy, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves; Lampman, of the Thirtieth New York; Rogers, of the Sixth Wisconsin; Uffendill, of Fourteenth New York; Sexton, of Second Wisconsin; Thomas, of Sixth Wisconsin; Harter, of Nineteenth Indiana; Ramsey, of Eighth Pennsylvania; Pennypacker, of Fourth Pennsylvania, and many non-commissioned officers and privates who, in consideration of valuable services, have been detailed permanently as members of a construction corps for future operations of a similar character. The services rendered by E. C. Smeed, L. M. Wright, I. R. Nevins, G. F. Speer, W. R. Fulton, and Samuel Langmaid, civilians, and foremen in the construction of the work, must not be overlooked.

The above report is very respectfully submitted by

H. HAUPT,
Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Construction and Transportation,
Department of the Rappahannock.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
May 27, 1862.

General MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

This flood will inevitably retard any bridge operations. I will try to have one made to-day and I can cross my command on one.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
May 27, 1862.

General MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have ordered another 100 men to Dispatch Station. The guard at the bridge does not belong to me. The details for fatigue are very severe upon my command. I have completed two bridges over the Chickahominy to-day and shall have two regiments employed to-morrow on the road through the swamp.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862—8.35 p. m.

Major-General MCDOWELL, *Manassas:*

We are anxious to hear from you and know the condition of things.*

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[12.]

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*For answer, see Vol. XII, Part III, p. 256.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of Virginia, Norfolk:

All proper naval property, including the magazines, Naval Hospital, sunken naval vessels, and grounds formerly occupied by the Navy Department, should be turned over to the agents of the Navy Department. The Naval Hospital building will continue for the present to be occupied by the medical department of the Army, though recognized as naval property.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[11.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS,
May 27, 1862.

General SHIELDS,
Catlett's:

Ricketts' brigade, of Ord's division, is on the way to Manassas, and Hartsuff's will be here as soon as it is landed at Alexandria.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
May 27, 1862.

General SHIELDS,
Catlett's:

I will see that you have subsistence and forage as fast as the quartermaster's department can send it forward.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
May 27, 1862.

General MCCALL,
Falmouth:

General McDowell wishes you to order to Catlett's, Bayard's brigade as now constituted, viz, two regiments of cavalry, Kane's battalion of rifles, and the battery of mountain howitzers. Also to order Duffié's battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry to the same place.

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING,
Fredericksburg, Va.:

Your dispatch is received, and I thank you for the information furnished.* Keep me advised of occurrences in your command during the absence of General McDowell.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

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*See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 258.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862—9.20 p. m.

Col. JOHN S. CLARK,
Harper's Ferry:

Report yourself to General Banks. I am much obliged by your information.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

HARPER'S FERRY,
May 27, 1862. (Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

General Saxton having retired, I respectfully inform you without disturbing him that by telegraph received this moment from agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Point of Rocks, refugees are passing there in great numbers from Virginia, who state that rebel cavalry are at Leesburg, Waterford, and other points in Loudoun, and requesting troops should be stationed there. Our troops in number foot up 8,158 for duty. None can be spared from here. Musket firing is this moment heard from our advanced pickets between this and Halltown.

Respectfully,

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 28, 1862—2 a. m.

General MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Sedgwick's division will march for Cold Harbor at daybreak. The four-wheel ambulances will be sent immediately.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The artillery and cavalry of Ord's division have just arrived from Bacon Race Church.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Colonel HAUPT, *War Department, Washington:*

I informed you yesterday that the bridge corps was to come forward at once. General McDowell wishes you to come here as soon as possible, and he desires you on your way hither to make yourself acquainted with the capacity of the railroad, which will in all probability be tried to its utmost.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

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*See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 263.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: It is the direction of the major-general commanding that you follow with your division the command of Major-General Shields, the First Brigade of which has already taken up its march forward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD, *Expected at Catlett's:*

General McDowell directs that you repair to this place as soon as possible after your arrival at Catlett's.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General DURYEA,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: It is the direction of Major-General McDowell that you send a regiment of your brigade to Catlett's to guard the public property. They may march to this place, and if railroad transportation can be procured for them, they will move to Catlett's in that way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER 104TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS:

SIR: You will move with your regiment at once to Catlett's, there to relieve the troops belonging to General Shields' division. If railroad transportation can be procured, move in that way, letting your wagons proceed in the ordinary way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General SAXTON,
Harper's Ferry:

I have sent Brigadier-General Slough to report to you for orders. You will find in him a bold and able assistant. He goes by this afternoon train. Keep us advised of what transpires.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General SAXTON,
Harper's Ferry:

General Dix has sent troops and artillery to guard your rear.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1862.

General MCDOWELL,
Manassas:

Richmond papers containing dispatches to General Lee and Governor Letcher state that Jackson and Ewell had formed a junction, and that Banks was beaten by their forces at Winchester. The dispatches purport to go by way of Staunton.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Rectortown:

The general is gratified at your progress. Your brigade left Catlett's at 3 p. m. yesterday. What supplies do you want? They shall be forwarded immediately. The bridges will be repaired as soon as possible.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

MANASSAS, *May 29, 1862.*

Major-General ORD:

General McDowell authorizes you to wait till 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, preferably 4, to start for Rectortown. As soon as you reach there, take up your march for Front Royal, endeavoring as far as possible to be in supporting distance of Shields' division. The whole of the railroad transportation is to get your division forward as rapidly, and with as little fatigue, as possible, and you are to use your judgment about the twenty-three cars.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

MANASSAS, *May 29, 1862.*

General BAYARD,
Catlett's:

General McDowell directs me to inform you that in marching to Front Royal you go by Salem, Piedmont, and Markham, and not by way of Rectortown, which is five miles out of the way.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD,
Catlett's Station:

General McDowell directs that you leave early to-morrow morning with the cavalry and artillery of your command; that you take the shortest road to Rectortown, and report what road you take. Your destination is Front Royal. He directs also that you dismount your men, and cause them to lead their horses for at least half an hour in every two hours. The infantry will come to Manassas on the cars to-night as before directed. Do I make myself understood?

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General SAXTON:

The following order has been given to General Banks this morning:* You are requested to act in conformity with the above order. The regiment you ask will be sent from Baltimore. The cannon is on the road.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1862—11.28 p. m.

General HAMILTON,
Harper's Ferry:

You are relieved from duty at Harper's Ferry, and directed to report yourself to Major-General Halleck, in the Department of the Mississippi.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Near Seven Pines, May 30, 1862—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

I expect to send a report to-day on the falling off of General Casey's division. One great cause was the rawness of his troops. At my final survey of my position last night I passed 100 yards beyond the point where Major Kelly fell in the morning, and I saw many rebel pickets. At the same time the enemy remained in line of battle on my right, and was found by two scouting parties on the left. The enemy is found all round a semicircle described with a radius of two miles from my headquarters as a center.

E. D. KEYES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

[11.]

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* See Lincoln to Banks, 12 m., Vol. XII, Part I, p. 533.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. FIFTH PROV. ARMY CORPS, *Camp near New Bridge, Va., May 30, 1862.*

The First Regiment Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, Col. H. Berdan commanding, is assigned to duty with Martindale's brigade. Colonel Berdan will report to Brigadier-General Martindale without delay.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, VA., *May 30, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have to report my operations since the arrival of General Franklin's corps at Cold Harbor on the 21st instant. On the following day I accompanied a reconnaissance to Mechanicsville, with instructions from General Franklin to drive the enemy over the Chickahominy at that place. This we succeeded in doing, with the loss of only 2 men killed and 1 wounded. I sketched the roads about the village, and gave all the information about the bridge there which I was able to obtain to Lieutenant Abbot, of the Topographical Engineers. On the 23d I reconnoitered the Chickahominy in the vicinity of New Bridge. In the afternoon I made an ascension in the balloon and arrived at the conclusion that the enemy's forces at that time were stationed above and below Richmond near the James River. I drew my conclusions from the smoke of the camp-fires about sunset, and I thought there was but little force between us and Richmond. On the 24th I again visited Mechanicsville, but obtained no new information. On the 25th I examined the river at New Bridge and at several points above and below. The distance between the abutments at New Bridge is 100 feet 5 inches. A pontoon bridge can be built there in less time than any other. Since that time I have been engaged, with a daily detail of about 400 men, on the average, in cutting material for corduroying the roads in the vicinity of the proposed bridges over the Chickahominy and for bridging the ditches in the fields across which our roads will have to pass. Unless the weather should be unfavorable when we cross the river I think there will be sufficient of this material cut by to-night or at least by to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[11.]

MANASSAS, *May 30, 1862.*

Brigadier-General MCCALL,
Falmouth:

Your telegram is received.* General McDowell wishes you to draw in your forces, massing them on the left bank of the river and holding yourself on the defensive and keeping Fredericksburg. Guard the bridges to Aquia Creek by completion of the block-houses near them.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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* See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 296.

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MANASSAS, *May 30, 1862.*

Colonel HAUPT,
Aide-de-Camp:

General McDowell hoped to leave here by 7 o'clock; it is now 10. He is detained here by the inefficiency of the railroad. It is not known, however, whether the coast is clear or not.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

[WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 31, 1862—10.10 p. m.]

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Army of the Potomac:

Shields surprised the enemy yesterday at Front Royal; recaptured a considerable number of prisoners, cars, locomotives, and stores. The enemy retreated this morning from Harper's Ferry toward Winchester. General Halleck states that the enemy are retreating south toward Mobile. We have no other news to-day. Your telegram* was received this morning and the additional ambulances were ordered.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., May 31, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Colonel Warren had arrived at Cold Harbor with his command this morning before the order reached him to remain at Old Church. In view of the bad state of the roads I have directed him to send the various regiments to their proper commands. I respectfully suggest the cavalry may be ordered to reoccupy Old Church.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Savage's, May 31, 1862—8.45 p. m.

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

I am just in. When I got to the front the most of General Casey's division had dispersed, and our fortified position was lost. I ordered up all Kearny's and the most of Hooker's division. We checked the enemy and was outflanking him on his right, when our center gave way, and eventually our left had to follow. A number of pieces of artillery were lost before I arrived; how many I am not able to say. I ordered up a brigade on the railroad, but it advanced so slowly that it arrived too late to prevent the disaster to our center. We have

* See May 30, 9.30 p. m., Vol. XI, Part III, p. 201.

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fallen back to the rifle-pits first constructed by General Casey, and now hold them. I have no idea of our loss. The rout of General Casey's men had a most dispiriting effect on the troops as they came up. I saw no reason why we should have been driven back.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Savage's, May 31, 1862—9.15 p. m.

General MCCLELLAN:

I returned here half an hour since. I got information of the attack about 2 p. m. and sent re-enforcements at once, at the same time going to the front. I soon met the fugitives of General Casey's division, and learned that the most of them had given way. When I got forward I found the enemy had possession of our front lines. When the re-enforcements came up I put them into the woods on the left to turn the rebel right flank and capture their artillery. Another portion advanced in the center and a brigade was ordered up on the railroad. The firing soon became tolerably heavy and the center gave way, necessitating the left to fall back. Had the brigade I ordered up on the railroad advanced promptly, this disaster to our center might have been repaired, if not prevented. We have fallen back to some unfinished rifle-pits less than a mile in front of this position. How much artillery we have lost I am unable to tell, as it was lost before I got up. Our loss in killed and wounded is considerable. I have ordered up ammunition and intrenching tools. The stragglers of General Casey's division had a most dispiriting effect, and our troops did not fight well.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

[11.]

AT THE FRONT, *May 31, 1862—6 p. m.*

General MCCLELLAN:

Our troops on the road have given way. Birney is advancing on the railroad. Our left still holds its own.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 31, 1862—6.20 p. m.

Colonel COLBURN:

General Casey's division is being rallied by Lieutenants McAlester, Hunt, and Johnson, of the general's staff. General Casey is reported dead. Lieutenant McAlester reports that General Kearny is at the Seven Pines, driving the enemy back slowly. General Sumner's column is just arriving on the ground. General Hooker's about half a mile in rear of these headquarters.

C. MCKEEVER,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 31, 1862—9.20 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Have rations cooked and ammunition issued to all the commands to-night, and have the men ready for action to-morrow without fatiguing them too much to-night. Have the works and all approaches on all possible bridges pushed to the utmost to-night, so that as many as possible may be practicable in the morning. Have the trains ready to pack. I have sent to Heintzelman and Keyes, and will communicate to you. Select carefully the positions for parking the trains, and have Stoneman and the command at Mechanicsville within hand. If the engineers cannot build the bridges to-night, commit the work to Porter and Franklin. I am sure Duane can do it. If they cannot, the sooner we get rid of the corps of engineers the better. Communicate this to Barnard. It is absolutely necessary that several bridges be practicable for artillery in the morning.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 31, 1862.

Colonel COLBURN:

General Casey's division is entirely demoralized. Generals Casey and Palmer are reported killed and General Naglee wounded. I have been able to find but one colonel, and he says the men have nothing to eat.

C. McKEEVER,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—It is reported that some of the regiments of General Peck's brigade have broken and dispersed.

C. McK.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
May 31, 1862—10 p. m.

[General McCLELLAN:]

I have sent across Bottom's Bridge for our ammunition, and it will be up before daylight. My corps is supplied with three days' rations. General Keyes thinks that General Couch's is supplied till to-morrow night. They are now issuing to General Casey's. General Casey's division cannot, however, be relied upon for any purpose whatever. The intrenching tools must be left at this place. We are much in want of them.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[11.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT OF LINE,
May 31, 1862.

Colonel COLBURN:

There is no hand-car, but the cars are expected every moment. I will take the locomotive and go down to Dispatch Station, or go on horseback, if they do not come in a few minutes.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[11.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 31, 1862.

General W. B. FRANKLIN:

Please detail a brigade at once to go to New Bridge to support Captain Duane in throwing across his pontoon bridges. It would be well to throw over the troops as soon as the first bridge is passable. The general commanding says there must not be a moment's delay in this.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 31, 1862.

Brigadier-General SAXTON,
Harper's Ferry:

We are making arrangements to send you speedily some well-drilled regulars and marines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 1, 1862—11.25 a. m. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A severe battle commenced on the left of our line at about 1.45 p. m. yesterday, and the heavy firing, which only ceased at dark, resumed again at about 5.30 this morning. The details of yesterday's operations have not yet been ascertained, but our troops under General Keyes were driven back until General Heintzelman's corps came up and maintained his ground till this morning, when the battle commenced again, and there has been very heavy firing up to this moment. The following result comes from General Heintzelman:

All firing has ceased. The enemy is repulsed wherever he has appeared. General Hooker, with Fifth and Sixth New Jersey and a portion of Colonel Ward's (late Birney's) brigade, drove the enemy with the bayonet in gallant style more than a mile.

General McClellan is now absent in front.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1862.

Col. B. S. ALEXANDER,
U. S. Engineers:

The general commanding directs that you take the immediate charge of the construction of all the bridges now being thrown over the Chickahominy River and push them as rapidly as possible to a speedy completion.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS LEFT,
June 1, 1862.

General BARNARD:

I yesterday reconnoitered Naglee's late position, the country between Nine-mile road and the river itself. The bridge proper at Golding's was in progress and ought to have been completed last night, but the long log-ways of the approaches were yet to be built. I went into the swamp at six points between there and Sumner's Bridge and concluded that as far as concerned this side the river there was little choice. The road from Golding's to Couch's can always be reached by sufficient lengths of log-way. The stream proper can, of course, always be spanned by trestle-work and sometimes by felling large trees across for girders. The points for bridges will therefore depend on the approaches of the other side. The cross-roads I found in good condition, requiring slight repairs only. The road you spoke of, cutting around Naglee's left to the enemy's rear, would have to pass through very swampy ground. When I was at Naglee's late advanced position, just before the commencement of the battle, the enemy was in very close proximity, threatening him. The defenses I arranged for Casey's late position were all incomplete. Rifle-pits hereabouts cannot be made tenable. They immediately fill with water. I have had to resort to parapets with ditches in every case.

M. D. MCALESTER,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
June 1, 1862—11.30 [p.] m.

General MARCY:

I have good reasons to believe that I shall be attacked early in the morning by 50,000 men. The bridge on the Chickahominy is so broken by the recent freshets that it cannot be repaired at once. I shall do my utmost. The trains from Richmond are running all right.*

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

RIFLE-PITS, *June 1, 1862—8.30 a. m.*

General MCCLELLAN:

We are driving the enemy back. The Second Excelsior drove the enemy back with the bayonet. They are falling back on the right and left on the railroad.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

AT RIFLE-PITS, *June 1, 1862—9 a. m.*

General MCCLELLAN:

We have driven the enemy in front. I have a report that they are trying to outflank us on our left with 6,000 or 8,000 men. I need re-enforcements, as General Casey's division is not of any use, and the other division not very effective.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[11.] *Brigadier-General.*

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*For reply, see Marcy to Sumner, June 2, 3 a. m., Vol. XI, Part III, p. 207.

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JUNE 1, 1862—8.30 a. m.

General MORELL:

I wish you to go down and see that the brigade posted for the protection of the bridge is properly posted; also the battery of artillery (Allen's). Keep a regiment along the river—sharpshooters perhaps will do—and as secretly as possible put everything else of the brigade under shelter and in supporting distance. You will not probably require the whole division down at the batteries, and it would be well to keep such brigade and regiments in camp as you can spare (say Lansing's brigade and other regiments) to get rest and food. I send you orderlies.

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General.

[11.]

FRONT ROYAL, *June 1, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KING,
En route to Front Royal:

General McDowell directs that you halt your last brigade at Piedmont till the arrival of your cavalry and artillery. The other brigades are to come forward by rail. Guard the railroad bridges, using convalescents for the purpose.

E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
New Bridge, June 2, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. A. DIX,
Fort Monroe:

GENERAL: Please visit Norfolk and Portsmouth. Examine for yourself the state of affairs there. Look over all orders given in regard to trade, police regulations, &c. Report to me in detail the state of affairs with your own opinions on all points. After having made yourself fully master of the state of affairs it would perhaps be well, if convenient to you, that you should come to these headquarters that we may have a personal conference. It is not now possible for me to now come to you. I am very glad we are together again.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 2, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I inclose a letter addressed to you by General Woodbury which he desires me to forward. The letter he refers to was shown to me this morning by Colonel Alexander. No copy has been communicated to me, and I am not informed what its intention is, but, in the very facts of the case, there can be no mistaking it. General Woodbury has considered the imputation which it conveys to be aimed immediately at him. Captain Duane, with an established site, abutments prepared and nothing to do but to put his pontoons in place, failed to accomplish anything the night of the 31st. I believe both his

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command and General Woodbury's, according to the knowledge and ability they had (and neither they nor I am to blame if they are not yet perfect and thorough pontoniers), did the utmost they could do and deserve rather encouragement for their zeal and severe labor than professional reproach. But less upon General Woodbury and Captain Duane than myself is a professional reproach cast in the order which, without any consultation, any intimation to me, takes the entire work out of my hands, giving it to a subordinate. I have no disposition to screen myself from merited blame, but I would not be touched in that which is dearest to a soldier on *ex parte* statements and misunderstood facts. I gathered from some remarks of the commanding general this morning that there was at least a day's work on the approaches to the New Bridge before artillery could pass. There were two or three places where, during the night of the 31st, the flood swept over the narrow causeway near the bridge, cutting trenches across it. The bottom was perfectly hard, and at the time the bridge was reported practicable these places were practicable for artillery. If, toward night, these trenches became too deep, it was after the bridges were finished and I had ceased to visit the locality and it was not reported to me. Yesterday, June 1, I believed the attempt to repair them to be of doubtful success and more doubtful policy, and I believed and still believe that when the water fell so that any passage of artillery would be a matter of military practicability, the places in question could be repaired in an hour's time. No one knew how high the flood was going to rise, and when it reached its limit and commenced falling was the time to make those repairs, for which materials in great quantities were accumulated within convenient distance. I was not alone in the belief that the Birago trestle was perfectly adequate for bridging a narrow stream like the Chickahominy, in the condition in which we first found it. With limited transportation, trestles formed a considerable part of our bridge equipage. They were accumulated near the places where they were to be used, with the knowledge of the commanding general, several days ago. It was part of the material on hand, all of which might be wanted, and for two of the bridges it was the only material at hand for commencing on the night of the 31st. Two of the bridges debouched on ground which, in ordinary stages of the river, would require much labor to be practicable for artillery. The flood swept over that ground for several hundred yards. These bridges, except as regards infantry, were but bridges in the air. It would require a day or two hard labor to get those debouches practicable for artillery. I was perfectly sensible of the immense importance of being able to pass this wing of the army over yesterday, but I reported, officially, before noon yesterday that it was impracticable, in the overflowed state of the bottom lands, to pass it against any considerable resistance. There was one contingency under which we could pass, viz, the occupation of the opposite heights by the advance of our own forces of the left wing. For this the New Bridge was restored and the road practicable at 8.15 Sunday morning.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, &c.

P. S.—I deem it proper to add that soon after the above-named hour I was at the New Bridge, and anxious to ascertain how practicable the road was, I sent forward Lieutenant Babcock, with a small party, to examine. He advanced until he was fired upon and one of his men

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shot. He reported that as far as he went the road was in a similar condition to this side, viz, hard and practicable but with sluices across it of from one to two feet deep.

J. G. B.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, *June 2, 1862.*

General R. B. MARCY,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Colonel Alexander, of the Corps of Engineers, has shown me this morning a letter from yourself directing him to take charge of all the bridges over the Chickahominy and to push on their construction, &c.* This information was received by me eighteen hours after one of the two trestle bridges intrusted to me had been finished, and some four hours after the other had been finished, both by troops belonging to the Engineer Brigade. General Barnard, having general charge of the engineering of this army, had necessarily charge of these bridges and had paid great attention to their sites and to everything pertaining to them. Still he is not alone affected by this order. I feel that my own operations with the troops under my command are the real cause of this order; that I have not fulfilled the expectations of the commanding general. My own reputation as an engineer and a soldier seems to be touched, and I feel it keenly. I would much rather lose my life in battle than suffer justly in reputation. I do not feel that I deserve in any degree this slur. I respectfully submit a statement of the circumstances, premising, first, that I shall cheerfully obey the orders of the commanding general, however disagreeable; second, that I cannot be justly held responsible for not knowing the day before yesterday what nobody in this army then knew, viz, that the insignificant stream before us was about to become a formidable river; third, I am not responsible for any want of experience or skill in pontoon or trestle-bridge making in the troops under my command, because it has never been in my power to drill them. The materials were packed up for transportation when I assumed command; fourth, I am not responsible for the absence of bridge material and of transportation. I have tried constantly but in vain to obtain teams sufficient to bring up pontoon trains from the Pamunkey. On the 28th ultimo I was directed by you to return to White House Point the mule teams belonging to a trestle train under my charge. I did so, retaining six as indispensable to the execution of previous orders. When the emergency arose, I had only these six teams; fifth, I have not much confidence in our trestle bridges. The caps particularly are liable to break. The sun cracks them, handling injures them, and they are too delicate and require too much care. I say this in view of the future.

At 1.30 p. m., when the battle began over the river, I was in the woods two miles below New Bridge at work on a bridge, or set of bridges, over the Chickahominy. I comprehended in an instant the full import of the attack and hastened back to prepare for bridges. The six teams left to me I caused to be harnessed up and added to them as many teams as I could raise in my brigade. At the same time I directed the bridge builders to hold themselves in readiness. I afterward received your orders to make such preparations. About 10 o'clock on the night of the 31st ultimo I received from you orders to commence bridges immediately. The night was very dark, and I urged upon you the expediency of waiting till daybreak. General Barnard, who had seen

*See June 1, p. 648.

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the ground, also urged this delay. Orders are subject to conditions, and I ought not to have taken this one literally. This is the only fault I can charge myself with in this whole matter. Captain Spaulding, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers succeeded in finishing his bridge about noon yesterday. One of the caps broke during the construction. Captain Brainerd, of the same regiment, had charge of the lower bridge. His men worked hard, but to no purpose. He had selected the exact site the night before with great judgment under then existing circumstances. But an island, on which he had counted as saving bridge material, was covered with two feet of water in the morning. Some delay ensued in changing the direction of the bridge, owing to the well-meant but unfortunate interference of officers of rank. Colonel Lansing, according to Captain Ketchum's report, delayed the work several hours. An accident happened in making the new bridge. A fresh start was made at 6 p. m. yesterday. Seven pontoons were obtained from Captain Duane, and the bridge was completed at 2 this morning. This bridge is over 300 feet long and has every appearance of being an excellent bridge. Numerous trees had to be cut along the route. The current was so strong that two men could barely pull a pontoon boat by a rope against the current. No fault can be found with the officers and the men of the Engineer Brigade. I have never seen officers work with more zeal or men work harder than they have during the past two days. Only by more familiarity with the drill could they have had more experience available for the recent emergency. I inclose copies of the reports of Captains Spaulding, Brainerd, and Ketchum.* I will add that I have considered myself exclusively responsible for the approaches to our bridges, either on this side or the other.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
June 2, 1862—6.30 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

There are no indications thus far of the presence of the enemy, and from information which I received I am much inclined to believe that he has retreated.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Savage's, June 2, 1862—6 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Headquarters:

An officer went out at daylight; has just returned. The enemy has fallen back from our front, where they were in strong force last evening with artillery and infantry. They retreated on the Williamsburg road. Our pickets are half a mile beyond General Casey's old camp.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

[11.]

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*See Vol. XI, Part I, pp. 149–151.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Savage's, June 2, 1862—9 a. m.

Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters:

The enemy appear to have fallen back. Yesterday afternoon we reoccupied the ground Casey's division was driven from the day before. We are now in possession of the rebel earth-works, a short distance in front of our old position. The half of General Hooker's division with me, I have pushed forward to support our reconnaissance out the Williamsburg stage road. I have also most all the cavalry I have available to aid him. At 7.30 a. m. I telegraphed to general headquarters that the enemy had retired. Many of our wounded are still on the field of Saturday, now in our possession, and I am collecting them. I have this moment a note from General Sickles. He says that about midnight the enemy beat the long rolls; that from that time their camp was noisy, and he heard a commanding officer order a regiment into line. He frequently heard other regiments formed. At 3 a. m. the assembly was beat generally through their camps, and he distinctly heard the start of their artillery, other troops, and wagons, and could hear their various orders as they proceeded to the rear, and their voices were lost in the distance. About an hour after heard firing as if the enemy had met with resistance in their march. Firing could be heard for an hour, when it died away in the distance.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[11.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT OF LINE,
June 2, 1862—11.45 a. m.

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

General Hooker reports that he is two miles in advance of Casey's camp and about four miles from Richmond, with seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry (Gregg's Eighth Pennsylvania); the rebel pickets fell back as he advanced. He has seen no large body of the enemy. The roads are impassable for the artillery. What order shall I give General Hooker for to-night? He is advancing with great caution.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[11.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near New Bridge, June 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. P. ST. G. COOKE,
Commanding Regular Cavalry:

GENERAL: It is just reported to these headquarters that there is a rebel force on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, in King William County, which proposes to attempt the crossing of the river at Doctor Wormley's Ferry, at the Pipingtree, or at New Castle, to cut off our wagons and trains. The general commanding directs that you send a squadron of cavalry, armed with carbines, and two squadrons of Rush's Lancers, in that direction, to visit the three places, collect all possible information concerning this force, and destroy all means of crossing that can be found, and to arrest Doctor Wormley and turn him over to

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the provost-marshal-general, Doctor Wormley being said to be concerned in the operations. The officer in command on his return will make a prompt report. The accompanying map* will indicate two of the places to be examined. I am unable to define the precise locality of Doctor Wormley's Ferry, but it can doubtless readily be ascertained from some inhabitant of the neighborhood.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, VA., *June 3, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to your note, that the pontoon bridge at New Bridge was ready for artillery at 8.15 a. m. Sunday, June 1, 1862.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,
First Lieutenant of Engineers

[11.]

SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
June 3, 1862.

General MARCY:

I am attacked, but as yet I cannot tell by what.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
June 3, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY:

The enemy appears to be in some force opposite your new bridge. I would respectfully suggest whether it might not be well for General Porter to send over the river a sufficient force to cause a party to make the causeway on this side. The enemy are making no further demonstrations on my front. I have Hooker's division holding the advanced earth-works abandoned by General Casey, with his right resting on the railroad. I have ordered a regiment of horse from the rear to the front.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Savage's, June 3, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters:

GENERAL: The condition of Casey's old camp is such from the large number of dead horses lying around that it is impossible for any troops

* Not found.

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to occupy it or its immediate vicinity. I propose to have General Hooker's division, the portion that is in advance, occupy the fields in front of the lines we occupied on Sunday. Our pickets, with a sufficient support, can remain in front of this line (Casey's). No troops, rebel or ours, can occupy the space of nearly a mile from Casey's portion toward the rear. The swamp in front, but in rear of our pickets, is filled with abandoned rebel wagons with provisions. General Hooker is of the opinion that the enemy is out in force in our immediate front.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. FIFTH PROV. ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 3, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. First Michigan Regiment, Colonel Robinson commanding, is assigned to Martindale's brigade. On its arrival the Berdan Sharpshooters will be relieved from duty with the brigade, and Colonel Berdan will report for orders to the division commander.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 3, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A gentleman just from Winchester informs me that that city is occupied by a large force of our troops. He met General Sigel's advance within five miles of there. I sent up a company of Twelfth U. S. Infantry on a train of cars on the railroad to-day. He saw the train seventeen miles from here. He only went to Winchester this morning. Staid there only an hour. Is very deaf. Heard nothing about a battle. Citizens all frightened. He got frightened and left. If authority is given relieving me of General Sigel's order, I could reoccupy the Winchester Railroad. One company of infantry I sent to-day to guard workmen at Opequon bridge.

D. S. MILES,
[11.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

ENGINEER CAMP,
Near New Bridge, June 4, 1862.

General J G. BARNARD:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following amount of work done yesterday under my direction: Some alterations were made in the pontoon bridge on the site of New Bridge, some additional pontoons were placed in the pontoon bridge just above New Bridge, and a part of a causeway was laid, connecting the ends of this bridge with the main road. This bridge is now practicable for infantry. When the causeway is finished, it may be used for artillery in case the other bridge should be disabled.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
[11.] *Captain of Engineers.*

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Courtney's House, June 4, 1862.

General MCCLELLAN:

SIR: Will you please do me the justice to have your dispatch about the battle of Fair Oaks published as it was written?*

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
June 4, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

The scouting party sent out this morning in accordance with your orders has returned. The officer reports the White Oak Swamp impassable at the Three Forks. No signs of an enemy were found, and the country on this side the swamp is next to impassable. Cavalry is absolutely necessary to keep me informed as to the condition of my lines. Repeat to General Sumner.

E. D. KEYES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

[11.]

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, June 4, 1862.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Smith, now at Harper's Ferry, reports that the train sent upon the Winchester road has returned with the information that the bridges over Opequon and other creeks on that line have been burned and will require entire renewal. Our advices are of extraordinary rains in the Alleghany and Blue Ridge regions, with rapid and threatening rise in Potomac, Shenandoah, and their tributaries. Our officers and men in large force are stationed at all important points, especially at Harper's Ferry, to preserve, if possible, the bridges and road.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 4, 1862—9.25 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

Colonel Miles telegraphs that the Harper's Ferry bridge is in great danger from the freshet. Do you know it?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

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*See McClellan to Stanton, June 5, 10.30 a. m., Vol. XI, Part I, p. 751.

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CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, June 4, 1862—10.40 p. m.*
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have your dispatch regarding Harper's Ferry bridge. We have been aware of the danger, and I sent you a dispatch embracing this information, which should have reached you two hours since. Our master of road with a large force has been on duty at that point since the rise in the upper river indicated danger. Every possible effort is being made to save this important structure. All our bridges from Piedmont east are in peril, as the volume of water is almost unprecedented, but competent men are in charge at each bridge, making every practicable effort for their preservation.

J. W. GARRETT,
[12.] *President.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
New Bridge, June 5, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram received.* Will be glad to have the first five raw regiments ordered to Fort Monroe, where I send orders for their distribution. Shall be glad to have whatever you can give me. Nothing new this evening. Enemy still in strong force in front of my right.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer:

GENERAL: I got a force of 250 men at work this morning; found some tools thrown about here on the railroad, consigned to no one, and had them sent up. Tools might be sent here to our quartermaster, he to report arrival to me, or some other engineer officer, if sent to Fair Oaks. I was just writing a request to General Sumner to furnish details for the position at the railroad when your note came. I went to the left and front from Hooker's defenses to-day, on a road terminating at a large clearing in that direction, with a view to reconnoiter that clearing. I was not aware that our pickets had been withdrawn. I aroused four or five rebels just in the edge of the woods, who delivered a volley at 200 paces, shooting down my horse; I got to the rear on foot, crossing a swamp without harm. The opening will have to be reconnoitered from a point farther to the rear. I subsequently climbed a tree in the large wheat-field extending off to the left and front of Hooker's. Immediately in front was a forest three-quarters of a mile across, then an opening extending on a mile or more and then pretty tall pine trees, over the tops of which I saw Richmond with great distinctness, and to the left of the pines, at a point about two miles down the James River. The pines shut out everything intervening between them and Richmond, which is on high ground. I consequently saw nothing of the

* See 8.30 p. m., Vol. XI, Part I, p. 46.

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enemy's force or works. In the open space mentioned were horsemen riding about. I saw no infantry at all, which is doubtless in the woods. Will telegraph to General Marcy and write you at 8 a. m.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. D. MCALESTER,
Captain of Engineers.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. A. DIX,
Fort Monroe:

The commanding-general directs that three of the four regiments now stationed at Norfolk and Portsmouth be ordered to join at these headquarters via the White House with all possible dispatch. These regiments will be replaced by five new regiments, which the general is advised by the Secretary of War will be sent forthwith to Fort Monroe, one leaving Baltimore to-morrow. Of these new regiments, the general desires that one shall take post at Fort Monroe or Camp Hamilton, and four at Suffolk, thus affording garrisons independent of cavalry and artillery as follows: Two regiments at Fort Monroe, one regiment at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and six regiments at Suffolk. General Van Vliet will be instructed to provide the necessary transportation. Please report as soon as practicable the regiments selected by you to come here, with the names of their commanders.

S. WILLIAMS.

[11.]

CUMBERLAND, *June 5, 1862.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The bridges are all safe west of this place, both on the main stem and Parkersburg branch, and the road in good order. The high water yesterday carried out the trestling of the bridges at Big and Little Cacapon, and three spans of the bridge at Harper's Ferry. Little Cacapon is nearly repaired, and Big Cacapon will be ready in twenty-four hours. Trains will then be run as far east as Martinsburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 5, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding General, Winchester:

GENERAL: Your note received; telegraph dispatch sent over to office. The flood has damaged us greatly, swept the bridge entirely off, except the west span, flooded our store-houses, arsenal on the island, and stables. Lost no property as yet. The bridges on the Winchester railroad have also gone, but easily repaired. In three or four days this road will be in working order. I have applied for, and which ought to be here to-night, a steam tug, which will answer our purpose to pass stores over the river. The bridge at Opequon is damaged; a few hours' work will enable cars to run near to Martinsburg. Best's new battery is now at that place, and to-morrow morning 10,000

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rations will be sent up for Crawford's brigade. We have plenty of subsistence here; can spare you 50,000 or 60,000 rations. When the roads are sufficiently in order for the cars, they ought and must be guarded, particularly the Winchester road, or it will be torn up. This will require a regiment, and a good one. Had I a choice in the matter I should place on it the Sixtieth New York, headquarters at Charlestown. The principal citizens of that town called on me to-day, and earnestly requested I would station a force there as soon as possible, as they were being robbed by the stragglers of both armies, there being many of Jackson's army still hanging round, deserters. The river is running so rapid we are unable to get our mail across; so soon as we do yours will be sent to you. I understand it is the intention of the Secretary of War to immediately organize the Railroad Brigade. I have been consulted as to position, numbers, &c. I have recommended that a regiment of infantry, having its headquarters at Martinsburg, should occupy the road from Duffield's to North Mountain; a full regiment at this place and Halltown; a regiment from Charlestown to Winchester, with the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania where it is from Back River to South Branch, and eight companies of cavalry scattered along from Bath to Charlestown. This provides for future contingency. Had this force been here at the time you fell back from Strasburg, you might not have been obliged to evacuate Winchester. I also stated it is worse than useless to put raw and undisciplined troops on the railroad. It requires the best, for not being situated to have battalion drills they soon become demoralized, if not disciplined before being brought on that duty. For a week there was hard work here to keep Jackson out and save it. During the siege many desertions took place; in some instances officers. Captain Gallett, with 18 men and 20 horses, was captured at Frederick; the other, Lieutenant Bristol, got as far as Washington. They have been brought to the notice of the President, with the recommendation of General Saxton that he would drop them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.

[12.]

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 6, 1862—5 p. m. (Received 6.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Up to last night we had not correct lists of casualties. A change of 700, for instance, was made in a few hours in the report of one division. I hope to give you the full information substantially correct in a couple of hours or less.* The messages you allude to ought not to have gone over the wires. Much obliged for your message of 2 p. m.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Courtney's, June 6, 1862.

[General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:]

No movement to-day. I am prepared to support General Smith in whatever the commanding general directs him to do. There are fifty

* See dispatch of 10 p. m., Vol. XI, Part I, p. 754.

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men of Richardson's division at Dispatch Station; will the general please order them to their regiment.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

It is impossible to move artillery in the present state of the ground.

E. V. S.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING:

(Expected at Catlett's.)

Telegraph received reporting your march. On your arrival at Catlett's General McDowell directs that you assume command of that front, for which this shall be your authority.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 6, 1862.

Col. D. S. MILES,
Harper's Ferry:

You will direct Lieutenant Daniels and the sailors under him, together [with] the small boat howitzers and the ammunition therefor, to return to the Washington Navy-Yard. Transportation will be provided by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The large guns and ammunition for them you will keep.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 6, 1862.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

Potomac and Shenandoah falling slowly.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[12.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 6, 1862.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The bridge at Opequon will be completed to-night and the cars run to Martinsburg early to-morrow morning. Workmen to-morrow will commence repairing the railroad to Winchester. Potomac and Shenandoah falling rapidly. Wire cable arrived this afternoon.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel, Commandin

[12.]

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FRONT ROYAL, *June 7, 1862.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

Following just received from General King:

WARRENTON, *June 6, 1862.*

My division arrived here this afternoon. We found no troops nor traces of any. I am assured that there have been none but straggling parties of the enemy in this region for some weeks. The town is perfectly quiet. We have means of carrying from five to six days' rations in addition to the ordinary baggage of the division. I have left one regiment at Gainesville to guard forage, subsistence, and cattle, it being the most convenient point from which to draw supplies.

I sent you by telegraph last night correspondence between General Ord and myself. Everything quiet here except the aforesaid general.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

FRONT ROYAL, *June 7, 1862.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Washington:

General Ricketts informed me (8 p. m.) that he was advised verbally by Major-General Ord's aide that he (General Ord) had gone to Washington this evening; leaves General Ricketts in command. I think it right to inform you of it.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

CUMBERLAND, *June 7, 1862—9 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following dispatch just received:

PETERSBURG, *June 7, 1862.*

General KELLEY:

I have just received the following, viz:

"CAMP LOOKOUT, *Near Petersburg, June 7, 1862—7 p. m.*

"OFFICER COMMANDING POST AT PETERSBURG:

"SIR: You are hereby commanded to surrender the post with all camp equipage, arms, stores, &c., otherwise I will be compelled to shell the encampment.

"Respectfully,

"JUS. R. SCOTT,
"Colonel, Commanding Mountain Division, Partisan Rangers."

What shall we do?

C. W. SHEARER,
Commanding Post.

Have ordered Captain Shearer to defend himself at all hazards. Ordered the Sixty-sixth Ohio to move at once from Moorefield to the support of Petersburg. I have no troops here that can be spared from the railroad to send to Petersburg. Can you send me two regiments and a battery from Washington or Baltimore? Trains will run down to Harper's Ferry to-morrow.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[12.)

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near New Bridge, June 8, 1862—6 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing of special interest to-day, except that it has passed without rain. I am glad to inform you that I have the best possible authority for stating that our wounded and prisoners in the hands of the enemy are as well treated as their means permit. The clothing sent some time since via Fort Monroe was carefully issued to our men. There is suffering among them for hospital stores. I will endeavor to obtain authority to supply our men in their hands. If not objectionable, I think I can arrange a cartel without committing the Government. You will remember what was said about the subject in Washington.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
June 8, 1862—7.45 p. m.

General J. G. BARNARD:

The detail ordered from General Hooker for 8 a. m. did not report till 11. Your telegram just received. I to-day got all the information that was to be obtained from the reconnaissances of yesterday concerning the left of this position and also from General Peck, who occupied that ground before the battle, and does now in part. The supposed great clearing indicated on the maps and by information here before, is a mistake. There are several small detached clearings. The swamp in front of Hooker connects with White Oak Swamp. The roads through these swamps to the left and front were all to-day obstructed. Peck to-day connects his pickets with those of Casey along White Oak Swamp. I could not see General Hooker to-day, but understood he had a reconnaissance looking to the better posting of his pickets. Will ascertain his decision to-night and let you know. General Heintzelman says he now feels perfectly secure as to the safety of his left flank. Progress in field-works slow, in consequence of daily alarms.

M. D. McALESTER,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 8, 1862.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Fortress Monroe:

The commanding general designed, in his dispatch of June 5, to give you five new regiments in lieu of the three older regiments drawn from you. This because he did not want to reduce your effective force too much. Can you spare Colonel Fardella's regiment? If so, the general would be very glad to have it. Every man that can be spared elsewhere indeed is needed here just now. Please answer.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

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PORT ROYAL, *June 8, 1862.*

General MCDOWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

Telegram about transportation of infantry of Ricketts' division to Catlett's by rail received. It will doubtless be done. Superintendent Devereux has advised me of his attention to the subject. I congratulate you on the rectification of affairs. I sent you a synopsis of Shields' report.* I have replied to it and send a duplicate of your orders by his return messenger to-morrow. All quiet. The headquarters encamped near Piedmont to-night; start at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

FRONT ROYAL, *June 8, 1862.*

General RICKETTS:

I am ordered to put you in command of a division recently commanded by Major-General Ord, who has been relieved. The infantry and two brigades ordered to march to Warrenton are to be conveyed to Catlett's by rail, if they can get three days' rations cooked. One for use between Catlett's and the other two for the march to Fredericksburg, it is presumed. The artillery, cavalry, and train, and a small infantry guard, will go to Catlett's by the best ordinary road. Please to order Duryea's brigade to follow the others as soon as General Banks sends troops to relieve it. Please see me to-morrow.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

FRONT ROYAL, *June 8, 1862.*

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Commanding Ord's Division:

Special orders directing Hartsuff's and Duryea's brigades to march to Warrenton are hereby countermanded, and yours and Hartsuff's brigades are to go instead. The artillery, except the section moved with Colonel Christian, and the cavalry, except a squadron, will accompany the two brigades. You will please notify General Duryea of this change, and give him the necessary orders for his government. The ammunition here for your division accompany it in wagons, which you can get on application to the depot quartermaster. General McDowell having ordered the removal of sick and prisoners to Washington, you will please give orders to General Duryea to furnish the requisite guard for the latter.

E SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

ALEXANDRIA, *June 8, 1862.*

Capt. J. D. W. CUTTING, *Aide-de-Camp:*

Bull Run bridge will be completed and track laid thereon at 12 o'clock noon to-day. First through train for Front Royal now leaving Alexandria. Will have trains daily to Front Royal, and in a few days will run on regular schedule.

J. H. DEVEREUX.

[12.]

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*For full report, see Vol. XII, Part III, p. 358. Synopsis omitted.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 8, 1862—11.11 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

One regiment has been ordered from Columbus, Ohio, to Cumberland immediately. I will endeavor to send you one from Baltimore with some artillery to-day or to-morrow. Your order to Shearer is approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 8, 1862.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A Miss Anna Taylor, of Berryville, called a short time since on business. In the course of conversation she informed me that Generals Longstreet and E. Kirby Smith, with their divisions, had formed a junction with Jackson at Strasburg, and it was the intention of Jackson to advance on our troops in the Valley of the Shenandoah immediately; that a sharp engagement took place yesterday below Front Royal, and that our troops had to fall back.

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS RAILROAD BRIGADE,
June 8, [1862.]

Maj. R. M. COPELAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Shenandoah Department, Winchester:

MAJOR: I respectfully report that on Friday night the Secretary of War ordered the sailors and marines, with the launch battery and ammunition, to Washington. There is left here in battery on Maryland Heights two 9-inch Dahlgrens or 50-pounder rifle and steel 100-pounder with ammunition. This battery is in charge of the Eighth New York Cavalry. I regret to report this regiment is in a disorganized and mutinous condition and cannot be relied on, being dissatisfied at not being mounted and being armed as infantry (at present). I respectfully state again the condition of my command at this place is very unsatisfactory; companies made up from regiments, too, without officers, it seems impossible to know who belongs to my forces or who are stragglers. I applied to General Sigel to let me have the First District Regiment as a garrison, and to order the odds and ends of regiments to the front. This will increase his command and add to discipline. I have just received his reply, dated yesterday, which intimates that the First District will not be ordered back, and if I want re-enforcements to apply to Washington. The road is repaired, and cars are running to Martinsburg. Workmen will commence to-morrow on the Winchester road, and will rapidly repair it to reach Winchester, but these roads must be guarded or else the tracks will be torn up. I have no troops here I could send anywhere or for any reliable purpose. Martinsburg, this place, Charlestown, Cameron, Summit Point, and Wadesville must be garrisoned or your army will have to fall back by having your communications interrupted. The Tenth Maine is now at

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Martinsburg and in position, the majority of the regiment, and is desirous of joining the Railroad Brigade. I want the First District Regiment here, and the Fortieth New York at Charlestown and on to Wadesville. This arrangement has been proposed to the Secretary of War, and, so far as I could learn through the officers of the railroad, meets with his approbation. Whether the Secretary acts upon it or not, the major-general commanding should protect his rear. The citizens of Charlestown and Summit Point are urging me to occupy those places, to keep off marauders of both armies. It is reported there are near Berryville about 150 cavalry stragglers and deserters from the rebel army. I sent, yesterday, Cole's cavalry to hunt them up; he has not yet returned.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Courtney's, June 9, 1862.

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

I have been round the lines this morning. The men look well, cheerful, and ready. It is rumored that the enemy is massing troops in our front. I do not know whether it is reliable. I should be glad if the commanding general could come over to-day, to let me know exactly his wishes under circumstances that may arise.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Courtney's, June 9, 1862—5 p. m.

General MARCY:

They are shelling our troops. What does the general wish done?

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 9, 1862—7.20 o'clock.

General J. G. BARNARD:

The redoubt at Golding's is nearly finished, two embrasures remaining to be cut. The slashing would have been completed, if it had not been interrupted by the artillery firing of the enemy this evening. This seems to have begun on a party making a road for artillery into Garnett's clearing and it afterward swept all along that part of our picket-line from Smith's camp to the Nine-mile road. An hour's work will now make three good artillery roads, besides the Nine-mile road, into Garnett's clearing.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

[11.]

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SAVAGE'S, *June 9, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BARNARD:

General Hooker replies that his pickets to-day reached the Charles City road and found no enemy at that point and that he feels perfectly secure on his left flank.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Engineers.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Provisional Corps:

SIR: The commanding general directs that the picket guard at Meadow Bridge be instructed that hereafter upon the arrival there of a flag of truce from the enemy the bearer of the flag be not allowed to pass within our lines. Any communications he may have will be promptly forwarded to these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp New Bridge, Va., June 9, 1862.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding at Fortress Monroe:

Your dispatch of this morning has been received. I feel sincerely grateful to you for the generous and kind manner in which you have complied with my wishes in regard to the strengthening of my forces, reduced as they have been by sickness and the casualties of service. I feel that I have reduced you to the lowest extremity and I cannot consent to tax you further. I hope that the troops you now have, with those to arrive, will suffice for your present necessities.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 9, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Fortress Monroe:

Your telegram received.* Please remain at Fortress Monroe until I can communicate with the President and have a full conference with you and General Dix by telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

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* See 5 p. m., Vol. XI, Part III, p. 221.

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FRONT ROYAL, *June 9, 1862.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

I have received your telegram respecting the cipher telegrams.* There are required for the artillery of Ricketts' division 70 horses, for the cavalry 309 horses. Lieutenant Fessenden is in that part of the Maine battery now with General Bayard. The Rhode Island cavalry commander moves slowly, and perhaps we may get his report next week with luck. I shall send it as soon as received. A portion of troops from General Banks arrived last night on the other side of the river, but that is all I can report of them now.

E. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

FRONT ROYAL, *June 9, 1862.*

General RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

Major-General McDowell directs all movements of your division ordered yesterday to be suspended until further instructions.

E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

FRONT ROYAL, *June 9, 1862.*

General RICKETTS:

It is the direction of General McDowell that you move your division on the Luray road to the most defensible position in the vicinity of Chester Gap. If not a bad position, it would be better, the general says, to be beyond the gap so as to keep open the road from Warrenton. The general says let Major Houston, Engineers, go with General Ricketts, but I am sorry to say he is not here. If you direct it, I will telegraph him to come here.

E. SCHRIVER.

[12.]

FRONT ROYAL, *June 9, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

I have just received your communication of 7th instant to Major Breck,† and shall telegraph its contents to Major-General McDowell now in Washington. You are not to remain in General Frémont's department, but, as soon as possible, repair to this department. In writing to General Shields some time ago and to General Frémont, both those generals' attention was asked to your return. I have not copies of the letters by me (the rest of the staff being at Manassas), but I think it was directed that you should join General Shields' command and move hitherward with him. I know you are to return to this department. I am sorry to hear of the misfortune of Wyndham and Kane.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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* See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 364.
† See Vol. XII, Part I, p. 676, and Vol. XII, Part III, p. 365.

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WINCHESTER, *June 9, 1862—10.50 p. m.*
(Received 9.40 a. m. 10th.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your dispatch just received.* Your orders shall be faithfully executed, and due notice forwarded to the Secretary of War of our movements.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 9, 1862.

Colonel MILES,
Harper's Ferry:

Unless otherwise directed by General Banks, the Tenth Maine will be employed to guard the railroad under your orders. Communicate this order to General Banks.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 10, 1862.

General J. G. BARNARD:

Nothing has been done to-day at slashings, as General Sumner thinks them unnecessary, if not injurious. Smith's rifle-pits and two epaulements for guns completed last night. Enemy shelling us again without effect this evening.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 10, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I desire to present for the consideration of the commanding general the propriety of instructing the outpost guards to compel to come into our ranks all of the enemy who approach our lines, as did the relief to-day at Woodbury's Bridge; and if they attempt to run away to fire upon them. The pretexts of procuring a paper, to give our men a chew of tobacco, &c., are too often made to procure information, and to-day it may have been done to ascertain if we could suddenly re-enforce Smith or attack their location. Several officers were in the same vicinity and followed close on the heels of the visitor. No other information could have been obtained than that the water was waist deep, a fact of the highest importance to them. I am informed that the work erected near James Garnett's house can be seen from the hill near Hogan's, and was seen to-day by the signal corps. I will have the fact ascertained to-morrow early.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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* See Vol. XII, Part I, p. 542.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Third Corps:

Since the battles of the 31st of May and June 1 there have been assigned to your corps five regiments, to wit: To General Kearny's division—the First New York, the Twentieth Indiana, and the One hundred and first New York; the latter arrived at White House this morning. To General Hooker's division have been assigned the Second New York and the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiments; the latter was to have left Old Point this morning for White House. With regard to the First Michigan Regiment it has already been assigned to Martindale's brigade, but an answer will be given in the morning as to whether or not it can be transferred to Hooker's division.

S. WILLIAMS.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, June 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have to report that on Saturday, the 31st ultimo, in accordance with your instructions, I visited Sumner's upper bridge, gave the benefit of my experience to Major Richardson, who commanded the working party there, as to the best method of securing and improving the bridge, and afterward examined the right bank of the river from this bridge to the woods between Doctor Trent's and Mr. Golding's, with the view of ascertaining if there was a ford in that vicinity. The examination convinced me that there was no ford; certainly none in the then swollen stage of the river. As I returned I met the head of General Sumner's corps passing the bridge to take part in the battle then going on near Fair Oaks. The working party had been recalled, and I watched the bridge with great anxiety until one brigade and a battery of artillery had passed it in safety. Saturday night I was engaged with a party of 300 men in building several small bridges over the ditches in the fields between us and the Chickahominy to enable our artillery to take up the specified positions in order to cover a passage of the river in case one should become necessary on the following morning. Sunday, the 1st, I was engaged in collecting materials and corduroying the approaches to the upper and lower trestle bridges. During the day a serious breach occurred in the causeway on this side of New Bridge. Monday, June 2, I repaired this breach and continued the corduroying during the day and night on the other side of the upper and lower trestle bridges. Tuesday, June 3, I continued the work of making the approaches on the other side to these bridges and began the approaches to connect the new pontoon bridge just above the site of the New Bridge with the causeways leading to and from the pontoon bridge at New Bridge, so as to have the bridges for artillery at this point. Wednesday, June 4, we continued the work in making the approaches to all the bridges, Lieutenant Reese taking charge of the work at New Bridge, Lieutenant Cross at the lower bridge, and Lieutenant Babcock at the upper bridge. Thursday, June 5, Friday, June 6, Saturday, June 7, Sunday, June 8, and Monday, June 9, the work continued in charge of these officers, with 500 men at the upper

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and 500 at the lower bridge, and 250 at New Bridge, with ten teams at each. On Saturday I reconnoitered the Chickahominy with General Woodbury, with a view of selecting a site of a more permanent bridge at some point, so that the approach on the other side should be within our lines. After a thorough examination we agreed that the most favorable place for a bridge was at a point some 200 or 300 yards above Sumner's upper bridge. Saturday night it was resolved that this bridge should be built, and the necessary orders were given. General Woodbury, with detachments of the Fifteenth and Fiftieth [New York] Regiments, is to build the bridge proper, and I am to take charge of the approaches. Sunday, the 8th, I put the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in camp on this side of the proposed bridge, collected the necessary tools, and gave instructions for beginning the work on the following morning. I also put the Third Vermont Regiment into position near Doctor Trent's house on the other side of the river and gave them instructions how to proceed with their work. Monday, June 9, I put both regiments to work, and they had made very good progress when I left them there last evening. To-day I have not visited them, but presume that they are doing as well as the very unfavorable state of the weather and roads will permit.

Respectfully submitted.

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp on James River, Va., June 10, 1862.

Captain ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the general commanding cavalry division the return of seven companies of this brigade which have been during the day on the road to Haxall's. The party advanced to within a short distance of Haxall's, where they found the enemy in considerable force. Two prisoners were taken, one of them a lieutenant, the other a sergeant, of Pate's battalion of Virginia cavalry. The officer in command of my party believes the enemy to be in force beyond and near Haxall's.

I am, &c.,

D. McM. GREGG,
Colonel Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

[11.]

FRONT ROYAL, *June 10, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
Washington:

I have your telegram about movement of Indiana cavalry.* Shall give the instructions. The telegram for General Banks has been sent to him by special messenger.† Captain Barstow and I will leave to-morrow at 11 o'clock for Manassas, as I cannot carry on operations away from the rest of the staff records, and also the duties of the whole staff,

* See first dispatch, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 367.
† See 3.40 p. m., Vol. XII, Part III, p. 368.

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besieged as I am by hundreds of sick soldiers, by persons seeking protection for their property, and answering innumerable questions from every bewildered soldier, besides doing all the writing and copying myself. I have just received a long communication from General Shields which I will send as soon as I can by telegraph.* General Duryea's brigade is beginning to get on the train for Catlett's. You direct Ricketts to move his artillery and cavalry to Catlett's on the arrival of Banks' artillery and cavalry at Front Royal. When is the infantry to move?

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

FRONT ROYAL, *June 10, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

I acknowledge the receipt of the telegrams for the movement of Duryea's brigade to Catlett's and the transmittal of the two telegrams to Generals Shields and Frémont about the return of Bayard's cavalry. Both shall have immediate attention. It is raining hard and steadily.

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

FRONT ROYAL, *June 10, 1862.*

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

Major-General McDowell directs that Duryea's brigade be moved immediately to Catlett's, taking two days' rations and their camp kettles with them in the cars now ready for the purpose.

E. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

FRONT ROYAL, *June 10, 1862.*

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding at Rectortown:

The major-general commanding directs that the Indiana cavalry be ordered to report for duty to General Shields at Luray, and that the First Virginia Cavalry now with his command join yours when relieved by the Indiana. Please send a copy of this order to General Shields by the commanding officer of the Indiana cavalry for his information.

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Courtney's, June 11, 1862—10.15 a. m.

General MARCY:

I have visited my lines this morning and find them all right. I have ordered General Heintzelman to take the immediate command of Hooker's and Kearny's positions. Is the commanding general coming over to-day? I wish to show him how I have placed the troops.

E. V. SUMNER,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

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* See 5.30 p. m., Vol. XII, Part III, p. 367.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 11, 1862—8 p. m.

General J. G. BARNARD:

This afternoon I saw rifle-pit from the front of Smith's pickets, but could not see any part of it near Old Tavern. Smith will put 500 men on approach to Duane's new bridge to-morrow morning. Signal officers report two brigades moving toward Old Tavern from the right to-night.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

FORT MONROE, *June 11, 1862.*
(Received 3.30 o'clock.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I leave for Washington, and will be at your office early to-morrow morning.

[9 and 11.] A. E. BURNSIDE.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 11, 1862.*
(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Permit me most respectfully but earnestly to request to be transferred from the Department of the Rappahannock, or to be relieved from my command. I have done and will do my whole duty faithfully; but I am completely robbed of confidence, elasticity, and hope. My command is dispirited and dejected. A few days ago I got from General McDowell permission to go to Strasburg, where we could hear firing. My men had been several days without meat, living on hard bread and coffee, and had that morning just received and were cooking some beef. In fifteen minutes from the time the order was given they were marching with light hearts and empty bellies, having left their half-cooked meat without a murmur or thought. After marching a few hours in the broiling sun an order came to halt, encamp, and await further orders. Two days afterward we came back with heavy hearts and steps. This is only a specimen disappointment. There seems an incubus upon the spirits of all. Do, for God's sake, give me something to do, and away from this command, where we only march up the hill and then march down again. I repeat, I will do my whole duty most faithfully and conscientiously wherever I am placed or left. Let me suggest a transfer to General Banks, since we are here.

Hoping to hear from you, with the respect and esteem, yours, &c.,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
New Bridge, June 12, 1862—8 a. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Another good day. All quiet this morning. I move headquarters to-day across the river.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 12, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT:

Accounts which we do not credit represent that Jackson is largely re-enforced and is turning upon you. Stand well on your guard; get your forces well in hand, and keep us well and frequently advised, and if you find yourself really pressed by a superior force of the enemy, fall back cautiously toward or to Winchester, according to circumstances, and we will in due time have General Banks in position to sustain you. Do not fall back of Harrisonburg unless upon tolerably clear necessity. We understand Jackson is on the other side of the Shenandoah from you, and hence cannot in any event press you into any necessity of a precipitate withdrawal.

A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—Yours preferring Mount Jackson to Harrisonburg is just received. On this point use your discretion, remembering that our object is to give such protection as you can to Western Virginia. Many thanks to yourself, officers, and men for the gallant battle of last Sunday.

[12.] A. L.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Lincoln, Va., June 13, 1862.

* * * * * * *

8. In compliance with General Orders, No. 59, of the 5th instant, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham is relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will proceed without delay to Annapolis and report for duty to Maj. Gen. John E. Wool. Capt. Gustavus Urban, assistant adjutant-general, will accompany General Graham.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1862—5 p. m.

General A. E. BURNSIDE,
Fort Monroe:

Whether we have a fight to-day or to-morrow will depend entirely on the enemy. I shall not attack so soon, probably.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

FORT MONROE, *June 13, 1862—5.15 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am going to General McClellan's headquarters. Dispatches sent here will reach me at once, and I can return at any moment. I have placed General Mansfield at Suffolk with three regiments.

JOHN A. DIX,
[11.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARTINDALE,
Commanding, Mechanicsville, Va.:

GENERAL: The commanding general instructs me to write you as follows in his name: The object of sending your command temporarily to Mechanicsville is to secure (with General Stoneman's command on your right and scouting up the Chickahominy) our right flank from surprise and to prevent the enemy crossing at Mechanicsville. The command now at Mechanicsville is well posted. Your infantry pickets extend to Meadow Bridge, where are two companies of infantry and a picket of cavalry. Your cavalry will also patrol and picket the roads leading north and west. General Stoneman watches a private bridge about half a mile up the river. Cavalry has been asked for to report to you for picket duty and to keep up communication with the commanding general. The commanding general desires you to require frequent communication from your advanced guards and pickets, and report to him the cause and effect of all firing and unusual occurrences coming to your knowledge. Deserters, negroes, &c., coming in must be sent down without delay, and strangers and negroes must not be permitted to go to the pickets, and in fact all suspicious persons must be arrested and held in custody. A balloon is near you, and you are desired to have observations taken as often as weather will permit, and the result reported. The commanding general desires to call your attention to a ravine this side of Mechanicsville, where a small force can resist successfully a much larger one, and over which only one bridge is known to exist. That one you cross. He also desires you to keep your command in marching order and with little baggage. You will probably be soon recalled.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General COOKE,
Commanding Cavalry:

The commanding general desires that you will hold your own, maintain your position, watch carefully in front and in rear of you.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding at Catlett's:

Have you been able to find the contraband who gave you information about Jackson's passing through Charlottesville?* Did he say he was himself at Charlottesville and saw Jackson's army and artillery and train pass through? Did he say which way he was going? How did the contraband get so soon from Charlottesville to Catlett's? Was he

* For answer, see Vol. XII, Part III, p. 384.

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intelligent and did you credit fully his statements? The intelligence is so important, if reliable, that I would have all the information possible concerning it. General Ord is relieved and Ricketts is division commander.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding Department.*

WINCHESTER, *June 13, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Hartsuff's brigade, late Abercrombie's, was temporarily detached from my command. It is necessary to complete Williams' division, and is imperatively needed here. If reassigned to my command I will send Crawford to Front Royal, so as to relieve the other brigade there. I beg that their assignment may be made at once. The troops all urgently wish it.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, June 13, 1862.*

I. Surg. L. H. Holden, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters agreeably to orders from the War Department, is assigned to duty as medical director of the department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Frémont:

HENRY THRALL,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Doctor Trent's, June 14, 1862—10.15 a. m.

General A. E. BURNSIDE,
Fort Monroe:

Telegraph just re-established, cut by enemy last night. All quiet again. Nothing likely to occur here for some days. Better get your railroad transportation all ready for work and keep me constantly informed.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

FORT MONROE, *June 14, 1862—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I leave at once for my department, having communicated fully with Generals McClellan and Dix. Will write you fully by mail.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[11.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 14, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Winchester:

I beg to inform you that I have ordered General Shields' division to leave Luray for Catlett's via Warrenton as soon as possible, and that I shall order Ricketts' division to leave Front Royal as soon as I hear that Shields is out of the valley.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Provisional Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that there is no force between General Cooke and his camp. If you have any cavalry at your disposal please send a squadron to keep up the communication and bring in information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 16, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The following dispatch has been received from General King.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[11.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. A. DIX,
Commanding Fortress Monroe:

The commanding general desires that you request Flag-Officer Goldsborough to send without delay two additional gun-boats to White House, where their services are much needed. Please obtain an answer from the flag-officer and communicate it to the commanding general by telegraph.

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
June 16, 1862.

General J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

I have examined to-day pretty carefully, from a tree which enabled me to see nearly the whole of it, the large clearing in which the Garnett houses are situated. Inclosed is a rough sketch,† which indicates

* See King to McDowell, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 396. † Not found.

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by dotted contour lines some of the valleys which exist in the plateau. Of these, the important one makes up beyond the white house and this side of another white house, supposed to be Doctor Garnett's. I think its depression extends nearly or quite to the Nine-mile road between an old chimney (doubtless of the Old Tavern) and our position, and its farther slope seems to fade into the level plateau near the Old Tavern chimney or near Doctor Garnett's. Mr. Graves (Doctor Trent's overseer), whom I have found pretty reliable, tells me there is a small stream in this valley, making it impracticable for wagons at its lower part, but that it is crossed by a road leading from James Garnett's to Doctor Garnett's. The bottom of this valley could not be seen from my position, so that it is uncertain whether there is an abrupt ravine there as in some other places in the clearing, or whether the bed is as smooth as the farther slope of the valley. So far as could be seen, and the point of observation was ten or twenty feet above the plateau, there was nothing to interfere with the movement of artillery. The rifle-pits, of which I have spoken before, seem to me to be at least half a mile in advance of the road supposed to join the Old Tavern chimney with Doctor Garnett's house. There were forty or fifty men visible to-day at work on them. They seem close to the woods beyond, in which several quartermaster's wagons were to be seen. Four pieces of the iron battery were in battery near the Old Tavern chimney and behind the valley already referred to. Beyond and behind J. Garnett's the clearing could be seen to extend toward the Chickahominy, also beyond and behind Doctor Garnett's.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 17, 1862.

General BARNARD:

Things on Garnett's plateau remain unchanged; that the enemy are throwing up an earth-work in the woods just beyond the Old Tavern chimney. It is possible, however, that this may be in a clearing beyond, and seen through the trees, but I think not. Another road for artillery was begun to-day, leading to the plateau, making three hidden from the enemy, or five if the two which opened on neck of wheatfield near J. Garnett's be counted.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
June 17, 1862.

General BARNARD:

Would it not be worth while to bring up 24-pounder howitzers, or even some 8-inch siege howitzers, to replace the field guns in the redoubts? The redoubts would then be rendered more efficient and the field batteries would regain their important property of mobility and could be placed anywhere behind infantry parapets or in the open field. A light rifled piece is better at long range outside a redoubt than inside, and at short range it would have little effect upon a storming party. I think there are no more light batteries in this corps than

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are wanted to serve as such. I have always advised to put 12-pounders in the redoubts, but the batteries relieve each other, thus giving only light, rifled pieces in them, often. It is a question whether commanders of light batteries would always fight their guns in a redoubt to the last moment, having their horses harnessed ready to send them away.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 17, 1862.

General F. J. PORTER:

The commanding general desires that you use your discretion as to the hour Franklin shall commence his movement. The general, however, thinks it important Franklin should come on as soon as practicable, and he wishes you to hold your own command in readiness to move at very short notice. General McCall has been instructed to march at daylight.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 17, 1862.

General MORELL:

The commanding general directs me to inform you that General McClellan sends the following:

The troops will be held in readiness to move at very short notice. They will carry two or three days' rations in their haversacks, as the order to march will be a sudden one. The troops will go in light marching order.

The commanding general directs that you send in the morning a report of your loss in the raid of the 13th instant.

FRED. T. LOCKE.

[11.]

JUNE 17, 1862.

General MORELL:

The commanding general directs that you send a brigade to-night to Mechanicsville in time to relieve the brigade now there before daylight. The pickets that are now out can be exchanged after daylight. The commanding general desires to know whether your men are furnished with the proper rations of beans, rice, desiccated vegetables, &c. If they are not, he desires you to inform him. You will please answer this to-night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The brigade must move in time to take up its position at Mechanicsville, so that the enemy will not be able to see the movement. You will send the command as soon as possible, in light marching order. The material required can follow after daylight.

F. T. L.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, June 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send a battery of rifle guns with the brigade to Mechanicsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Lincoln, June 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General MCCALL,
Commanding Division, Forage Station:

The commanding general directs that you move your command to-morrow morning at an early hour to the vicinity of Doctor Curtis' house, and report, on your arrival, to Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding Fifth Corps, under whose command you will be for the present. You will leave at Tunstall's Station the regiment now stationed there. For the present General Keyes has been ordered to send a regiment to Dispatch Station, of which you will please cause the colonel of the regiment at Tunstall's Station to be informed. General Porter has been instructed to send you a guide and such additional instructions as to the route and hour of march as may be necessary. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

SUFFOLK, *June 17, 1862.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is whispered about here that Stonewall Jackson has been re-enforced a week since by 20,000 men.

J. K. F. MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[11.]

NEW BERNE, N. C., *June 17, 1862.*
(Via Norfolk 19th. Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Arrived here safely and found all quiet. Governor Stanly has gone to Washington, N. C. On his return I will consult with him fully and inform you of the result. You can send return telegraph to Norfolk, and it will be brought back by return boat.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[9.]

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Fair Oaks, June 18, 1862.

General BARNARD,
Chief Engineer and Aide-de-Camp, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: If you could possibly find leisure I wish that you would ride over to examine my position. It is a line echeloned on the left rear of Hooker's position. Our left is weak, as it depends solely on the swamp, which, if it dries, can be passed; still, I am strong. The meaning of my echelon is this, that I am near enough to cover with artillery (and by advancing, by rifle firing) the ground that the enemy would have to pass over in attacking Hooker's flank. My pieces are at the same time safe, and in doing this I have also an echelon protection for myself from Hooker. But Lieutenant McAlester, to whom General Heintzelman gives a *carte blanche*, is about constructing a redoubt midway between Hooker's redoubt and a battery that I have on my left. This thus converts my position from an echelon to an oblique potence, deprives me of an echelon defense from Hooker, and invites attack on me as a principal face; against the desirableness of which two things oppose, viz, that this new redoubt is placed too near woods. If these woods are sufficiently cut down in front, it will oblige us in so doing to project even beyond Hooker's line of pickets, brings the work too near certain dangerous roads and debouches (open grounds) which the enemy possess in the rear, and exposes us to the same things that Heintzelman has already been punished for in the case of Casey's redoubt, surprised and captured by an unseen line of the enemy established in the woods too near him. The left as held by me is strong as a secondary position. The moment that it is converted into a primary one it is fearfully weak. Please, therefore, to visit these parts, and call on me or on General Berry, the senior brigadier in first line, for an explanation of the roads and debouches by which an enemy can advance. The second point, perhaps, is this—we possibly may be called on to act by this flank, and I should say that the enemy's attention is not to be taken from the Williamsburg road.

With best regards, yours, truly,

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division, Third Corps.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. FIFTH PROV. ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCall will early to-morrow morning camp two brigades in suitable positions for defense and shelter against the fire of the enemy from opposite of Chickahominy on the east bank of the mill, near Mechanicsville and near the Mechanicsville road. The Third Brigade will remain in camp in its present location prepared to support the first two or resist the crossing the Chickahominy by the enemy. From the first command will be sent to bivouac at Mechanicsville two regiments and a battery, which regiments will picket the line now picketed by the command at Mechanicsville. The Sixth [Eighth] Illinois Cavalry, now picketing toward Atlee's Station, and connecting with General Cooke's pickets, will be under the command of the brigadier-general commanding the first two brigades, and Colonel Farnsworth will report to him. General McCall will assign batteries to the command.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. FIFTH PROV. ARMY CORPS, *Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 18, 1862.*

Taylor's brigade and Porter's (Massachusetts) battery at Mechanicsville will be relieved at daybreak to-morrow by two regiments and a battery from McCall's division, when General Taylor will proceed at once to join his division. He will leave a small guard with his property till the wagons return for it. He will march his brigade by the Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor road, and keep his command out of sight of the enemy.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 18, 1862—10.15 p. m.

General W. B. FRANKLIN:

General Smith reports at 9.50 p. m. that the woods near Garnett's house are filled with rebels and that he has had to strengthen his guards. I have directed him to have his command under arms before daylight to be ready to repel an attack. Please have your entire command under arms in readiness at that time, and take the command in case of attack.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: This note was sent to me to read and forward to you. I will comply with the order.

H. W. S[LOCUM].

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Adams', June 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In compliance with your order dated yesterday I forward the reports of the division commanders in relation to the officers who have distinguished themselves in this campaign. I would recommend Lieutenants Kirby, Woodruff, and French for brevets, and I would submit the question to the commanding general whether my staff officers who were zealous, able, and willing in the discharge of their duties at the battles of Williamsburg and the two battles of Fair Oaks may not be considered as entitled to a brevet. They are: Capt. J. H. Taylor, Capt. F. N. Clarke, First Lieut. Lawrence Kip, First Lieut. A. H. Cushing, Second Lieut. S. S. Sumner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

P. S.—I would also respectfully recommend for brevets Capt. Charles S. Stewart and Lieut. F. U. Farquhar, of the Engineers, for efficient and valuable services during the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg.

E. V. S.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
June 19, 1862.

General BARNARD:

I looked at General Casey's position with Lieutenant Farquhar. No fortifications are necessary, except a rifle-pit at the bridge and a plentiful provision of abatis up and down the swamp, with roads for infantry in rear. There were no tools to-day. Lieutenant F[arquhar] will set fatigue parties to work in the morning. Your telegram in reference to armaments received. It is to be regretted that more guns cannot be supplied.

M. D. MCALESTER,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, Va., June 19, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the division which he has temporarily commanded since the departure of Major-General Ord.

II. Brig. Gen. Zealous B. Tower, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, is assigned to the command of the brigade of Ricketts' division recently commanded by General Ricketts.

III. Bayard's cavalry brigade, temporarily attached to Ricketts' division, is detached, and until further orders will report direct to these headquarters.

IV. The error of designating the army now serving in the Department of the Rappahannock as the First Army Corps being frequently made, occasion is taken to allude to the practice, and to direct that it be discontinued.

V. Cavalry and artillery, except when temporarily attached to brigades not serving in divisions, belong to divisions, and are to report direct to division headquarters.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BREck,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, Va., June 19, 1862.

The following explanation of a system of flags now in use in this department is published for the information of all concerned: General headquarters, national flag; First Division, red flag, six feet long and five feet wide; Second Division, blue flag, six feet long and five feet wide; Third Division, vertical red and blue flag, six feet long and five feet wide; Fourth Division, horizontal red and blue flag, six feet long and five feet wide; First Brigade of First Division, red and white flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; Second Brigade of First Division, white, red, and white flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; Third Brigade of First Division, red, white, and red flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; First Brigade of Second Division, blue and white flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; Second Brigade of Second Division, white, blue, and white flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; Third Brigade of Second Division, blue, white, and blue flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; First Brigade of Third Division, red, white, and blue flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; Second Brigade of Third Division, red, blue, and white flag, six feet long and five

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wide, vertical; Third Brigade of Third Division, white, red, and blue flag, six feet long and five wide, vertical; First Brigade of Fourth Division, red, white, and blue flag, six feet long and five wide, horizontal; Second Brigade of Fourth Division, red, blue, and white flag, six feet long and five wide, horizontal; Third Brigade of Fourth Division, white, red, and blue flag, six feet long and five wide, horizontal. The different regiments of the brigades will be designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, on the flag of the brigade to which they belong, white numbers on colored bars and colored numbers on white bars. The artillery will have the colors of the division to which it belongs, and be distinguished by a right-angled triangular flag, six feet long and three feet wide at the staff. The cavalry have the same as above, except that the shape will be swallow-tailed. The engineers will have a white disk of a diameter equal to one-third of its width on the flag of the division to which it belongs. The hospitals will be distinguished by a yellow flag. The subsistence depots will be designated by a green flag. These flags will be attached to a portable staff fourteen feet long, in two joints, and will be habitually displayed in front of the tent or from some prominent part of the house or vessel occupied as the headquarters which they designate, and on the march shall be carried near the person of the officer commanding the corps, division, brigade, or regiment it is intended to designate. The quartermaster's department will take immediate measures to supply the flags upon requisitions approved by division commanders.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SECOND CORPS, *June 20, 1862.*

General J. G. BARNARD:

I cannot see any change in the work behind Garnett's house, nor any one at work on it to-day. A wooded ravine makes up behind Garnett's, and behind this shelters for a company can be seen in the ravine. There is probably a stronger force concealed here, and their noise may have given rise to the idea of work being done there. The rebels are still at work where we saw them on the railroad a mile and a quarter in advance of Fair Oaks, just at the left of the railroad. I think this must be the zigzag which I saw at the right of the line of rifle-pits when on Hooker's front the other day. From near this work the enemy shelled our camp this afternoon by putting a few pieces at the pine tree on the railroad and sending a man up the tree. This work can easily be shelled at any time, and by firing a little to the south we certainly should hit their camps. If this were done every time they shelled us they would probably soon cease it, and it ought to be done at any rate. Enemy are still at work at Old Tavern chimney, and I saw one gun inside the work to-day.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 20, 1862.

General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send a detail of 300 men under a field officer for fatigue duty to report at 9 o'clock

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to-morrow morning at Doctor Gaines' house. They will take with them 250 shovels, 50 picks, and their dinners. They will go without arms. Direct the commanding officer to keep his men out of sight of the enemy. No guns to be exhibited on Gaines' Hill to-morrow. Direct General Butterfield to move his camp early to-morrow morning out of reach of fire. He can go down in the direction of Watts' house (see map sent herewith). If necessary you will post sentinels on the new road to keep men and wagons away and out of sight. Batteries are to be put up to-morrow which will draw the fire all around them. The commanding general directs you to have a party of 400 men ready for duty to-morrow night. As General Martindale's brigade is near these headquarters, foot orderlies can be detailed from it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 20, 1862.

Colonel FARNSWORTH,
Commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you report in person to Brigadier-General Reynolds, commanding at Mechanicsville. Your command will be continued on the same duty as heretofore, to wit, picket and scout duty, and in the same locality. You will receive the orders of General McCall and the commanding general through General Reynolds and obey the orders of your immediate commander, General Reynolds, who has charge of that line. You are desired to see him and give him such information of the country as you can, and where and how your command is posted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HAMPTON ROADS, *June 20, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please send to Rodgers any information you can get about the Swift Creek bridge, three miles north of Petersburg, on the railroad. Answer to the care of Major-General Dix. I shall be back to-morrow noon.

G. V. FOX,
[11.] *Assistant Secretary of the Navy.*

BALTIMORE, *June 20, 1862.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

At 4 this p. m. we passed engines over the rebuilt burnt bridges on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. The road is now open from Harper's Ferry to Winchester. We shall commence moving at 5 a. m. to-morrow the commissary stores accumulated at Harper's Ferry and destined for Winchester.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
[12.] *President.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Lincoln, June 21, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Things pretty quiet to-day. Not quite as much shelling as usual. Our preparations progressing well. Enemy opened with some heavy guns yesterday. Did no harm.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 21, 1862—11 p. m. (Received 3.30 a. m. 22d.)

General RIPLEY:

Have you any more 4½-inch guns? If so, please send them to White House at once. I would like to have twenty-five or thirty.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 21, 1862.

General J. G. BARNARD:

Two rifled guns have been firing at intervals during the day at the enemy's work on the left of the railroad a mile and a quarter in advance of Fair Oaks. Saw to-day one gun in redoubt at Old Tavern; one field gun behind rifle-pit beyond and five on the plain. Nothing else new there. Enemy at 6 p. m. showed two or three companies on edge of our slashing on Williamsburg road, causing the firing from 6 to 7.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

JUNE 21, 1862.

General J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I laid out and nearly completed a six-gun battery last night near the Hoogland house. This morning another is to be commenced in the woods near Doctor Gaines' house, and to-night one on the left of the road leading to New Bridge and not far from the river. The enemy opened fire last evening from five batteries; some of their guns were very heavy, reaching into General Sykes' camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
[11.] *Captain of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that a fatigue party be furnished of 500 men (300 shovels, 100 picks), to report to Lieutenant Reese at Doctor Gaines' house this evening. The party will be under a field officer and will go armed. The party must march in silence and

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keep silent during the work, and work well, so as to be covered at daybreak. You will detail Lieutenant Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, to act as engineer to the party. Lieutenant Hazlett will see Lieutenant Reese at 8 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General COOKE,
Commanding Cavalry Reserve:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you will send early this morning and arrest Mr. Lipscomb, the hotel keeper at Old Church, and send him to General Andrew Porter, provost-marshal-general, where you will find charges against him. The general desires you to give directions to your party to suspect every person going out and coming in our lines. All suspected persons, including negroes, will be searched even to their boots. The commanding general wishes you to connect with Colonel Farnsworth's pickets at the cross-roads where the road to Leech's Station intersects the Mechanicsville road, and to straighten, if practicable, the line of pickets by running thence to Hanover Court-House and Pamunkey. If you find the last impracticable, picket as far as Hanover Court-House and Peake's Station from the direction of Harris' Store, and from the road leading to Leech's, as far up Hanover Court-House road as is prudent and proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 21, 1862.

Captain BENNETT,
Commanding Squadron:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs me to inform you that you will be relieved from duty at these headquarters by a squadron from General Cooke's command some time to-morrow. As soon as you are relieved you will report with your squadron to your regimental commander, Colonel McReynolds. In relieving you from duty at these headquarters the commanding general directs me to express to you his regret at not being able to retain you as his personal escort, and his satisfaction with the manner in which all duty required of you and your command has been performed. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which all orders have been complied with has given him great pleasure.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 21, 1862.

The commanding general directs that all persons in the portion of the country occupied by the army or within its control, against whom

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strong suspicion of disloyalty is attached and who are likely to give information to the enemy or who may have been so engaged or whose spirit of dissatisfaction to our Government and army is such as to cause suspicion of being employed against the army and Government, will be arrested and the fact reported to these headquarters. Commanding officers of divisions and brigades will see that in all such arrests a sound discretion is exercised in the arrest and retention of such parties. A careful supervision of all persons living in this vicinity or within the limits of the army is absolutely necessary to protect us from forays or perhaps disaster.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp Lincoln, June 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have to report the work upon which I have been engaged during the last two weeks. On Saturday, the 7th instant, in compliance with your instructions, I proceeded in company with General Woodbury to a thorough examination of the Chickahominy from the upper foot bridge to Sumner's upper bridge with the idea of selecting the best location for a more permanent bridge than we had yet built over the river. After our examination, General Woodbury and myself agreed upon two good locations for bridges. First, at a point 300 or 400 yards above Sumner's upper bridge and nearly opposite the Trent house; second, at some point between the two foot bridges and nearly opposite the Golding house. After some discussion as to the merits of each location we decided to recommend the first, or lower point, and this point was at once adopted by the general-in-chief. General Woodbury, with the Fifteenth and Fiftieth Regiments, was to build the bridge over the stream, and I, with a regiment at each end, was to build the approaches. Sunday, the 8th, I devoted to getting the Third Vermont and the Ninth Massachusetts into convenient camps, collecting the necessary tools, and to locating the approaches. Monday, the 9th, and until Monday, the 16th, I devoted my attention almost exclusively to building the approaches to this bridge. During this time, however, I located and superintended the building of a road on the other (left) bank of the stream, leading from Doctor Gaines' house to the approach of the bridge. Tuesday, the 17th, I inspected the work, and had the wagons, tools, &c., taken care of. Wednesday, the 18th, General Franklin moved his headquarters to this side of the river. Thursday, the 19th, and Friday, the 20th, I have been busy building bridges and cutting out roads between our right (General Franklin's position) and the advanced position of our pickets in the direction of Doctor Garnett's. These communications are now nearly finished. They ought to be completed to-day. I beg leave to call your attention to the great deficiency of axes in the army. It appears that every soldier who can get possession of an ax will keep it if possible. It is a convenient article to have about his tent. When he marches, he will leave it if necessary, and only upon his chances of getting another the first time he is detailed upon a working party or comes in contact with a depot of intrenching tools. Orders may be issued with the idea of correcting this evil, but from what I have seen of this army, both around

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Washington, at Yorktown, on the march, and on the Chickahominy, I doubt if the issue of such orders would do much good. We want a different system of accountability before the tools will be properly taken care of; and in the meantime we want axes, and in my judgment the surest way to have them when they are wanted is to buy them in abundance and send them here. Certainly the cost of 20,000 or 30,000 axes is a very small matter to be weighed against the retardation of this army even for one day, particularly when we have water or railroad transportation to the center of our camps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
[11.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

FRONT ROYAL, VA., *June 21, 1862—10 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have completed a trestle bridge over the Shenandoah at this point on which infantry, cavalry, and artillery can pass perfectly.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
June 22, 1862.

Lieutenant HALL, *Adjutant of Engineers:*

I have to-day had all the men General Hooker could furnish employed in strengthening the profile of No. 3 and No. 4, placing abatis around them, constructing magazines, and extending infantry parapet to connect with Kearny's line. The water in the ditch of No. 4 is about one and a half feet deep. I have also had a small detail at work revetting interior slope and embrasures of No. 5 with sand-bags.

M. D. MCALESTER,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., June 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

SIR: I have ordered up two regiments for your support at New Creek, one from here and the other from Harper's Ferry, having acted upon information received from you through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Report to me the state of affairs.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., June 22, 1862.

Col. DIXON S. MILES,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

SIR: You will have Mulligan's regiment ready to march early to-morrow to New Creek with his light battery to protect the public

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property from being destroyed by the enemy, who are said to be marching on that point, reported to be 4,000 strong and are now within thirty-five miles of that point. Another regiment will follow from here for New Creek. You will put Mulligan's regiment in motion at 5 a. m. Transportation will be furnished at that hour for them.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *June 22, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS, *Middletown:*

The Eighth New York Cavalry ordered to be mounted is mutinous and disorganized. The regiment refuses to go anywhere until mounted as cavalry. General Wool ordered me to send it to Baltimore. It is no use here or elsewhere until disciplined. I shall make this place secure. Captain Strother has just delivered your kind letter; please accept my grateful thanks. On my own responsibility I shall continue sending to General Sigel all his odds and ends of regiments at this place, and everything in my power to add to your strength; but you will not be attacked in front; your rear and right flank is in danger. The enemy is after New Creek depot, and will likely attack Moorefield to-day, and if you make detachments to intercept you will be attacked in front. I will advise General Kelley's command, Railroad Brigade from Wheeling to Cumberland, of this rumor and say he ought to concentrate on New Creek.

Yours, &c.,

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
June 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD, *Chief Engineer:*

Is it certain that the enemy have not been for the last twenty-four hours gradually changing or evacuating his position? Slight indications which have come under my observation in this front yesterday and to-day seem to point that way. There ought to be delivered immediately at No. 1, 20 rawhides; at No. 2, 12 rawhides; at No. 3, 10 rawhides; at No. 4, 14 rawhides; at No. 5, 14 rawhides, for the purpose of revetting the embrasures. Major Hemingway promised to put these guns in place as soon as the ammunition and the teams from General Barry arrive. He says ten more Napoleon guns have been assigned for these redoubts. I find that my details were yesterday withdrawn at 12 o'clock, producing, of course, much delay. They have faithfully promised me to continue the details all day to-day. If they do so No. 3 and No. 4 will be in reliable condition to-night.

M. D. MCALESTER,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you notify your brigade commanders and the commanders of batteries to be ready to

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fall in at daybreak to-morrow prepared to resist attack. Should you at any time during the night hear firing on our right in the direction of Mechanicsville you will at once turn out your command without waiting for orders. The several brigades will form and move out into the main road of themselves in the direction of Mechanicsville without waiting for orders. Orders will be communicated on the march. The commanding general directs that you do not send the six rifle guns to the battery in the morning as was ordered, although you may be notified that the battery is ready for them. Notice has been sent to General Martindale to be under arms at 3 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE.

[11.]

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 23, 1862—10.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS:

SIR: You will at once recall the Eighth Regiment to your camp by the upper road and Cooper's battery by the lower road, to this side of Beaver Dam Creek, where it will take a position commanding the lower bridge. The six companies of the Rifle Regiment will be drawn in from the vicinity of the Meadow Bridge, and throwing out pickets in that direction withdraw its reserve to the vicinity of Mechanicsville. All the troops of your command will be under arms by 3 o'clock in the morning, prepared to resist the advance of the enemy by either road on this side of Beaver Dam Creek. The mounted picket guard will be instructed to be extremely vigilant and to communicate to you the earliest information of the crossing of the enemy. Meade's brigade will be under arms, together with Easton's and Kerns' batteries, to support you at 3 a. m. Morell's division will at the same time move forward on your right.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1862—12.20 p. m.

General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: It has been reported that the enemy have been making some dispositions for crossing the Chickahominy above New Bridge to-night. You will please have your command under arms at daybreak this morning ready to move if called upon.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
June 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: On Saturday, the 21st, I finished the communications which had been begun between the position of General Franklin's corps and

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the wheat-field between us and the enemy. I also looked along our front from the Chickahominy, on the right, to the Seven Pines. On Sunday, the 22d, I again examined our line of defense as far as Fair Oaks. I made these examinations both for my own information as to the character of the late battle, and with a view of acquainting myself with the ground so as to be ready, in case it is decided to strengthen our present lines by more formidable works.

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
[11.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

MIDDLETOWN, *June 23, 1862.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. The enemy appear to be in force near Luray. We shall, I hope, have information from the east during the night. At Front Royal everything is quiet. We have one regiment stationed in the town, cavalry in front.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

WHEELING, *June 23, 1862—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

It is believed that General Ewell is about making a raid on New Creek through Moorefield from Harrisonburg with from 6,000 to 8,000 troops. The whole section from Cumberland to Clarksburg, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is undefended except by a few companies. Could there not be from eight to ten regiments taken from about Washington to that section? Their presence would be security from attack, if only fresh troops. If railroad is secured they could be thrown into Washington or any other point in twenty-four hours. I respectfully make this suggestion. If that number of regiments can be brought from Ohio they could relieve those sent from Washington.

[12.] F. H. PEIRPOINT.

THIRD CORPS, *June 24, 1862.*

Lieutenant HALL,
Adjutant of Engineers:

The fatigue parties under my direction have to-day been employed in finishing abatis of Nos. 3 and 4; finishing parapet of gorge of No. 4; strengthening profile of No. 3; finishing infantry parapet between No. 2 and No. 3, and building magazines in Nos. 1, 3, and 4. The details did not report till about 9 o'clock.

M. D. MCALESTER,
[11.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Seven Pines, June 24, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. Silas Casey having been assigned to duty elsewhere by orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is relieved from duty

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as commander of division in this corps, and will report for duty in accordance with his orders.

II. Brig. Gen. John J. Peck having been assigned to the command of the division lately commanded by Brig. Gen. Silas Casey by orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is relieved from duty as commander of a brigade in Couch's division, and will report for duty in accordance with his orders.

III. Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe having reported for duty with this corps, in accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is assigned to the command of the brigade in Couch's division lately commanded by Brigadier-General Peck, and as such will enter upon the discharge of his duties without delay.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. D. Keyes:

C. C. SUYDAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
June 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER:

GENERAL: I send you herewith a young man who (according to his story) was in our army and taken prisoner at Winchester; escaped at Lynchburg and made his way to Richmond, and from thence by a circuitous route to the lines of my pickets—morning. His story is not a good one, and I think false. He is either spy, scout, or deserter from the rebels. I think by questioning him as though you believed his tale you will have the same opinion.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. F. FARNSWORTH,
[11.] *Colonel, Commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Lincoln, Henrico County, Va., Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW PORTER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The following statement was made at this office this p. m. by Charles Rian, arrested by Colonel Farnsworth, cavalry, and sent to these headquarters by General Porter, to wit:

Charles Rian states that he is seventeen years old; born in Iowa City; left there with his parents at the age of three or four years; moved to Albany, where his father was engaged in the hide business, having a branch in Montreal. States he left Albany with his mother at the age of five years and went to New Orleans; remained there with John Brewster (an uncle); attended school (his mother in the meantime was going to and from New York, Albany, and different other places in the North) where informant remained four years, and went to Saint Mary's Parish, about 150 miles, on the Gulf of Mexico, where he met his mother (this was in the hot season); remained with her and an uncle, Henry Brewster, about six weeks, or rather months, and thence to Bayou La Fourche, leaving his mother, where he remained about two years; remained with friends sporting around. In the meantime his father had sold out his interest in Albany and Montreal and taken up his residence in Baltimore, his mother still remaining at his uncle's at Saint Mary's Parish. Informant went to Baltimore and met his father; remained a month or two, and thence to New Orleans with his uncle, John Brewster; remained two or three years, going to Dolbear's Commercial Institute, until the war broke out. Left New Orleans soon after the battle of New Orleans, when he went to Baltimore; remained with his father two weeks or so (his mother still remaining at Saint Mary's); thence

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to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained in and about the city with A. C. Alexander (no relation), a commission merchant, also with Lamin Alexander (same business and place), and with other parties whose names informant does not remember, leaving 1st of March or thereabout, last; went to Baltimore; remained a day or two with his father, who is in the commission business, store 212 Levee; does not know what street, but his place of business is on the river; boards at a private house; the street and number he does not remember. Informant left the city and joined the First Maryland between Winchester and Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March last; joined Company E, Captain Bass, Colonel Kelley commanding; they were in a brigade commanded by a man with a German name; heard it, but does not now remember it. States Company E was detailed as scouts about three weeks after he joined it, and that informant was in the battle of Winchester and Front Royal; was taken prisoner and conveyed to Lynchburg, where he was confined about two weeks or so, when he made his escape through the assistance of some young ladies who had called twice at the prison, evincing a great deal of friendship. While there one day one of them (does not know their names) said to informant, "Why do you not escape?" Informant answered, "How can I?" When the young lady said she would engage the sentinel while he slipped out (this was in the evening). She did so, and he did slip out, and went to Richmond; walked up the railroad, reaching the above city on the evening of the 18th instant, he thinks; he was four days on the way, arriving there in the evening; left the same night for Ashland. Having been to Richmond about four years since (which fact he had forgotten previously to state), was somewhat, a very little, acquainted with the city; found a map at the library in the capitol, which he examined and left for Ashland over the county road in the night; had no trouble in leaving the city or on the road until he reached Ashland, and then was not molested; was in the camp of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, perhaps two miles from Ashland, in the direction of Richmond; saw the Jeff. Davis Legion from Mississippi, who were encamped directly opposite the Fourth Virginia Cavalry; informant passed directly along the road between the two encampments.

The following informant has not stated to any one before, and being informed that General McClellan would see this statement, states as follows: States after passing the above cavalry he went directly to Ashland, got upon the cars at Ashland, and went down to the burnt bridge, crossed over, and got upon the train and went to Gordonsville; there he saw two or three brigades of Jackson's immediate brigade; one of them was General Taylor's; the other two he does not remember, and in returning saw troops stationed at Louisa Court-House, and coming up to Frederick's Hall (next station) all of Major-General Whiting's troops, four brigades (General Hood's was one), General Whiting's old brigade (does not know who commands it) and another, a Georgia brigade, and the fourth does not know. These are Jackson's re-enforcements, and from what he could glean they came from Richmond to Lynchburg and to Charlottesville, thence to Staunton, where they remained until Jackson's army fell back to Charlottesville; then these re-enforcements stationed at Staunton came up to Gordonsville on the cars. Ewell's command arrived at Gordonsville before Jackson's, and in the meantime this division (the re-enforcements) of Whiting's came up to Frederick's Hall, where informant saw them, remaining a whole day: heard officers and also privates say, "Wish to God it was the 28th;" does not know what they meant, unless they intended to attack us in the rear upon that day, and having heard of Stuart's operations concluded it was done to ascertain the situation of our forces. States he also heard a lieutenant say (while informant was at Frederick's Hall) that it was the intention of Johnston to make the attack in front on that day and for Jackson to co-operate simultaneously in the rear. Informant thinks it was on the evening of the 21st instant (the evening of the day he heard the above remark) that he left the last-named place (Frederick's Hall) and walk[ed] to Ashland, forty-odd miles, and from Ashland informant came a circuitous route, consuming a day and a half, and reached our lines or pickets on the Central Railroad, about four miles from the camp of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, by whom he was arrested. States after leaving Ashland passed through a forest about two miles, and in coming into the Telegraph road encountered a rebel picket within a few yards, who fired upon him, when he ran one way and the picket another. Informant then pursued his course down the Telegraph road, striking a small stream (heard the name, but does not remember) running in rather an easterly direction. Informant inquired of a farmer (who was a magistrate) just after he left Ashland what course he must take to carry him in the vicinity of the Yankee pickets, using the term Yankee and representing that he was a scout for the Confederacy in order to convince the old fellow that he, informant, was all right. The old man marked out the course informant must take in order to reach the nearest Union picket without exposure. Informant followed the small stream (previously mentioned) about three miles, until he struck the Central Railroad, and followed down the railroad about three miles, and it being dark went to a house at the left of the railroad, asked to stay all night, was

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told he could not, and then inquired how far the Union pickets were; the man then asked him who he (informant) was and informant stated he was a Confederate scout; the man then told him (which afterward turned out to be true) just where our pickets were. Informant then left, took his direction, and got into the county road; went down about half a mile (it was very dark and stormy), and while walking along brought up against a rope, which nearly threw him down, or nearly so; instantaneously informant heard the rustling of bushes and the click of a gun, when informant immediately prostrated himself and crawled off; going back some distance came to a haystack, where he secreted himself until morning, and in the morning early he crossed over to the Central Railroad; going down a short distance saw some cavalry, and not knowing if they were Union or Confederates, got into the bushes hastily and walked for a mile or more, thence back upon the railroad; walking a short distance saw some cavalry within sight on the right-hand side; coming nearer saw they wore our uniform; boldly stepping up told them who he was, and they conducted him to a major commanding two regiments, which proved to be a portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. States he was detained and asked a thousand and one questions, then sent to the colonel's headquarters (does not remember his name), where he was again questioned and well treated, and then sent to the provost-marshal of some division, and from there to these headquarters. This all happened on the 24th.

Informant states that he had our uniform on when he arrived at Lynchburg; traded off the coat for the one he has on; sold the pantaloons to procure money to travel on; does not remember exactly what he received for them, but thinks it was $2 or $3. The pantaloons he purchased in Lynchburg; does not remember what he gave for them; has no vest; does not remember where he got the hat (straw) that he has, but does not know if he traded for it or picked it up; knows he obtained it between Richmond and Ashland, as it bothered him when he came to get in the woods. States he wore our regular blue cap until he got the straw hat. Informant has in his possession a 75-cent Lynchburg shinplaster. States he never studied military tactics, but has frequently looked over Gilham's and Hardee's. States the reason that he is so well posted as to generals, brigades, divisions, etc., he is in the habit of making a memorandum of anything that would interest him. States he has a very good memory, and would make any memorandum that he wished to on a slip of paper, retain it a few days until impressed upon his mind, then cast the paper away. States his father, Stephen Rian (as previously stated), was in Baltimore when he left; has not heard from him since that time, and if not in Baltimore may have gone to New Orleans, or Saint Mary's, where his mother was when he last heard from her by letter directed to him at Harper's Ferry or some place in Virginia. States his mother's name ere she was married was Mary Brewster, and that Henry Brewster, with whom she was staying in Saint Mary's Parish, is a brother of his mother's, so also John Brewster. States he has a host of relatives living in the North and South also, but is unable to give their names, or where they reside; could if he was home (Saint Mary's Parish) by looking over old files of letters. States he is acquainted with two young men in Baltimore; one of their names is Frank Maes; does not remember the other one's name; "is not a very good hand to remember names," unless his attention is particularly called to it, unless it might be some person of high standing. States he does not know how many Union prisoners were confined at Lynchburg, except that there were forty confined where he was. States the battle of Front Royal was on the 23d of May last, if he remembers right. States he never heard of Johnston's being wounded. States he has not heard anything more than there was a fight between our forces and the rebels near Richmond; did not hear the exact place where it occurred. States coming here in the way he has there is no doubt in his mind that he is looked upon with suspicion, but he considers he is as good a Union boy as ever shouldered a musket. States that in passing through the cavalry camps near Ashland (previously mentioned) he learned through a passing remark from some one (it was dusk or dark) that General Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, and his curiosity being excited, and he being determined to come within the lines of the Union army, determined to obtain all the information in his power that would aid General McClellan, thereby took the steps he did, and went to Gordonsville, as previously stated. States while in camp, after he joined the First Maryland, he took occasion to study the map and make himself as familiar as possible with the country, its roads, &c., and their company being selected as a scouting one, he took more pains to inform himself in order to be perfectly familiar with the country. States he does not know from whom their company received their orders, and that the captain was not always with them, that the company was mostly made up of Baltimoreans, that they scouted around to obtain information of the enemy, and some of them even went so far as to enter the lines of the enemy, but he never did; his position was that more of a sharpshooter, and he is not sure that the name of the colonel (as given by him) is correct, or that the company was really known as belonging to the regiment. Informant states that while he was with the company (which was but a short time) they never drilled with the regiment.

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I would most respectfully state that this young man is one of the most important persons that it has been my privilege to examine, being highly educated, shrewd, and thoroughly posted upon the names of all the leading generals in the rebel army, and in military matters thoroughly posted. He has evinced great anxiety since he has come here to have an interview with Major-General McClellan, saying his only object in acting as he has since he left the prison at Lynchburg being to acquire information for the purpose of bringing it to the major-general commanding. Various inconsistencies and contradictions will be observed in the detail of his personal history, though his statement in regard to the military movements of the rebels all appear consistent, and even after a rigid examination he still adheres with great particularity to that portion of his statement. My own impression is that he has been sent within our lines for the purpose of conveying to us the precise information which he has thus conveyed. On searching his person I find the following memorandum concealed in his drawers:

Baker.

STELTON:
Say to him that Doct. Lumpkins is well in Richmond.

The above memorandum is written on a printed sheet, apparently of a pamphlet of a highly rebellious character. In explanation of how he came in possession of this memorandum he states that this was handed to him by the lady who aided him to escape from the prison in Lynchburg, to be handed by him to a person in the suburbs of Lynchburg, which would make him (Rian) known to this person, who would aid him, but that he (Rian) did not so call. I would respectfully, however, call your attention to the fact that this prisoner Rian was taken by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, on the Virginia Central Railroad, within about one or two miles of the house of Doctor Lumpkins, who, you will find by reference to my map, resides on the Mechanicsville turnpike, at a point on that road fifteen miles from Ashland. Doctor Lumpkins has been an active rebel, and fled to Richmond upon the approach of our army, and I would respectfully suggest that it is more than probable that his intention was to go to Lumpkins for the purpose of conveying information to the rebels within our lines, or receiving information from persons at Lumpkins' or connected with Lumpkins' family, and conveying the same to the enemy. I would respectfully suggest that the information conveyed by Rian is or may be of such a character as to require immediate attention, and in conclusion I would respectfully recommend that the prisoner Rian be held in close confinement as a spy until the future shall develop the truth or falsity of his statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[11.] E. J. ALLEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, June 24, 1862. (Received 9 p. m. 27th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

All quiet in this department. Governor Stanly returned from Washington, N. C., last evening. His visit was a decided success. Will write you to-day fully as to the result of our interview.* He sends his compliments to you. Cars, engines, and horses are arriving.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[9.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* See Vol. IX, p. 403.

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STRASBURG, *June 24, 1862.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Kelley's scouts report no enemy between Franklin and New Creek.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Lincoln, Va., June 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, volunteer service, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is assigned to the brigade lately commanded by Brigadier-General Morell. He will accordingly report to Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding Fifth Provisional Corps, without delay.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1862.

Flag-Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Norfolk, Va.:

I am informed that the two additional gun-boats ordered to the White House have arrived at that place.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1862—8 p. m.

General E. V. SUMNER:

General Heintzelman reports that at 7.30 p. m. your pickets did not connect with his. The commanding general desires that you will please have this attended to at once. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you keep your command well in hand, ready to march at a moment's notice with three days' rations. All officers will be kept in camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General COOKE,
Commanding Cavalry Reserve:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you detail a force of 150 cavalry under a good officer to be ready at 4.30 a. m. to-morrow to answer the call of General Woodbury, and to escort him upon an examination of the line of the Totopotomoy with a view to establish a line of defense in case of attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS MCCALL'S DIVISION,
June 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding at Mechanicsville:

GENERAL: If you have not already sent out to examine the road leading to Pole Green Church and beyond to the road leading to Hanover Court-House, send orders to Farnsworth to explore these roads as far as can be done with prudence. Reports of a column of 8,000 men beyond there have reached here. A brigade 1,800 strong, under Col. R. C. Buchanan, went out this morning, but has not yet been heard from.

By command of Brigadier-General McCall:

H. J. BIDDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. FIFTH PROV. ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 25, 1862.

1. Brigadier-General Stoneman having reported to the commanding general, in compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is assigned to the command, for a special purpose, of the following force: The cavalry under Brigadier-General Cooke and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, one light battery, two regiments of infantry from Morell's division. The commanding officers of the infantry regiments and the commanding officer of the battery will report to General Stoneman to-night at these headquarters. The commanding officers from General Cooke and Colonel Farnsworth will receive their instructions from General Stoneman.

2. Brigadier-General Morell will select and detail two regiments of infantry of at least 500 men each for duty with General Stoneman, commanders to report as above directed.

3. Colonel Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, will be relieved from duty with the command at Mechanicsville, and will receive orders only from General Stoneman.

4. General McCall will relieve by cavalry from his own command the two companies of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry now on duty at Mechanicsville, and direct them to report without delay to their regimental commanders.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 26, 1862.*

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5. Brigadier-General Cook, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the army corps under Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, to whom he will report in person.

* * * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
June 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General PECK,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding the corps to state that information has been received from headquarters Army of the Potomac to the effect that Jackson is advancing on the right flank of this army toward the White House. The general desires you to direct your pickets to be most vigilant, and report everything of importance that occurs; also that you will have every man's cartridge-box filled with cartridges, your caissons filled, and your command prepared for action, but let them rest and keep fresh. The general is instructed to direct you to guard Bottom's Bridge well and keep a sharp lookout toward White Oak Swamp. A preliminary notice to be vigilant has been sent to General Naglee, to save time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
June 26, 1862.

Information has been received from headquarters Army of the Potomac that McCall and two brigades of Morell's have been hotly engaged near Mechanicsville, and with marked success; that the enemy were in large force, but were badly beaten. Let all the troops throughout the corps be informed of this cheering news.

By order of Brigadier-General Keyes:

C. C. SUYDAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 26, 1862.

General F. J. PORTER:

The commanding general desires that you will use all the means in your power to ascertain at the earliest possible moment the strength of the columns of the enemy moving down upon you.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 26, 1862.

General F. J. PORTER:

The commanding general desires that you will instruct General Stoneman, in case he is pressed on toward Tunstall's Station by an overwhelming force of the enemy, to fall back thence across the Chickahominy by the way of Baltimore Cross-Roads or by any other feasible route. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Forces at rear of Old Church, Va.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that in case the enemy go down toward White House, you retire in that direction with your artillery, infantry, and part of your cavalry. Hold the enemy in check as long as possible and assume a defensive line near Tunstall's, and thus aid the force there intrenching and preparing to defend that line. Direct the rest of the cavalry to retire slowly and resisting upon Cold Harbor. In the event of retiring your forces as above, you will send messengers to notify General Casey at White House, and also to the commanding general, communicating the same information to General Morell and General Sykes on the route; and if he has ample notice of the retreat or probable approach of the enemy, to send in time the trains of the command to the opposite side of the Chickahominy over Sumner's and the upper bridges, or to camp in the valley near those bridges, and keep up frequent communication of your position and movements, those of the enemy, his strength, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and, as far as possible, his presumed destination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires to see you and your brigade commanders at 9 o'clock this morning at these headquarters. Hold your command in readiness, ready to march at short notice. Officers and men will remain in camp. When the order is given to march, camps will be struck, wagons packed, and the train will pass across the river and park near General McClellan's headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Same to General Sykes, with the exception of brigade commanders.

Very, &c.,

F. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 26, 1862.

Colonel MCQUADE,
Comdg. Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers and Late Commander of the Second Brig., Morell's Division:

COLONEL: The commanding general desires me to say, in sending a copy of the order* assigning Brigadier-General Griffin to the brigade which has been successfully and satisfactorily and in action gallantly commanded by you, that the assignment is made only in consequence of the ordinary routine of duty which compels to be given a brigadier-general the command appropriate to his rank. The commanding general further desires me to congratulate you upon your success in every respect during all the time you have been in command, and now, when turning it over to your successor, hopes the recollections of your duty then will ever be as pleasant and satisfactory to yourself as it is now and will be to all members of your command and to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JUNE 26, 1862—2.15.

General REYNOLDS:

The enemy is reported to be advancing in force on the Pamunkey road. Withdraw your regiment from the grove. Order Farnsworth to observe the enemy closely and report to you whatever occurs. Have your wagons packed with such baggage as the men do not carry, and a guard detailed to conduct them to General McClellan's headquarters should we advance, or find it necessary to withdraw. Send some of your best officers to observe the enemy. They should be mounted and have with them mounted messengers to bring frequent reports to keep the major-general commanding fully posted at all times, as the movements of the entire army may depend on the information he may get.

GEO. A. MCCALL,
[11.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.*

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 26, 1862—2.20 p. m. (Received 2.40 p. m.)

General MEADE:

Have all your wagons, except ammunition wagons and such as you cannot dispense with, packed and sent across the river to the vicinity of General McClellan's headquarters. Hold your command ready for action at a moment's notice. This order comes from General Marcy.

GEO. A. MCCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

You will, of course, send a small guard with your train.

[11.] G. A. M.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. FIFTH PROV. ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 26, 1862.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, Colonel Tyler, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, is (with

* See p. 697.

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the exception of the companies now doing duty with the batteries on this side of the Chickahominy River) relieved from duty with Sykes' division. Colonel Tyler will report to Brigadier-General Barry, chief of artillery.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Lincoln, June 26, 1862—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. CASEY,
White House:

The general commanding wishes you to keep your cavalry scouts well out along the Pamunkey to communicate immediate intelligence of the approach of the enemy. The main body should be at Tunstall's Station, with scouts well thrown out to give timely notice of the approach of the enemy. The cavalry force to have orders, in case of being hard pressed by the enemy, to retire by Baltimore Cross-Roads across the Chickahominy, saving such scouts as may be needed to convey you intelligence. This body should also have scouts out to watch any body of the enemy approaching from the lower Chickahominy across Jones' Bridge. In case you find yourself pressed at the White House by a body of the enemy which cannot be resisted, you are to abandon that depot and repair on board such vessels as may be at hand. Instructions have already been given to the staff departments, in case of the abandonment of the depot, to destroy all public property that cannot be carried off.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 26, 1862.

Lieut. Col. D. MCVICAR,
Comdg. Squadron 6th N. Y. Cavalry, Beyond Dispatch Station:

The enemy has crossed the Chickahominy in force, and straggling parties may make their way to the railroad. The commanding general desires you to keep scouts out in every direction, and, if pressed hard, to retire across the Chickahominy. Do not allow your troops to get stampeded. The enemy has been severely handled to-day by our troops on the right.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, June 26, 1862—11.20 a. m.
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A contraband has just arrived here who left Louisa Court-House, thirty-five miles or more from this point, at sundown Tuesday. He reports that Ewell's and Jackson's troops, 40,000 or 50,000, passed this (Louisa) court-house on their way to Richmond Friday, Saturday,

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Sunday, and Monday. The soldiers said they were all leaving the mountains, except a few cavalry, and going to Richmond. The contraband saw the troops passing during four days, and describes [them] as worn out and looking hard. His own master was among them, and got home Sunday night. The contraband's reason for leaving was, that now that the Southern troops had fallen back, the people expected the Yankees to follow, and were hurrying off all the young and able-bodied negroes farther south.

RUFUS KING,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 26, 1862.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Circumstances had brought the troops now with me into a state of incipient scurvy, and their enfeebled condition induced much illness, more especially of typhoid fevers. There is consequently disproportionate number of ill and unavailable men. I have taken up here a very strong and healthy position, and am establishing a good camp hospital for sick and wounded. The weather is favorable. Good and sufficient provisions and other supplies, and our men will rapidly recover health and strength. I am calling in all detachments, gathering up convalescents and absentees, and if it can be so managed that we are here some little time, in this way the numerical strength of the corps, and more especially its effective strength, will be greatly increased.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Near Middletown, June 26, 1862. (Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch which transmits to me the order of the President constituting the Army of Virginia was received this afternoon at 7 o'clock.*

J. C. FRÉMONT,
[12.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Lincoln, June 27, 1862—6 a. m.

General S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Third Corps:

General commanding directs that you immediately send two companies of Averell's Third Pennsylvania Cavalry to patrol the line of the railway between Tunstall's and Dispatch Stations. Instruct their commander to keep his scouts well out and vigilant on both sides of the road, especially toward James River. If pressed by a superior force they will retire across the Chickahominy.

By command:
S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 435.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
June 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General PECK,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding the corps to inquire the present condition of the White Oak bridge. Is it in condition for travel or not? Does it need repairs; and if so, can you not have the materials necessary to repair it ready on the spot? The general requires the bridge repaired thoroughly, unless it will attract notice. He desires the material necessary to repair it made ready and available on the spot at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," &c. A company of cavalry has been sent to General Naglee.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
June 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General PECK,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding the corps to state that he has ordered another battery to report to General Naglee, but that he cannot obtain any intrenching tools.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
June 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General PECK,
Commanding Division:

The general commanding the corps instructs me to write you as follows, under directions received from headquarters Army of the Potomac: You will hold your present position at all hazards. The road to the James River over White Oak Swamp must be kept open. An attack may come upon us from the right, near Bottom's Bridge. You will keep your scouts well out, to give them timely notice of any such attack, and should it be made in overwhelming force the bridges, both railroad and Bottom's Bridge, will be destroyed. Do not fail to give frequent information of what is going on, as the crisis is critical. A copy of the above has been sent to General Naglee. The Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers have been ordered to report to you. You will receive re-enforcements when you really need them, but do not apply for them except in case of actual necessity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

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HDQRS. BATTALION EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Poplar Hill, June 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General PECK,
Commanding Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that last night I established a line of pickets from Watkins' house, above Bottom's Bridge, extending west to Dispatch Station; thence for about three miles along the Cold Harbor road, in the direction of the Hanover road. On this side of the Chickahominy I have placed a patrol to examine the river banks from Bottom's to Long Bridge. I have just received a report from the pickets and patrol; all quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEENAN,
Captain, Commanding Companies, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[11.]

CAMP OF PECK'S DIVISION,
June 27, 1862—5.15 p. m.

[Brigadier-General PECK,
Commanding Division:]

GENERAL: There are no signs of the enemy on the New Market road. Our scouts have advanced to within one mile and a half of New Market. The Quaker and new Charles City roads have been patrolled, and have found no trace of the enemy near our lines.

I have just returned from the north side of the Chickahominy. All quiet there.

P. KEENAN,
Captain, Commanding Companies, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING,
Falmouth:

Please report yourself immediately in person to this Department and be prepared to assume command of General Frémont's army corps.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[12.]

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, June 27, 1862. (Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is just received. I will proceed to Washington by the first opportunity.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

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MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 27, 1862—8 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All is quiet to-night. Plenty of rumors which call out our cavalry on scouting duty, but no demonstrations on the part of the enemy.

N. P. BANKS,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 27, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT,
Middletown:

Your telegram requesting ten days' leave of absence has been submitted to the President, who directs me to say that at the present time the exigencies of the service require that you should remain with your command. Leave of absence, therefore, cannot be granted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[12.] *Secretary of War.*

MIDDLETOWN, *June 27, 1862—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge dispatch of this date declining to grant the leave of absence asked for by me yesterday.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
[12.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. F. J. PORTER:

There is quite a brisk firing at railroad bridge and at Bottom's Bridge, and as we have but a very small force here the commanding general desires that you at once order down Sykes' division, provided everything is quiet in your front. Please let them leave camp if possible so as not to have the troops observed by the enemy. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1862—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. F. J. PORTER:

The firing at the railroad and Bottom's Bridges still continues very brisk. Hurry Sykes' division down.

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Savage's Station, June 28, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Col. H. J. HUNT,
Artillery Reserve, Headquarters General Porter:

The commanding general directs me to say, in answer to your verbal inquiry through Lieutenant-Colonel Radowitz, that it is thought that the sick you find it necessary to leave behind should be left with medical attendance, medical supplies, subsistence for at least twenty-five days, and such tents as will be necessary to make them comfortable. Other tents in your command will have to be destroyed, as directed in the circular sent out this day.

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1862.

Captain CLARK,
Assistant Quartermaster, Savage's Station:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you immediately have loaded all the wagons that you can control, with subsistence stores, as follows: Hard bread, sugar, and coffee. The wagons, on being loaded, will be at once sent by you to White Oak Swamp. On arriving there the wagons will be parked in some convenient place, off the road but near to it, and the horses, with their harness, sent immediately back to draw artillery over the road and swamp. The arrival of the wagons to be reported at once at these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, June 28, 1862—7.30 a. m.
(Received 8.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I shall start for Washington by the first train and boat to-day, and report myself at the Department immediately on my arrival in the city.

RUFUS KING,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

ALEXANDRIA, *June 28, 1862.*
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

SIR: Pursuant to orders from Major-General McDowell, two brigades of this division are now here preparatory to embarkation for Richmond, viz, the Second and Third. The Fourth Brigade is at Cloud's Mills by the same orders and has reported to General Sturgis. One regiment of the First Brigade is here and the remainder thereof is expected to arrive during the night. My only orders have been to bring the First, Second, and Third Brigades here preparatory to embarking for Richmond, and to superintend the embarkation. The Third Brigade is

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mostly embarked, but are somewhat delayed by the necessity of cooking rations, procuring forage and supplies, which is now going on. The command has not received its supplies of quartermaster's stores, but should do so before sailing, that the same may be distributed on the voyage. I have no instructions as to the disposition to be made of the baggage, horses, wagons, and teamsters. The artillery and cavalry I was ordered to leave at Bristoe, and have no information as to their destination. There is no one here who has information as to the destination of the transports. I respectfully await orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORRIS S. FERRY,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

ALEXANDRIA, *June 28, 1862—12.15 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General MCDOWELL:

The Third Brigade, Shields' division, is in process of embarkation at Pier No. 1. Neither Captain Ferguson, assistant quartermaster, nor any officer on the boats, knows the destination of the transports, and the division commissary is therefore unable to judge how many days' rations to provide. The Fourth Brigade is on the way from Manassas to Cloud's Mills. The First and Second Brigades are at Bristoe, embarking on the cars as rapidly as possible. If a member of your staff could come here and communicate the necessary details it would aid me in my duties. At present my headquarters are at the Ellsworth House, where dispatches will reach me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. S. FERRY,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General STURGIS, *Commanding Brigade:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the corps directs that the regiments enumerated in your communication of this date, viz, Fifty-ninth New York, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Ninety-first Pennsylvania, and Thirty-second Massachusetts, properly provided, be put in motion as soon as possible for Alexandria, there to embark with the division now under orders to join the Army of the Potomac. Those troops are intended to take the place of Tyler's and Carroll's brigades, of Shields' division, which are not to embark, and which, until further orders, will constitute a portion of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

FORT MONROE, *June 28, 1862—3.30 p. m.*

Hon. A. LINCOLN:

Your dispatch has reached me.* I was already in possession of the information you communicate. Commodore Goldsborough is with me. No effort will be spared to effect the object of your wishes.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[11.]

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*See Vol. XI, Part III, p. 270.

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MIDDLETOWN, *June 28, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 12.12 p. m.)

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington:

Let me entreat you to place Sigel in command of this corps.

CARL SCHURZ.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1862—1.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER:

I have just seen your dispatch to General Meagher directing him to return with his brigade and the regiment of infantry, by the railroad, to your position. Unless you are threatened with a superior force of the enemy I prefer that these troops should remain here. Please answer immediately by telegraph.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

FORT MONROE, *June 29, 1862—9 a. m.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Campbell, commanding, telegraphs me that General Stoneman will arrive there from the White House in an hour. I have not yet been able to hear directly from him, but will keep you advised of all I learn. One hundred and fifty wagons partly laden have reached Williamsburg from the White House, and I have ordered them here.

JNO. A. DIX,
[11.] *Major-General.*

FORT MONROE, *June 29, 1862—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing since my last dispatch. Unless you desire me to continue hourly dispatches I will only telegraph when I have something to send. I have sent a dispatch to Colonel Ingalls, on the Pamunkey, in regard to sending further supplies to the James River. I am also loading a schooner with mixed ammunition for same destination. I can get no direct communication with General Stoneman to learn what orders he has.

JNO. A. DIX,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General STURGIS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Major-General McDowell directs that you repair to Alexandria and there superintend personally the disembarkation, if not

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already done, of Tyler's brigade, and the embarkation, as soon as possible, of the First and Second Brigades, of Shields' division, which are to go to Old Point Comfort. They are not to wait for the brigade just formed of the regiments from your command, but to proceed at once and to be followed as soon as possible by the new brigade. The general wishes you to report to me by telegraph as fast as any regiment or brigade shall have embarked, left, &c., for the information of the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 29, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Middletown:*

Major-General Sigel is relieved from his present command in your corps and appointed to the command of the First Army Corps. You will please designate the officer to whom he shall turn over his present command, and direct him to report to Major-General Pope by telegraph for orders awaiting them at Middletown.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

MIDDLETOWN, *June 29, 1862—5.10 p. m.*
(Received 7.40 p. m)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received at 1.55 p. m., and orders issued accordingly. All quiet to-day. Hope to have information in morning which will serve to demonstrate position of the enemy.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

[12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 29, 1862—1.35 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL, *Middletown:*

You are relieved from your present command and appointed commander of the First Army Corps in the Army of Virginia, and will report immediately by telegraph to General Pope, at Washington, for orders, turning over your present command to such officer as Major-General Banks may designate, and will remain at your present post until you receive his orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[12.]

MIDDLETOWN, *June 29, 1862—2 p. m.*
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 29th is received, and will be executed immediately. I have reported to Major-General Pope for duty.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 29, 1862—1.08 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

I have been placed in command of the railroad line from Baltimore to Wheeling. I intended to set out to-morrow for Wheeling, but the news to-day from Richmond has induced me to postpone the tour. I will let you know when I intend to make it. In the meantime you will please to make a report of the number of troops at Cumberland and New Creek, also a return of ordnance and ordnance stores, as also of other supplies, to wit, rations, clothing, &c., under your control and for your command. I have confirmed your order to Colonel Mulligan placing him in command of the troops at New Creek. The order placing me in command of the road to Wheeling orders all officers on the road to report to me with their commands.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

CUMBERLAND, *June 29, 1862—3.50 p. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram received.* Your orders will be executed.

B. F. KELLEY,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 29, 1862—1.08 p. m.

Col. D. S. MILES,
Harper's Ferry:

You will, as soon as you can, visit Martinsburg and give such instructions with regard to position as you may judge best for the defense of that position. Ascertain the number of men, the amount of ammunition and provisions on hand, and any other information which may be necessary to learn the character of the colonel and regiment. I intended to visit your region to-morrow, but information from Richmond has induced me to postpone making the trip.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

FORTRESS MONROE, *June 30, 1862—2.45 p. m.*

Col. J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence:

Our loss at the White House by our own destruction on the 28th instant will not amount to more than $85,000 or $95,000. The articles were principally beans, rice, beef, bacon, pork, whisky, but no sugar, salt, or coffee.

G. BELL,
[11.] *Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.*

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*See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 444.

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HEADQUARTERS,
June 30, 1862.

Major-General MCDOWELL, *Willard's Hotel, Washington:*

The First and Second Brigades have all left except five companies of the Thirteenth Indiana, and they are nearly all on board. The Second Brigade got away soon after light—the other about 10 o'clock this morning. The four additional regiments are embarking as rapidly as possible on their arrival.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 30, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

I have always found it a losing game to detach small parties any distance from the main body of the troops, except as patrols, and these ought to be composed of cavalry well mounted on strong and fast horses, and the men and officers should be selected from your best men. I think it more than probable, unless you have ordered them to Cumberland or some other station where the main body may be located, that the troops at Petersburg, as you suggested, may be captured. What was the object of stationing such small detachments at Moorefield and Petersburg? I present these remarks without intending to dictate or change what may have been considered proper by yourself or ordered by others. They are beyond my authority, and therefore you will consider this in no other light than suggestions for your consideration.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gens. H. Prince and G. S. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Pope, commanding Army of Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[12.]

[JULY 1, 1862—2 a. m.?]

General HUMPHREYS:

General McClellan directs that you see that the proper connections in our lines be made, and give directions to any commanders in this army that may be necessary to effect this object.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1862—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. F. J. PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Provisional Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to move your command at once, the Artillery Reserve moving first to Harrison's Bar. In

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case you should find it impossible to move your heavy artillery, you are to spike the guns and destroy the carriages. Couch's command will move under your orders. Communicate these instructions to him at once. The corps of Heintzelman and Sumner will move next. Please communicate to General Heintzelman the time of your moving. Additional gun-boats, supplies, and re-enforcements will be met at Harrison's Bar. Stimulate your men by informing them that re-enforcements, &c., have arrived at our new base.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
James River, July 1, 1862.

Flag-Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron:

SIR: I would most earnestly request that every gun-boat or other armed vessel suitable for action in the James River be sent at once to this vicinity and placed under the orders of Commander Rodgers for the purpose of covering the camps and communications of this army. May I urge that not an hour be lost, and that you telegraph to the Navy Department reporting the request I make. If this is illegible, I must offer as an excuse the extreme exhaustion under which I am laboring.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 1, 1862—10.26 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
No. 31 Cathedral Street, Baltimore:

The Secretary of War desires you to report yourself to him at the Department by the first train from Baltimore.

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, July 1, 1862—2.30 p. m. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I have just received your two telegrams of this day. I am decidedly in favor of breaking up the small commands in the interior and distant from the main depot of forces. As I mentioned to Brigadier-General Kelley, small forces at unsupportable distances from the main forces is generally a losing game with an enterprising enemy within striking distance. I made the remark from the fact that some sixty cavalry captured but three or four days since 54 men at Moorefield, and that Petersburg was thought to be in danger, where we had 200 men. I most cordially approve of all you propose. It may be necessary to

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keep a depot of supplies at Wheeling for the troops that may be necessary to preserve the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling to Cumberland. The supplies for the troops between Cumberland and Baltimore can be supplied from the latter city. I will direct Brigadier-General Kelley to send officers to Wheeling and to supply the places of the officers you may withdraw from the railroad. When you leave for the south, I would suggest the occupation of Winchester by a considerable force, with intrenched camps; also Romney and Leesburg. These three points control most of the roads leading to the railroads, &c. I have been placed in charge of the road to Winchester, as well as to Wheeling. I have suggested the occupation of these points in order to prevent what has but recently occurred and the effect it had on the people as well as the country at large. I have a regiment, just arrived from Ohio, for the camp of instruction. I think it would be highly proper to send this regiment to Winchester. Please to suggest this to the Secretary of War. It is necessary to keep the people quiet in that region of country.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near James River, July 3, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. Silas Casey will report for duty to Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter for assignment to McCall's division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 3, 1862.*

The major-general commanding the army wishes to direct the immediate attention of the general officers commanding corps, divisions, and brigades to the absolute necessity of collecting and forming the commands ready to take their places in line at once. The safety of the army, the salvation of the cause, alike require the utmost and most heroic efforts on the part of the general officers. We are all fatigued, officers and men alike, but to secure the necessary repose and await the coming of re-enforcements it is imperative that the troops be placed in position ready for action at once. To fail in this duty now would be as fatal and reprehensible as failing upon the field of battle.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STEAMER ARIEL, *July 3, 1862.*

General J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer:

GENERAL: The position you indicated yesterday is a good one, *i. e.*, it can readily be held against heavy forces; yet it strikes me, however, that it has the disadvantage of being somewhat too confined for

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the large train and number of troops we have. It is liable to be shelled at long range. It should be occupied at once until a more extended one can be selected which will keep the enemy at a greater distance and secure our retreat by the Charles City road, should it be advisable to move closer to the mouth of Chickahominy. I would suggest extending our position a little farther up the river, selecting [original manuscript here torn] by to-morrow morning at latest. My mind cannot rest easy until the troops occupy the position you selected yesterday, and until a more extended one is ready for us, and I beg that you will employ all the energy of the corps in bringing about this satisfactory result.

I am, very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. Silas Casey is relieved from duty with this army, and will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, is relieved from the command of the Cavalry Reserve, and from duty with this army, and will proceed without delay to Washington and report for instructions to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * *

13. Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is hereby appointed acting brigadier-general, and is assigned to the command of all the cavalry serving in this army, and will proceed to concentrate it without delay. He will detail to the different corps such mounted force as may be required for orderly duty, [and] will be held responsible for the proper performance of all outpost and other duty appertaining to cavalry. In general engagements he will assign to the different portions of the army such cavalry force as may be necessary. He will report direct to, and receive his orders from, the general commanding this army. The cavalry serving in the different corps will report to General Averell without delay at Westover Landing.

14. Ferry's brigade is assigned to duty with Peck's division, Fourth Corps, which it will join without delay.

15. Brig. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, chief quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Monroe and attend for the present to sending forward troops and to the affairs of his department at that point. During his absence the duties of chief quartermaster will be discharged by Lieut. Col. Rufus Ingalls, aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 5, 1862.

General SUMNER,
Berkeley, Harrison's Bar:

As an acknowledgment by this Department for your gallant and distinguished service to the country, I had the pleasure to send to the President this morning your nomination as a brevet major-general of the regular army, and also as a major-general of volunteers. Suitable acknowledgment and promotion will be made of the gallantry of all who have distinguished themselves in your corps when official reports are received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 5, 1862.

General HEINTZELMAN,
Berkeley, Harrison's Bar:

As an acknowledgment by this Department of your gallant and distinguished service to the country, I had the pleasure to send to the President this morning your nomination as brevet brigadier in the regular service, and also as major-general in the volunteer service. Suitable acknowledgment and promotion will be made for the gallantry of all who have distinguished themselves in your corps when official reports are received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Generals F. J. Porter and E. D. Keyes.)

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 6, 1862.

* * * * * * *

8. Paragraph 13, of Special Orders, No. 194, of yesterday's date, is revoked. Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, chief of cavalry, is assigned to the command of all the cavalry serving in this army except the Second United States and McIntyre's squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, and will proceed to concentrate it without delay. He will detail to the different corps such mounted force as may be required for orderly duty. He will be held responsible for the proper performance of all outpost and other duty pertaining to cavalry. In general engagements he will assign to the different portions of the army such cavalry as may be necessary. He will organize the cavalry under his orders, with the exception of the Sixth Pennsylvania (Col. Richard H. Rush), into two brigades, to be commanded by Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania, and Col. David McM. Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The Second U. S. Cavalry will be under the orders of the provost-marshal-general as heretofore, and McIntyre's squadron, Fourth Cavalry, will remain on duty at general headquarters. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry will be organized as a corps of guides, and will, by frequent reconnaissances and scouts, be kept fully instructed as to the roads and the character of the country. In case of a movement, General

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Stoneman will send detachments from this regiment to guide the different divisions. General Stoneman will report direct to, and receive his orders from, the general commanding this army. The commanding officers of cavalry serving in the different corps will at once report in person to General Stoneman at these headquarters.

9. Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory is relieved from duty with the Cavalry Reserve, and will report to Brig. Gen. E. D. Keyes, commanding Fourth Corps, for the command, temporarily, of Naglee's brigade, Peck's division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., THIRD CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

BRAVE COMRADES: As one of your generals who has shared in your perils, so I sympathize in your cheers for victory when I pass. The name of this division is marked. Southern records are full of you. In attack you have driven them, when assailed you have repulsed them. Be it so to the end. New regiments, we give you a name; ingraft on it fresh laurels. Comrades in battle, let our greeting be with a cry of defiance to the foe. After the fight one greeting of victory for ourselves. This done, remember that, like yourselves, I have my duties of labor in which I must move unobserved as a true brother in hand and heart of this our warrior division family. Success attend you.

By command of Major-General Kearny, commanding Third Division:

ALEXANDER MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1862—4.45 p. m.*

General FRANKLIN,
Harrison's Bar:

By accident it was omitted to notify you Saturday that as a token of acknowledgment of your military services you are nominated as brevet brigadier in the regular army and major-general of volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 7, 1862.

Major-General DIX:

The President, with Assistant Secretary Watson, are on board the Ariel for Fortress Monroe to visit you. They left here at 2 o'clock, and will probably reach Old Point by morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[11.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION, *Fredericksburg, July 7, 1862.*

I. Brigadier-General Augur having been assigned to the command of a division in the corps of Major-General Banks, he is relieved from duty in this division.

II. Colonel Sullivan, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, will assume command of Augur's brigade.

By order of Brigadier-General King:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the President of the United States will ride through the camps this afternoon. The commanding general desires you to have your command ready and give him a hearty welcome. The President will visit General Sumner's corps first.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Sykes and Seymour.)

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 9, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

9. Brigadier-General Van Rensselaer, inspector-general, is detached from the Army of Virginia, and will report for orders under the Secretary of War. He will then proceed to make an inspection of the Army of the Potomac.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 9, 1862—3 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Fort Monroe:

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I feel quite confident that the enemy have fallen back to vicinity of Richmond. Several prisoners verify statement. Our cavalry not yet heard from. General Davidson found enemy's rear guard four miles off. As yet no reason to believe that enemy have moved toward Washington. Shall watch closely and keep you informed constantly.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

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CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 9, 1862.

The commanding general takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of colors taken from the enemy in the recent engagements, and sent to the War Department to commemorate the services and of the regiments and individuals by whom they were taken: One flag by Sergt. John Marks, Company D, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, from First Tennessee Battalion, at battle of the Chickahominy, June 27; one flag by Sergt. William J. Wittich, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, from a South Carolina regiment, at battle of Malvern, July 1; one flag by Private William John Gallagher, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, from Tenth Alabama Regiment, at battle of New Market Road, June 30; one flag by Private Patrick Ryan, Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, from Eleventh Alabama Regiment, at battle of New Market Road, June 30; one flag by Private Isaac Springer, Company K, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, from Eleventh Alabama Regiment, at battle of New Market Road, June 30. The commanding general regrets to say that several of the flags taken from the enemy have been sent away by the persons into whose possession they came, depriving the regiments and soldiers of the credit justly due them, and which they certainly would have received. In the same manner the commanding general learns that swords and pistols have been taken from the enemy and sent away. These articles properly belong to the Government, and should be sent to the Department with the other mementos of the war.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, *Fort Monroe:*

If it has not already been done, the general commanding desires that you will take measures to remove to Old Point, as soon as practicable, the 200-pounder and 100-pounder Parrott guns and heavy mortars used by us at the siege of Yorktown, also any serviceable heavy guns that there may be at Yorktown and which are not required for the defense of that place on the land side. Such guns as are not wanted and it may not be possible to remove should be destroyed. The general desires to know what has been done, under instructions previously given, toward removing the guns from Yorktown and vicinity. He has every reason to believe from the testimony of contrabands and prisoners and from information derived from other sources that the enemy has fallen back from our front in the direction of Richmond.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 11, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. A. DIX, *Commanding at Fort Monroe:*

The enemy have retired from in front of our position, his right at Haxall's near Malvern Hill. None at Long Bridge or on the lower

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Chickahominy. None of his troops crossed the Long Bridge. What news have you from the cavalry pickets in front of Williamsburg and from Yorktown?

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur is relieved from duty in King's division, Third Corps d'Armée, and will report to Major-General Banks to relieve Brigadier-General Cooper in command of his division in the Second Corps d'Armée. The officers attached to the brigade staff of Brigadier-General Augur will accompany him, and will be placed on duty at the headquarters of the division to which he is assigned.

II. Brig. Gen. James Cooper is relieved from duty with the Second Corps d'Armée, and will repair to Frederick, Md., to await further orders.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. George S. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, now in this city, will report in person to Major-General Banks, commanding Second Corps d'Armée, for duty in that command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the transportation for Brigadier-General Greene and staff necessary for the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[12.] *Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of orders of July 10* requiring troops to be held in readiness to march at an hour's notice with ten days' rations, and requiring no supplies to be kept on hand except such as are necessary for this purpose. The number of baggage wagons now with the several divisions and brigades of this corps are not sufficient at this moment to admit of immediate compliance with the order. Instructions have been given to the general commanders to make at once requisitions for sufficient additional means of transportation to enable this to be done. The number of wagons on hand in the corps will be sufficient for the purpose, when distributed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding Third Army Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Provisional Corps:

SIR: The general commanding directs that Kimball's brigade be transferred to the Second Corps and ordered to report accordingly to

* See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 464.

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General Sumner, and that you replace it in your line by one of the brigades of Slocum's division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1862.

General A. E. BURNSIDE:
(Care of General J. A. Dix, Fort Monroe, Va.)

The commanding general desires to see you upon important business and wishes you to come here at the earliest moment possible.

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to present to the consideration of the major-general commanding the names of the following officers for promotion for distinguished and gallant service in action and meritorious services with their commands during the late march from the Chickahominy: Brig. Gen. George Sykes, commanding division of regular and volunteer troops, and engaged in the actions of Chickahominy (Gaines' Mill), Turkey Creek, and Malvern. Col. James McQuade, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, commanding brigade at Hanover Court-House, and engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill (Chickahominy), and Malvern Hill and Yorktown, and with credit in each case. Col. Henry J. Hunt, commanding Reserve Artillery. His services at Malvern were of the most important character in selecting positions for and locating his batteries, having them always ready and throwing them into proper position at the proper time, and gallantly leading some of them into action. To his forethought and good judgment and the efficiency of his artillery is due, as much as any cause, the result of that battle. His services were also invaluable at Yorktown and in the contests before Richmond in supplying proper batteries and keeping them always efficient. Col. G. K. Warren, Fifth New York, commanding brigade at Hanover Court-House, Chickahominy, Turkey Bridge, and Malvern. No better soldier, or one who has more justly earned his promotion, can be found. His division commander, General Sykes, of his services at the last three actions, says:

> Colonel Warren, with the practical experience of an accomplished engineer, his untiring industry, unceasing energy, and unsurpassed gallantry on the field, won for himself promotion which cannot be too soon or more worthily bestowed.

Col. W. W. Averell, commanding Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, for meritorious services during the campaign in front of Richmond. He acted as an aide to me at Yorktown (April 5) and again at Malvern, in both of which actions his good judgment was of great assistance to me, while his services at Malvern were invaluable in rallying with his regiment many stragglers, keeping the road open for supplies of provisions and ammunition, and his conduct on the field was an example to any

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one. No better or more loyal soldier can be found. Col. Joseph J. Bartlett, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, commanding brigade of Slocum's division, Franklin's corps, at the battle of Gaines' Mill. His brigade was handled with skill, ability, and courage, and his judgment is highly spoken of by General Sykes, under whose orders he served temporarily. Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, commanding brigade of regular corps at battles of Chickahominy and Malvern, and whose services there and during the march were invaluable and gallant. I have now nearly prepared a list of officers recommended for merit, which I shall forward as soon as completed. The absence of reports from commanders of brigades and divisions of the services of their commands in the late actions only delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[11.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL CORPS,
Near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to present for the consideration of the major-general commanding the following list of officers whose services entitle them to reward by promotion by brevets. The following I present on my own personal knowledge and observation on the field: Brig. Gen. George W. Morell, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, lieutenant-colonel Twelfth Infantry, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Hanover Court-House, Chickahominy, and Malvern; Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, lieutenant-colonel Fourteenth Infantry, same at Chickahominy and Mechanicsville; Brig. Gen. George Sykes, major Fourteenth Infantry, same at Chickahominy and Malvern; Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, captain Fifth Artillery, same at Mechanicsville and Chickahominy; Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, captain Fifth Artillery, Yorktown, Chickahominy, and Malvern; Col. G. K. Warren, captain Topographical Engineers, Gaines' Mill and Turkey Creek; Col. W. W. Averell, first lieutenant Third Cavalry, Yorktown and Malvern; Col. R. O. Tyler, captain Quartermaster's Department, Yorktown and Malvern; Lieut. Col. H. J. Hunt, major Fifth Artillery, Malvern; Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, Fourth Infantry, Chickahominy (Gaines' Mill) and Malvern; Lieut. Col. William Hays, captain Third [Second] Artillery, Malvern; Lieut. Col. G. W. Getty, captain Fifth Artillery, Malvern; Maj. A. S. Webb, captain Eleventh Infantry, Hanover Court-House; Capt. J. H. Carlisle, captain Second Artillery, Golding's Farm and Malvern; Capt. S. H. Weed, captain Fifth Artillery, Chickahominy and Malvern; Capt. John Edwards, jr., captain Third Artillery, Chickahominy and Malvern; Capt. John C. Tidball, captain Second Artillery, Chickahominy and Malvern; Capt. John R. Smead, captain Fifth Artillery, Mechanicsville, Chickahominy, and Malvern; Capt. Henry Benson, captain Second Artillery, Hanover Court-House, Chickahominy, and Malvern; Capt. La Rhett L. Livingston, captain Third Artillery, Malvern; First Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, captain Fifth Artillery,* Yorktown (April 5), Chickahominy, and Malvern; Capt. James M. Robertson, captain Second Artillery, Chickahominy and Malvern; First Lieut.

*So in original, but at the date of this paper C. P. Kingsbury was a captain of Ordnance and colonel and additional aide-de-camp.

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C. E. Hazlett, Fifth Artillery, Yorktown, Chickahominy, and Malvern; Second Lieut. Horatio B. Reed, Fifth Artillery, Chickahominy and Malvern; First Lieut. S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery, Chickahominy and Malvern; First Lieut. A. Ames, Fifth Artillery, Malvern; First Lieut. A. M. Randol, First Artillery, Malvern; Second Lieut. E. W. Olcott, First Artillery, Malvern; First Lieut. M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, meritorious services at Malvern.

The names of officers will be continually coming in with the various reports of division commanders. I shall take pleasure in presenting them to the consideration of the commanding general. I append a list of names presented by Brigadier-General Sykes and Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, in which I concur. If it be possible to rewar l members of the staff I should be pleased to see the following officers promoted for gallant conduct in the actions opposite their names, in most of which they were conspicuous for their services and were continually under fire: Capt. F. T. Locke, assistant adjutant-general, Yorktown, Hanover, Chickahominy, and Malvern; Joseph Kirkland, aide-de camp of the major-general commanding, attached to my staff, for Yorktown, Hanover, Chickahominy, and Malvern; Capt. William P. Mason, aide-de-camp, &c., the same; First Lieut. George Monteith, Fourth Michigan, aide-de-camp, the same; First Lieut. John F. McQuade, Fourteenth New York, aide de camp, Hanover, Chickahominy, and Malvern. I have also to bring before the commanding general the names of Lieut. Col. Paul von Radowitz and Maj. Herbert Hammerstein, both aides-de camp to the major-general commanding, conspicuous for gallantry and bravery at the battle of the Chickahominy, where I had enlisted their services with those of Capts. Louis Phillipe d'Orleans and Robert d'Orleans, aides to the major-general commanding. I know of no mode by which the personal staff of general officers can be rewarded, and if there is none, I would suggest some one to be adopted to encourage those who are so much if not more exposed than any other one person in action.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[11.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 206. } *Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 17, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

7. The Fifth and Sixth Provisional Army Corps will be designated hereafter as the Fifth and Sixth Corps, respectively.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,

[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, Va., July 17, 1862.

Lieut. Col. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report I have to day made a change in the location of the stations of the Eleventh New York State Militia, viz, placed two companies at Opequon bridge, abandoning Wadesville,

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one company at Summit Point, one company at Cameron, and four companies with headquarters of the regiment at Charlestown. The rebel cavalry advancing up the valley of the Shenandoah are hovering around Winchester under Beve[rly] Robertson; numbers from 1,500 to 2,000 men. Not a doubt in my mind but it is the intention to cut off the communication of the garrison at Winchester by breaking up the Winchester railroad. The two companies at Opequon bridge have orders to hold that bridge regardless of consequences until all the supplies, stores, and sick are removed. Probably by Saturday all will be brought away. Summit Point is where the railroad and turnpike come close together and where a cross-road comes in from Berryville. Cameron is where the road from Snicker's Ferry of the Shenandoah crosses, and Charlestown a place of rendezvous, sustaining point, and outpost to this post. The Eleventh New York State Militia is commanded by Colonel Maidhof, composed of Germans of the better class, and will, in my opinion, give a good account of themselves in action. I have given orders to the regiment, as well as to the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, stationed west of Martinsburg, to be vigilant and on the alert against charges of cavalry, and barricade their encampments by abatis or any obstruction to horsemen. So far as I can learn Robertson has neither infantry nor artillery, and infantry should not be afraid to meet him wherever he may be found.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,

[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry, U. S. Army.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., July 18, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

You can telegraph me fully in cipher and with perfect security; or if you prefer, come and see me. Do just as you think best.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,

[11.] *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,

July 18, 1862.

Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday there was one squadron from this brigade on the Richmond road which mistook some of our own pickets for those of the enemy, and did not accomplish much. Another squadron met the enemy a short distance beyond Saint Mary's Church. No skirmishing took place. A party of the enemy's cavalry passed to the left of the second squadron and threatened the flank of the first. The pickets which were out last night have returned, and report everything quiet. A squadron of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry was sent to Wilson's Wharf last night, and four squadrons under Major Ogle to Charles City Court-House, to cover the operations of the engineers with the squadron of the Fifth.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,

[11.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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* This in reply to Burnside of 1 p. m., Vol. XI, Part III, p. 326.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say to you that he is satisfied the enemy cannot safely be pushed at present with cavalry, beyond Malvern Hill, but that he wishes you to keep their scouts beyond Turkey Creek, if possible, and to send parties to the right of the hill to ascertain their force and position in that direction. The general is sorry to hear of your illness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Another meeting of the commissioners, negotiating for exchange of prisoners, will be held at Haxall's at noon to-morrow. The general commanding desires that no demonstrations may be made in that direction on that day.

S. W.,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WINCHESTER, *July 21, 1862.*

Col. D. S. MILES:

There is no probability of evacuating this place, nor do I intend to do so. The rumors concerning Jackson are too vague to be relied upon, and if he should come he will never get possession here as long as I have a man left.

By order of General Piatt:

BEN. M. PIATT,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT MONROE, *July 21, 1862—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I arrived this morning, and go up the James River this afternoon. General Burnside will go to Washington to-morrow. The Arago has arrived with a regiment of General Wright's division.

JNO. A. DIX,
[11.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1862.

* * * * * * *

8. Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to Washington and report to Major-General Pope.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
[12.] *Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 23, 1862—10.03 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Reserve:

Send one regiment of cavalry now with you and one brigade of Shields' late division to report for duty to Major General Banks, near Sperryville. This brigade will be assigned by General Banks to Augur's division. Send the other brigade of Shields' division to report to Major-General McDowell at Warrenton. These troops will march to-morrow, fully equipped and provided by you with ample transportation. The two companies of First Ohio Cavalry are detailed as escort to Major-General Pope. Direct all men on detached service from these companies to join at once. You will then put the companies in march for Warrenton, there to report to the commanding general. In case he should not be there upon their reaching the place, they will report to Major-General McDowell and await the arrival of these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

Abstract from field returns of the U. S. forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, at Newport News, Va., July 25, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First Division (Stevens)	162	3,693	4,362	4,967
Second Division (Reno)	166	3,904	4,359	5,078
Third Division (Parke)	146	3,290	3,707	4,866
Total	474	10,887	12,428	14,911

[11.]

Organization of the U. S. forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, at Newport News, Va., July 25, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM M. FENTON.

28th Massachusetts.
8th Michigan.
50th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE.

46th New York.
79th New York.
100th Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JESSE L. RENO.

First Brigade.

2d Maryland.
6th New Hampshire.
48th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

21st Massachusetts.
51st New York.
51st Pennsylvania.

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THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
9th New York.	8th Connecticut.
89th New York.	11th Connecticut.
103d New York.	4th Rhode Island.

[11.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, Va., July 25, 1862.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer:

Proceed, accompanied by an officer of the staff you may select, to Culpeper and make a reconnaissance of the country between this and that point on the scale of five inches to the mile, in which shall be sketched the houses, roads, streams, fords, and topography of the country generally. Avail yourself of such information as can be obtained from people of the country, contrabands, &c. See Generals Hatch and Bayard, commanding the cavalry in that neighborhood, if not too far from you, and get from them such information as they possess respecting the resources of the country they are operating in, and particularly reliable information as to the position and strength of the enemy's forces in front of them. Examine their officers and scouts for the purpose of procuring from them any knowledge they may have acquired of the topography of the country which they have passed over. Send any sketches or maps, if they can be had. In your report be particular to distinguish between facts and hearsay statements, giving the authority for facts reported. Endeavor to secure the services of negroes in the vicinity of Culpeper who will go to Gordonsville and Louisa Court-House to gather information, and for this purpose you are authorized to offer liberal inducements. Every one hired is to suppose he is the only one sent out by you, so that their reports may be compared on their examination, by the general commanding, to whom they are to be brought. See the commanding officer at Culpeper, General Crawford, and acquaint him with the object of your mission. If anything special occurs, as soon as you arrive there send back word, and return with your party day after to-morrow.

By order of General McDowell:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I am informed that you are not well pleased with the management of the Middle Department. Wait a little and you will be satisfied. To-day, after a conference with several members of the second branch of the common council of the city of Baltimore, the members have resigned their offices, leaving it to the Union party to elect members that will vote for the sum necessary to raise three regiments in the city. About fifteen minutes since they tendered to me their resignations, which I approved.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[12.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Washington, D. C., July 26, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Winchester, Va., and relieve Brig. Gen. A. S. Piatt in command of the troops at that post. Upon being relieved Brigadier-General Piatt will repair to Alexandria, Va., and report in person to Brigadier-General Sturgis.

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 173. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 27, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from his present command in the Army of Virginia, and will await orders from Major-General Pope.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 27, 1862—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

From wounded and liberated officers and men I learn that large re-enforcements are constantly arriving in Richmond from south; also many supplies. I write fully by this mail.*

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[11.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In my recommendations for promotion by brevet or otherwise, I omitted the names of the following officers, some of whom I particularly mentioned in my reports, but all were conspicuous for bold and gallant conduct in actions: Maj. Ernest von Vegesack, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Butterfield, distinguished for efficient service at Hanover Court-House, and gallant and meritorious conduct at battle of Chickahominy. Capt. T. J. Hoyt, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Butterfield, for distinguished, gallant, and meritorious services at Hanover Court-House, Chickahominy, and Malvern. First Lieut. J. Elliott Williams, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Morell, for gallant conduct at Hanover Court-House, Chickahominy, and Malvern. Second Lieut. Isaac Seymour, jr., New York cavalry, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Morell, for gallant conduct at Hanover Court-House, Chickahominy, and Malvern. If brevets can be given brigadier-generals of volunteers, I should be

* See July 26, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 333.

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pleased to see Brig. Gen. G. W. Morell brevetted for meritorious services at Hanover Court-House, Chickahominy, and Malvern.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Washington, D. C., July 27, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters in obedience to Special Orders, No. 168, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, is assigned to duty with the forces under Brigadier-General Sturgis. He will report to Brigadier-General Sturgis without delay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts is assigned to duty at these headquarters as chief of cavalry, and will report as soon as practicable.

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By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Camp near Sperryville, Va., August 2, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

II. The brigade brought to this place yesterday by General Tyler will be consolidated with the brigade under Brigadier-General Geary, which will be known as the First Brigade, General Augur's division. General Tyler will return to Washington and report to General Sturgis to organize a new brigade.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., August 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I see but one of the navy boats lying within reach of the points especially desired to be protected and requiring protection more than any other (as involving the safety of the parties on the opposite side of the river) till our artillery is carried over. That gun-boat I think does not sweep the neck of Coggins' Point. I am particularly

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anxious about the location of these gun-boats to-day, on account of the nervous condition of the guard on Coggins' Point (Pennsylvania Reserves). The boats may return to-night. Their absence may be noted, and until we get artillery located, the command at Coggins' Point will not feel safe. Five hundred regular troops under Capt. J. D. Wilkins will be there to-night, and so far as their strength will suffice fear nothing; but I would like the co-operation of the gun-boats, and for them to lie somewhat fixed in their position, as they tend to keep the enemy from a raid. The commanding officer (Colonel Sickel) at Coggins' reported this morning the appearance of cavalry in his front; supposed to be about three companies, but there was no definite information, and I have sent to ascertain the real state of affairs there. He withdrew his pickets a long distance. The road ascending the hill is not finished for artillery. In the absence of Colonel Averell (I believe with you) I have called upon Colonel Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for two companies of his regiment (previously indicated by him as the one to go over there), and they will cross at 3 o'clock. I design these merely to furnish small pickets until others cross and all get into position. I propose the following at Coggins' Point: To send over one battery (12-pounders) to-day so soon as the road is ready, which will be in half an hour (about 2.30), and to-morrow another battery (horse artillery). To-morrow I send a brigade of at least 1,500 men under General Butterfield to stay two days, to be relieved by one of Sykes', and so on through the corps. As soon as they can be obtained the cavalry will go over, and reconnoitering parties employed. At Cole's Landing I have 200 men. They have been directed [to complete], and I presume by this time have completed the rifle-pits. No gun-boats protect. I presume the lower battery, under General Barry's direction, is prepared to lend its aid.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[11.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Camp near Sperryville, Va., August 4, 1862.*

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II. The Purnell Legion will proceed via Warrenton to take post as a guard on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Catlett's Station and Culpeper Court-House. The public stores now at Warrenton will be sent thence via Rappahannock railroad bridge to Culpeper under a sufficient escort, to be furnished by this regiment. Upon arriving at Warrenton Junction the colonel of the regiment will proceed to post the necessary guards at the bridges along the line of the road, commencing at Catlett's Station. Upon reaching the Rappahannock he will establish his headquarters and the greater portion of his regiment at the railroad crossing of that river, and will then send forward the public stores with their escort to Culpeper, establishing at the same time the necessary guards for the railroad bridges up to that point. Upon the arrival of the public stores at Culpeper the escort will return to the headquarters of its regiment at the crossing of the Rappahannock.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,

[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Sulphur Springs, August 4, 1862.

Acting Brigadier-General CARROLL:

GENERAL: You will move with your brigade at 5 to-morrow morning on the road to Culpeper as far as Aestham River and encamp on this side. On arriving you will report to Brigadier-General Ricketts, who will be between you and Jefferson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Springs, August 4, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIÉ,
First Rhode Island Cavalry, Rappahannock Station:

COLONEL: It is the direction of the major-general commanding that you hold yourself in readiness to march your regiment to Culpeper Court-House any time after to-morrow at noon. Meantime ascertain the best crossing-place. Go below your present position to examine the fords. Captain Jewett, aide-de-camp, who is the bearer of this, will examine between this point and your present station, and will report the result for your information.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER COGGINS' POINT, JAMES RIVER, VA.:

SIR: The commanding general directs me to address you as follows in his name: Your command is to occupy the defenses on Coggins' Point, and in connection with the gun-boats prevent the enemy approaching near enough to injure, with their guns, our shipping and camps; also to secure from injury working parties. Infantry pickets, with a few cavalry for messengers, will be posted sufficiently far in advance to prevent small parties approaching and observing the camps, and to give warning of the approach of parties too large to drive back or capture. Cavalry scouts in small force will daily be made to gain information of the enemy and pick up all persons found beyond our lines, and all strangers (black or white) and travelers. They will time their march so as not to pass the same points two days in succession at the same hour, and will not enter houses. The commander will always caution his men never to permit themselves to be enticed from their duty or put off their guard by designing persons. Extended reconnaissances or reconnaissances in force will be directed from these headquarters. The camps of the troops will be kept as much as possible out of sight of the enemy under shelter from the enemy's fire by irregularities of the ground. The cavalry and artillery camps and horses should be well in rear of the works, and also under cover. The guns will always be in position; some to fire over the ground by Cole's Landing. The gun-boats are stationed to render assistance by their fire, and any information of the approach of the

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enemy should be made known to Captain Rodgers, commanding the Tioga and the co-operating fleet, and also of the location of the troops and batteries, and in case of a strong attack the pickets should retire in a manner known to him, so as not to be fired upon by his guns. The commanding officer will report by signal to the commanding general all information of importance, and send in every morning a report of what has passed through the preceding twenty-four hours. He will send here all persons arrested or coming into the lines. This letter will be delivered to the commanding officer who succeeds you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, Va., August 5, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. Major-General Banks, commanding Second Corps d'Armée, will move his command to-morrow to some point near Hazel River on the pike between Sperryville and Culpeper. He will there encamp the command and await further orders.

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By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Springs, August 5, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIÉ,
First Rhode Island Cavalry, Rappahannock Station:

COLONEL: You will march to-morrow morning with your regiment to within a mile of Culpeper Court-House, being governed in selecting the place for your camp by the advantages it affords for your horses, &c.

Respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., August 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Commander Coggins' Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have directed General Morell to send you two regiments or more, to make at least 1,000 men. With the force at your disposal I wish you to attack the enemy at brick church and destroy or capture them if possible. Leave at the breast-works a good support for the artillery and to hold the intrenchments. Use the cavalry to watch your flanks and extend reconnaissances on other roads. Since taking the initiative we have the morale over the enemy, and I doubt not, with the vim of the old division, your command will maintain it and inflict a severe blow if the enemy will stand long enough. The regiments will cross the river at 12 o'clock, when the water is high enough

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for them to land. Ambulances will follow. I hope and expect the success which pertains to all you undertake will attend you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

I will try to send you some contraband guides. If the enemy occupy any house for defense, destroy it, leaving some indication why it was destroyed.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va.,
August 6, 1862.

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3. A force of two or more regiments from Morell's division, numbering together at least 1,000 men, with the proper complement of officers, will cross the river this evening and report to General Butterfield for a few hours' duty. They will have their boxes filled with ammunition and take rations with them. Twelve ambulances will follow the force at daybreak. The troops will embark from the ordnance dock at 12 p. m., landing at Coggins' Point.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Culpeper, August 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry, Ten Miles South of Culpeper:

GENERAL: It is the direction of the major-general commanding that you establish a line of estafets between these headquarters and your camp for the purpose of transmitting information promptly. Colonel Duffié's regiment has taken post at Vaughan's Mill and he has been ordered to occupy Raccoon Ford, picketing between it and his headquarters as well as on the roads which lead west from the road between Culpeper and Raccoon Ford. A sketch of the country in your vicinity is with the engineer who left here for your headquarters this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 7, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Rhode Island Cavalry:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the First Maine Cavalry has received orders to occupy Raccoon Ford and to do generally what you were instructed to do in my letter of the 6th

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instant. He will now be on your left and you must search for him and his pickets in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—You will perceive from the above that you are not at Raccoon Ford, and from your statement to the general just received you must be at the Rapidan crossing.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 8, 1862—12.30 p. m.

[General E. D. KEYES:]

GENERAL: General Pleasonton reports from Haxall's at 11.30 this evening that the enemy are reported as having been seen advancing toward Malvern Hill to-day, and his pickets have been pressed this evening by those of the enemy. The general commanding desires you to give instructions to that part of your command that is out in the direction of Nelson's farm to keep their pickets well out, and if they are approached by a large force to retire to your intrenchments. General Pleasonton has been instructed to fall back if he is pressed by the enemy in force. Your pickets should (as you are well aware) be vigilant during the night and in the morning.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
August 9, 1862—2 a. m.

The foregoing is communicated for the information and guidance of division commanders. The advanced guards and pickets will be instructed accordingly, and the utmost vigilance and care will be exercised.

By order of Major-General Keyes:

C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: It is the direction of the major-general commanding that you make frequent reports to these headquarters (until further orders) as often as every two hours. Take occasion to report briefly your position, that of your pickets and of your grand guard, certainly as often as they are changed. Never lose sight of the enemy and make accurate reports, if you can, of your position, numbers, &c.

Very respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Allen and Colonel Duffié.)

[12.]

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HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper Court-House, August 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Ten Miles from Culpeper:

GENERAL: As yet the commanding general is without any definite report from you as to your position, &c. He therefore desires you to report immediately the strength present of your command; the situation of your headquarters; the post of the Pennsylvania cavalry; the post of the New Jersey cavalry; the position of your grand guard, line of pickets, reserve, &c. You are required to picket five miles east of the railroad, but as Colonel Duffié is now one mile east of the railroad you are so far relieved of attending to that part of the country in advance. The design of estafets is to facilitate communication between you and these headquarters. Posts at about three miles distant, occupied by some five men each, furnish relays of carriers, and they enable prompt communication to be made without injury to horses, &c. One man should have his horse always ready to go forward, and instructions should be given not to go at a greater speed than six miles an hour, unless in cases of emergency.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,
[12.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 9, 1862.

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6. Brigadier-General Seymour will detail a brigade of at least 1,500 men to relieve the infantry command now at Coggins' Point, under Brigadier-General Butterfield. The command will be rationed for three days, fully supplied with ammunition, and will bivouac. Take none but shelter-tents or anything which will encumber the command if required to march at short notice. The brigade quartermaster will provide 400 axes for fatigue purposes. The command will embark to-morrow at 5 a. m. from the ordnance wharf. Transportation will be provided by the quartermaster's department. The commanding officer will receive from Brigadier-General Butterfield the instructions for his guidance. Brigadier-General Butterfield on being relieved will return with his command to camp.

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By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, Va., August 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

By direction of the major-general commanding I send you a company of Harris Light Cavalry with instructions for you to send them out on the Madison Court-House road at least five miles in front of your division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

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HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you establish a reliable line of pickets joining on to your next neighbor, and that you make, if possible, such an arrangement as will effectually prevent a stampede to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 11, 1862.

1. In compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General Seymour will at once embark a brigade for Aquia Creek, from which place the officer in command will report to Major-General Burnside for duty. The commanding officer will at once send his quartermaster to Colonel Ingalls, chief of quartermaster's department, or Captain Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, and arrange to embark his men. Four days' provisions will be taken.

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By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
August 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding at Coggins' Point:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that the six-gun battery now with your command be returned to this side of the river, the shipment to take place as early as possible this evening, but no movement to be made until the darkness shall be sufficient to hide it from observation. The other guns will be retained in position, and the places left vacant by the withdrawal above ordered shall be carefully masked. The commanding general further directs that all the cavalry now with you, except an officer and fifteen men, shall be shipped in the same manner as above prescribed and at about the same time. Transportation will be provided for your use immediately after dark. Timely notice will be given of any further movement that may be considered advisable. Meanwhile the commanding general desires that you will take every precaution to prevent any intimation of the changes herein ordered from becoming known even to persons in your own command. You will please destroy this letter and silently take the necessary measures, avoiding any accumulation of stores or property, and keeping your command well in hand for any emergency. The caissons of the remaining battery can be brought to a point on the plateau convenient to the landing. The battery which crosses will report to Colonel Hunt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KIRKLAND,
[11.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Culpeper, August 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Brigade:

The major-general directs that you move your brigade (leaving the First Maine behind) to the rear of Duffié's regiment, who is pressed by the enemy on the Raccoon Ford road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 13, 1862—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Colonel Magilton, of the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, has arrived at Aquia Creek—the First, Third, Fourth, Eighth, and a part of the Eleventh Regiments. I have ordered him to this place at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[12.] *Major-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 14, 1862.

Sykes' division will march at 7.30 p. m., taking the road through Charles City Court-House to Barrett's Ferry over the Chickahominy. Hunt's Reserve Artillery will follow Sykes'. Sykes will place a regiment in rear of Hunt's batteries. Sykes' wagons will follow the artillery. The artillery wagons will follow Sykes'. Morell's division will march at 9 o'clock. The wagons will follow the division. His leading brigade will guard the trains of artillery in advance of him. The whole command will halt at 12 o'clock and rest for two hours. At 2 o'clock the leading division will march and follow verbal instructions from the commanding general. The other commands will resume the march at the same hour and be governed by verbal instructions. The commanding general will start with the last division and join the leading division. Captain Kirkland, aide-de-camp, will provide guides.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 14, 1862.

1. The brigade and the artillery of McCall's division, now on this side of the river, will embark for Aquia Creek on the Potomac, where they will report for duty to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside.

2. Jackson's brigade, of McCall's division, and the artillery attached to it will receive orders hereafter direct from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA, *Flat Top Mountain, August 14, 1862.*

1. The First Provisional Brigade will move to Camp Piatt, taking up its march at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. The detachment of Twenty-third Regiment at Pack's Ferry will thoroughly destroy all boats, large and small, in that vicinity, doing the same as secretly as possible after dark to-night.

2. Colonel Moor, with the Second Provisional Brigade, will move to Raleigh Court-House, starting at the time above ordered. At Raleigh he will leave the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Ohio, and proceed to Camp Piatt with the Twenty-eighth, Simmonds' battery, and Schambeck's cavalry. Captain McMahan's company, Second Virginia Cavalry, will accompany the Second Brigade and be under Colonel Moor's command to Raleigh, and will there report to Colonel Siber, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

3. The whole movement will be conducted in the best order possible, and the destination will be concealed from all except officers immediately and necessarily obliged to be informed. Each evening rations for the next day will be cooked, and the march will be commenced each morning at the same hour. Commandants of brigades will see that all possible means are taken to keep the columns well closed, to prevent straggling and make speed.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 15, 1862—1.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The advance corps and the trains are fairly started. I have nothing more in relation to reported advance of rebels via Jones' Bridge. Shall push the movement as rapidly as possible.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 237. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Harrison's Landing, August 15, 1862.*

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4. Maj. Gen. Israel B. Richardson will resume command of his division, relieving Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, who will thereupon resume command of the division of cavalry, and immediately report in person at these headquarters for special instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

*So in McClellan's manifold dispatch book, but in Halleck's telegrams-received book, it is dated August 16, and is so printed in Vol. XII, Part III, p. 578.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *August 15, 1862.*

The troops will be immediately put in readiness to march, and will be prepared to move at five minutes' notice. When the movement takes place it will be in the following order: First, the wagons of Peck's division, which are to accompany the column; second, Peck's division; third, the wagons of the Reserve Artillery, which are to accompany the column; fourth, the Reserve Artillery; fifth, the wagons of Couch's division, which are to accompany the column; sixth, Couch's division. On the march the wagons of each division will be preceded by an advance guard of one regiment. The utmost care will be taken to prevent the straggling of the troops, and no sick men will be allowed to fall to the rear. There is no water transportation for them, and all, without exception, must be kept up with the column. Division commanders will detail an appropriate guard to accomplish this object. The headquarters of the corps will be established on the march at the rear of the leading (Peck's) division.

By command of Major-General Keyes:

C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp at Barrett's Ford, Va., August 15, 1862.*

The command will march to-morrow in the following order: First, at 3 a. m., Sykes' division, one brigade of which will constitute the guard to Hunt's artillery and wagon train. Second, at 4 a. m., Hunt's artillery. Wagon train of Sykes and Hunt will follow united in rear of Reserve Artillery. At 9 a. m. a brigade of Morell's division will follow the Reserve Artillery train. He will have prepared a brigade to march and march it at an earlier hour in case the trains preceding his command shall have marched. When troops other than the advanced guard halt to rest they will be turned off the road and the train permitted to pass them. The command will march to Williamsburg, provided other orders are not issued.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
In the Field, August 16, 1862—11.45 p. m.

The corps moves to-morrow morning at daylight in the order of march to-day. General Peck will start his wagons ahead of his troops, so that the first wagon shall be on the road and on its way precisely at 3 o'clock. General Peck will send in advance of the wagons a large pioneer force with discreet officers to repair the road. The route will be over the road running south where the small brook was seen by General Peck and General Emory to-day.

By command of Major-General Keyes:

C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

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HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia:

GENERAL: I hear that Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright is now in Washington and anxious for a command. It would be very gratifying to me to have him assigned to the command of my old division. Will you apply for him? I sent one brigade to Cedar Creek last night; the rest of my command are now ready to start. I am waiting the return of Lieutenant Mackenzie, of the Engineers, who is to guide the command; also for General Buford. If he cannot get ready to-day I shall leave without him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 17, 1862—9 p. m.

General E. D. KEYES,
Commanding Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you order General Peck to march his division with his train at daylight to-morrow morning, and send an officer to accompany Major Davis to select camps, and return to report to you before reaching the camp. General Franklin marches at the same time and General Couch will follow. It is important that General Peck should be prompt in starting. Major Davis, assistant inspector-general, is encamped near my tent where you saw me this evening.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

AUGUST 17, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Major [HUEY]:

Your note of 8.30 is received. Keep your position as long as you can. When compelled to fall back do it slowly, notifying the pickets on the first and second Long Bridge roads. I am at Mrs. Clarke's, and unless further orders require me, shall remain until 6 p. m. Let me know if anything important occurs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

[11.]

AUGUST 17, 1862.

Major HUEY,
Commanding Pickets:

MAJOR: I shall move from this at 6 p. m., at which time you can draw in your pickets, or keep them out till dark, as you may think best. Bring in with you the squadron on the first Long Bridge road. Captain Gregg's squadron, on the second Long Bridge road, I have directed to fall back on Charles City at 6 p. m. and wait there until you come up. He will then join you. Keep a squadron a mile or two to your rear as you follow on, and let there be vedettes and flankers in

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rear of it. All roads coming in from the direction of the Chickahominy should be well watched. In case we stop for the night do not close on the column, but keep in rear at least two miles. I hope to be able to cross the Chickahominy to-night. If so, I will relieve you to-morrow. After passing Charles City Court-House send three of your squadrons longest on picket to join their regiments. We take the road to Barrett's Ferry near the mouth of the Chickahominy. Mr. Ward, aide-de-camp, will hand you this.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[11.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that your division retire by the road east of Cedar Mountain and take up a position on the left of King's present camp. Your supply train will precede the column and be parked in the woods near the position which your division recently occupied, and which will be pointed out by the quartermaster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. KING,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: You will send a regiment of infantry to the front this p. m. with two days' cooked rations, for a term of armed service for two days, to take post at a point which will be indicated by a staff officer from these headquarters. This regiment to serve as a support for the regiment of cavalry which will be ordered to occupy the line of the Robertson's and Rapidan Rivers, connecting on the right with General Sigel and on the left with General Reno. The regiment to march at 5 p. m.

Respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 17, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIÉ,
Commanding Rhode Island Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general directs that you order in your regiment this side of Mitchell's Station.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 17, 1862.

Major WHITE,
Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry,
Commanding Expedition to south of Frederick:

SIR: You will proceed with your command by railroad to the intersection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike, where you will be met by Capt. W. T. Faithful, provost-marshal of Frederick, who will conduct you to the camp of some 200 guerrillas, reported to be about sixteen miles south of Frederick. Should you find this report to be true, you will attack them, kill as many as possible, and break up the band. Having performed which duty you will return to this city and report.

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SUFFOLK, VA., *August 17, 1862.*
(Via Fort Monroe, August 18—10 a. m. Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Stonewall Jackson has 125,000 men at least. He is fortifying between Louisa Court-House and Gordonsville. They knew a week ago of McClellan's movements on the Peninsula. It is their intention to whip Pope and move on to Washington. I have this from good authority.

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD,
[12.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Gauley Bridge, Va., August 17, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox hereby turns over to Col. J. A. J. Lightburn, Fourth Virginia Volunteers, the command of this district.

2. Commandants of all the forces in the Kanawha Valley not already ordered to accompany the commanding general out of the district will report to Colonel Lightburn for orders.

3. Brigade Surg. George M. Kellogg will report for duty to Colonel Lightburn as medical director of the district.

4. Commandants of the several posts now held will proceed immediately to put such positions in the strongest defensive condition, so that they may serve as bases for active operations at any time.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Williamsburg, August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reference to the inquiry as to the works in front of Williamsburg which should be destroyed, I have to report that if the three redoubts on the right of the line, commanding the road from

Allen's Landing or Wharf on James River (formerly King's Mill wharf), were destroyed or taken, the position could be turned. But as these works are small (the faces being of forty yards) they could be rebuilt in a short time. A similar remark is applicable to the two redoubts near the left of the line, one of which commands the crossing of a deep mill pond, the other (the one taken by General Hancock), the road at the point of departure of a branch road which passes through woods to the rear of the main work. Fort Magruder, the principal work, commands the main roads along James River and along York River leading to Williamsburg, which unite in one road near this fort, the two branches from these two roads being in like manner commanded by the redoubts previously mentioned. To make the destruction effectual, therefore, it seems to me necessary to destroy all the works named. The parapet of Fort Magruder is nine feet thick, about six feet high, with ditches nine feet wide and probably nine feet deep, filled with water. The interior crest is about 600 yards long.

I inclose a very imperfect photographic copy of a sketch exhibiting the position of Williamsburg, which is sufficiently correct for the illustration of the subject of this letter.* There is some error of scale in that part of it west of Williamsburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier-General Volunteers, Comdg., Topographical Engineers.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp at Newport News, August 18, 1862.*

Morell's division will commence embarking to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock and continue embarking as rapidly as possible, the infantry from Newport News, the artillery from Hampton. As fast as a brigade has embarked, it will sail for Aquia Creek, where it will debark and be reported to Major-General Burnside by the division commander, or brigade commander if the latter be not present. If possible, at least two wagons will be taken with each regiment, brigade, and division headquarters. Two batteries of Hunt's reserve will embark at Hampton after Morell's batteries, the guns, &c., going on the City of Norwich with those of Morell. These batteries will, on arrival at Aquia Creek, be reported as part of the Reserve Artillery. All will debark as rapidly as possible after arrival and the vessels directed to return and report to the quartermaster at Fort Monroe. With such of the wagons as cannot be transported a suitable officer will be left to bring them up as soon as transportation can be obtained. The artillery ammunition will be put in the schooners.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,

[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *August 18, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD:

You will concentrate the cavalry force of the corps, on the receipt of this, at the foot of Cedar Mountain, and you will be expected to notify

*Sketch not found.

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Colonel Allen, First Maine, of this order. Colonel Duffié is on outpost duty between the Cedar Mountain and the Rapidan. He has been ordered to join you at daylight, when, with the whole force, you will cover the rear of the column agreeably to general order of this date.*

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 18, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIÉ:

You will fall back, with your regiment, to the foot of Cedar Mountain in time to join by daylight on the 19th instant the cavalry of the corps, which is ordered to concentrate at the foot of Cedar Mountain, and report to Brigadier-General Bayard.

By order of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 18, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIÉ:

Send your baggage train under your quartermaster here, to Colonel Myers, and as soon as you are ready to move, proceed to the front on the road which passes to the east of Cedar Mountain, and relieve the Harris Light Cavalry. On being relieved, the Harris Light Cavalry will proceed to their camp and make preparations for their movement to the rear. Keep the posts now occupied by Harris Light Cavalry occupied, unless you should be overpowered by a large force of the enemy. The infantry regiment now there will come in this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 18, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY:

On being relieved by Colonel Duffié's regiment, you will repair to your camp and make preparations for a movement to the rear. The regiment of infantry now with you will come in late this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Z. B. TOWER, *Commanding Brigade:*

It is the order of the major-general commanding the army that, when the last railroad train shall have passed the bridge over Cedar Run, you cause it to be destroyed. Acknowledge the receipt of this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

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*See Vol. XII, Part III, p. 598.

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HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, August 18, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Army of Virginia:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the telegraph operator has not yet arrived. The cavalry expedition sent out yesterday has not yet returned, nor the infantry expedition sent to the top of Clark's Mountain.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General, Commanding Detachment Ninth Army Corps.

[12.]

FORT MONROE, *August 18, 1862—9 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Will leave this forenoon. It is blowing very hard. Porter's advance has arrived at Newport News. Everything was progressing well when I left the Chickahominy last evening. Hear of no trouble this a. m. The remainder of Pennsylvania Reserves is here and in vessels, and will leave to-day for Aquia Creek.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 18, 1862.

General STEVENS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Start all your wagons immediately for Stevensburg. Have three days' rations cooked and be ready to move at a moment's notice. We are to fall back by Barnett's Ford, crossing the Rappahannock. After having made these arrangements, report to me in person.

Very respectfully,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 18, 1862—11 a. m.

General STEVENS:

If you can find a good place to command Raccoon Ford you had better put Benjamin's battery in position. Support it strongly by infantry. The enemy are in strong force in the rear of Clark's Mountain, extending toward Raccoon Ford. Push forward your reconnaissance of the roads. The battery should not be nearer than one mile and a quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 18, 1862.

General BUFORD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The infantry regiments are ordered to march at 10 o'clock to-night. You will follow them. You will send a couple of squadrons

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to Raccoon Ford by dark, with directions to obstruct the road leading up from the ford as much as possible. They will remain there until your column comes up, when you will make such disposition of them as you see fit. Two squadrons will be sent down along the road leading toward Germanna Mills, where they will remain and communicate with the advance column. We are ordered to cross at Barnett's Ford.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT MONROE, *August 19, 1862.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

General Porter is at Newport News. I go there at once. The weather is fine. We have an abundance of transports, and you may rely on most rapid movements.

JOHN TUCKER,
[12.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
August 19, 1862.

The Fourth Corps will move to-morrow morning in the following order: Couch's division, starting at 4.30 a. m., will be in advance; next the Reserve Artillery, following Couch's wagons, and last Peck's division. The wagons will be in rear of their respective divisions. General Peck will detail a rear guard of one regiment, and will start the head of his column at 6 a. m.

By command of Major-General Keyes:

L. J. HOWARD,
[11.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Newport News, August 19, 1862.

Major-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to say that he has received intelligence which makes it very important the command should reach Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg as quickly as possible. He desires that you will not fail to make every exertion to get your command on board to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Kelly's Ford, Va., August 19, 1862.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor of informing you of my safe arrival at Kelly's Ford with six regiments of my command, with their baggage

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train; and I have every reason to believe that General Stevens, with the other six regiments and the cavalry, have arrived at Barnett's Ford, as he was several hours in advance. Kelly's Ford is an admirable one, and advantageously situated for defense, the hills on the north side commanding all the approaches, and a good road leads to Barnett's Ford on the north side, connecting the two fords, the distance being seven or eight miles apart. Our march was unmolested, the rebels not having made their appearance. Our wagon train got along admirably, every wagon having crossed before 10 a. m. Our pickets from Germanna Ford and below on the Rapidan report no movement of the enemy in their front.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. KING,
Commanding Division:

You will halt your command in the vicinity of this station and bivouac for the night, not making any permanent arrangements. The position of the corps will be on the right of General Banks and you will be on the left of Ricketts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD:

GENERAL: You will halt your command at Brandy Station and throw out large forces on the Raccoon Ford, Somerville Ford, and Germanna Ford roads, picketing well in every direction.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

[BALTIMORE, MD., *August 19, 1862.*]

Col. D. S. MILES,
Harper's Ferry:

The major-general commanding directs that the greatest vigilance be exercised by all the officers on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to prevent the breaking of the line of road or destruction of bridges. He also empowers you to countermand his order to Colonel Voss to recall his cavalry at Paw Paw if you deem it necessary.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 20, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple will remain on duty in connection with the defenses of Washington.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, *Steamer Express, August 20, 1862.*

The destination of this division is Alexandria. On arriving there each brigade commander will encamp his brigade at some convenient place about two miles from the city between the Little River turnpike and the railroad. The men will be had in readiness to proceed by rail, but no troops will be moved without orders emanating from the division commander. Commanders of batteries will also encamp as prescribed for brigades, and will attend to the above instructions.

By order of Major-General Kearny:

J. E. MALLON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
August 20, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General PECK:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the corps has been instructed to hold Gloucester Point. He therefore directs that two regiments from Emory's brigade be sent across without delay. The officer in charge will apply to Brigadier-General Van Alen, commanding post, for means of crossing.

By command of Major-General Keyes:

C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 20, 1862—2.04 p. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

General Stevens is at Barnett's Ford, and sent down for intrenching tools. We have none of any account. General Burnside has not arrived.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

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HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Kelly's Ford, August 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General STEVENS,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Reno to direct you to move your command to this place to join him.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Kelly's Ford, August 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General STEVENS,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: If you think it necessary to leave a regiment until the troops from Fredericksburg arrive you can do so.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. L. RENO,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Kelly's Ford, August 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General STEVENS,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Reno desires me to instruct you not to move your command to this place until to-morrow. If General Porter has not arrived with his artillery, leave four of your light guns.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Kelly's Ford, August 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Reno to instruct you as follows: You will leave one regiment of cavalry at Barnett's Ford and move on with your whole remaining force on the south side of the river up to this point, pushing out a reconnaissance in your front as far as you can. Your wagons may be sent up on this side of the river. You will leave a strong force at the forks of the road that leads to Germanna Ford. The main portion of your force will remain on the opposite side of the river from this point, which will be so arranged as to cover our front. General Bayard with five regiments of cavalry occupies Brandy Station, five miles from the Rappahannock on the railroad toward Culpeper.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Kelly's Ford, August 20, 1862.

Major-General BUFORD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: You must be the judge whether it is practicable to come here by the south side. I should like you to send some cavalry here this evening by the road on the north side. The enemy's cavalry (about a dozen) have been on the opposite side of the river and killed one of our pickets. A man just in from the Harris Light Cavalry reports that his regiment had been driven in by a very large force of cavalry this morning. I don't think they can be in very strong force in your front, if that is so. However, you will know more about that than myself, so use your own discretion.

J. L. RENO,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

It is the order of Major-General McDowell that you do not fail to acquaint him as soon as possible if anything should occur to-night which it is proper for him to know.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS RAILROAD BRIGADE,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 20, 1862.

Lieut. Col. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the major-general commanding's telegraph of yesterday from Harrisburg, at Martinsburg, and your telegraph relating to the same subject, on my return last night to this place. I telegraphed to Colonel Voss to leave the companies of his regiment at Paw Paw and return with the balance of his regiment to Martinsburg. You can assure the general commanding that the railroad is in no more danger now than at any prior period. If it had not been strictly guarded it would have been destroyed. Guerrilla parties are all through the country headed by returned men from the rebel army. Their object seems [to be] to collect men, horses, arms, do what damage they can to the Union men and the Government, and rejoin their regiments. Their numbers are greatly overestimated, and no fear need be apprehended of the destruction of any of the bridges at present. It is very desirable that more cavalry should be at my disposal than I now have control of, but I shall embrace the application in a separate communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, August 20, 1862.*

I. In virtue of Special Orders, No. 196, from the Headquarters of the Army, dated at Washington, August 19, 1862, Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard assumes the command of the fortifications of Washington and troops assigned to the defenses.

II. The fortifications and troops on the south side of the Potomac will remain under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple; those on the north side under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin, aide de-camp, through whom all orders will be transmitted and to whom commanding officers will make their usual reports.

III. Capt. J. Brice Smith is announced as assistant adjutant-general to this command, and Lieut. T. M. Farrell, Fifteenth New York Volunteers, as aide-de-camp to the general commanding.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Defenses of Washington.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 21, 1862.

Lieut. Col. B. S. ALEXANDER, *Yorktown:*

General Keyes has been instructed to confer with you, and to furnish the necessary working parties to carry out your views with regard to the defense of Yorktown. He has also been instructed to send a brigade of infantry to Williamsburg for a few days to cover this work, General Keyes to take the general command and control of these operations. As soon as you have set the work going repair here in person, leaving Lieutenant McAlester at Yorktown for the present to superintend it.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS, *August 21, 1862.*

I. Two regiments of Emory's brigade, Peck's division, will be placed temporarily in garrison at Yorktown. Brigadier-General Emory will take post in Yorktown, and will report as usual to his division commander in all matters relating to the duties at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, which will be considered under General Emory's immediate command. He will report to the corps commander through Major-General Peck.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Keyes:

OSWALD JACKSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

General Emory will at once designate the regiments and proceed to Yorktown without delay.

[11.]

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 21, 1862.

Col. JAMES NAGLE:

COLONEL: You will order your troops to be ready to move and report in person at these headquarters at once. The camps will not

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be disturbed. You are to proceed to the south side of the river some three miles, to the support of a reconnaissance to be made by cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,

[12.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In looking at the position of your troops this p. m., the major-general commanding regarded their order too much extended. It is therefore desirable and the general directs that you keep at least two of your brigades in reserve. General Pope thinks one brigade with artillery ought to be sufficient to guard the ford. One of the best should be used for this purpose and one of the best in reserve. The general noticed that all the four battalions of Hatch's brigade occupied the same general line. As it is the order of the Major-General-in-Chief, Halleck, that every inch of ground shall be disputed with the enemy, it becomes necessary to make the disposition of your troops in such a way that only a part shall be engaged at the same time. As a general thing, which will admit of few exceptions, brigades should be drawn up in two lines, the second line being in double column at half distance, so as to best enable them to take advantage of the undulations of the ground to screen the men from the enemy's fire. Major Tillson will see this evening or early to-morrow morning that the two batteries received from Major-General Banks receive new ammunition. It is suggested that they be posted on the high ground which they first occupied this a. m., so they may shell the woods on the opposite side by firing over the heads of our men. It is suggested by the major-general commanding the army that your howitzers and Napoleon batteries be put closer to the ford, so as to sweep it, should the enemy attempt to cross. The general endeavored to see you this p. m. on the subject of his communication, but failed to do so. Please write if there is anything which strikes you as unsuited to the position your division is to occupy.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,

[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. DIV. PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., August 21, 1862.

Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Fifth Army Corps the undersigned hereby assumes command of this division. General Seymour is assigned to the command of Reynolds' brigade. The following changes in the organization of the division are ordered: Meade's brigade will be known as the First; Seymour's as the Second, and Jackson's as the Third. The Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Gallagher, is assigned to the Third Brigade, and its commanding officer will report to General Jackson. Commanders of brigades will cause the muster directed in paragraph 3, orders from the War Department, dated July 31, 1862, to be made at once and the rolls forwarded as directed therein.

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They will also cause to be read at the head of every regiment orders No. 154, headquarters Army of the Potomac, which will be strictly enforced by all commanders. At the same time they are reminded that all existing orders of the division are in full force until otherwise changed.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[12.]

ORDERS, No. 71. } HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS' DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, August 21, 1862.

The First Rifle Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, is hereby assigned to the First Brigade, General Meade; and its commanding officer, Col. H. W. McNeil, will report to Brigadier-General Meade.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

ORDERS, No. 72. } HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS' DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, August 21, 1862.

I. The troops comprising this division will hold themselves in readiness to move at short notice. Wagons will be furnished for transportation from the depot. But three wagons will be allowed to each regiment, of which two will be required to transport ammunition. The full amount of ammunition must be carried at all hazards. The surplus baggage may be placed in store in Falmouth.

II. The troops composing this division will be at once ordered under arms and take the road leading to Barnett's Ford, on the Rappahannock. The men will have three days' provisions in their haversacks, and officers three days' forage. As soon as the wagons which will be furnished to the regiments are loaded and the brigades ready to move, the brigade commanders will report to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

CHARLES B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

GENERAL: You can, if you deem it absolutely necessary, send two of the regiments at Cumberland and New Creek, leaving Mulligan's regiment and battery at New Creek, to defend the pass of Cheat Mountain. Under your command you have over 5,000 men. Can you not concentrate some parts of this force to defend the pass at Cheat Mountain? It will hardly be safe to take any of the troops this side of Cumberland. They are distributed all along the road to the Relay House.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[12.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1862—9.20 a. m.

TO ALL OFFICERS COMMANDING OR IN CHARGE OF TROOPS BELONGING TO GENERAL COX'S COMMAND,
Parkersburg, Va.:

You will ship your troops without a moment's delay as fast as transportation is furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

P. H. WATSON,
[12.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA DIVISION,
Parkersburg, Va., August 21, 1862.

1. The First Provisional Brigade of this division, commanded by Col. E. P. Scammon, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will remain as announced in General Orders, No. 13, dated May 7, 1862, from headquarters District of the Kanawha, with addition of Company A, First Virginia Cavalry.

2. The Second Provisional Brigade will consist of the Eleventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Schambeck's company Illinois cavalry, and Simmonds' artillery, and will be commanded by Col. A. Moor, of Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The commandants of these regiments and companies will immediately report to Colonel Moor for orders.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 241. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Fort Monroe, Va., August 22, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. At his own request, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman is relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will proceed to Washington and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

The brigades of cavalry will be respectively commanded by the senior officer of each present for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[11.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Camp near Yorktown, August 22, 1862.

I. The remaining regiments of General Emory's brigade now in this camp will join their camp above Yorktown this evening.

II. Major-General Peck, commanding division, will order one of the batteries of artillery attached to his division to proceed forthwith to Gloucester Point to report to the officer in command there.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Keyes:

OSWALD JACKSON,
[11.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

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FALMOUTH, *August 22, 1862—12.20 a. m.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Fort Monroe:

I guess we shall have no trouble to hold out for five or six days.*

FITZ JOHN PORTER,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, August 22, 1862.

Major-General MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you be prepared to move on at a moment's notice in the direction of Kelly's Ford, under orders from this point, and to obey a call from that direction. Orders will be sent you in time should your command be required for support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., August 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General Sykes will move his command as early as possible to-morrow morning and proceed to Deep Creek. He will encamp at that place or its immediate vicinity. He will hold himself in readiness to give support to the troops in front and to secure and protect the fords in that neighborhood. He will take with him as much provision as he can carry and drive beef on the hoof.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, Va., August 22, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
General Pope's Headquarters, Rappahannock:

SIR: I have directed Colonel Pierce, at Manassas, to send forward and guard the road strongly from Catlett's to Manassas, and to arrest all stragglers from your army. The railroad is now monopolized by Heintzelman's division, so that it is impossible to send any from here. I think some of them will be off soon, and that may attain the end desired, but I will send him your telegram.

S. D. STURGIS,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, Va., August 22, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Colonel PIERCE,
Comdg. Twelfth Pennsylvania Cav., Manassas Junction, Va.:

COLONEL: You will immediately place strong guards all along the railroad from Catlett's Station to Manassas. This is imperative. Guard

* This in reply to McClellan to Porter, August 21, 10.40 p. m., Vol. XII, Part III, p. 615.

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the road to the best of your ability and arrest all stragglers from General Pope's army.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

In view of his important services since the army reached Harrison's Bar, I respectfully recommend and urge that Col. R. Ingalls, chief quartermaster of this army, may be made a brigadier-general of volunteers or a brigadier-general by brevet in the Regular Army. The duties and position of Colonel Ingalls make it almost necessary that he should have this rank.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[11.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Camp near Yorktown, August 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The brigades of Generals Ferry and Wessells, with the artillery attached to Peck's division, with the exception of the battery now at Gloucester Point, will proceed to-morrow morning at daybreak to Fort Monroe and report to Major-General Dix, commanding Seventh Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Keyes, commanding Fourth Corps:

OSWALD JACKSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

[11.]

ALEXANDRIA, *August 23, 1862—9.30 a. m.*

General HEINTZELMAN,
275 I Street:

General Pope reports that the enemy has turned his right flank. He desires you to endeavor to keep open the railroad communication between Cedar Run and the Rappahannock. General Halleck wishes you to mass the corps at Warrenton Junction, Catlett's, or Manassas, as the case may be, in the event of the railroad communication to the Rappahannock being interrupted.

C. McKEEVER,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 23, 1862.

Capt. E. B. OLMSTED,
Commanding Pioneer Corps, Second Division, Second Corps:

SIR: By direction of Major-General Banks, you are instructed to open a road from Broad Run to Catlett's Station, cutting a straight road through all the woods wherever this can be done, and cutting off

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all stumps, making a good track for artillery and troops. You will also send a wagon and small party back to repair the crossing damaged by the rain.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
[12.] *Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

A recent order from the Secretary of War directs me to send home the three-months' regiments, most of which expire on the 26th of this month. Unless replaced by other regiments the forts will be at the mercy of the rebels. Shall I replace them with regiments passing through this city to Washington?*

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

FORT MONROE, *August 24, 1862—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

We have sea-going steamers here to take 13,000 of General Sumner's troops which are now embarking. A strong gale causes the detention of all other vessels.

JOHN TUCKER,
[12.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 24, 1862—10 a. m.*

Capt. CHARLES G. SAWTELLE,
Assistant Quartermaster, or
Capt. C. W. THOMAS,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

Twenty or thirty canal boats or barges must be had at once at Aquia Creek to build a wharf. There are none here which can be spared. Can you send any? If so, send them at once to Capt. C. L. West, assistant quartermaster, Aquia Creek. Let me know at once by telegraph how many you can send. Any that you have loaded can be sent up with their loads. The necessity for them is urgent.

D. H. RUCKER,
[12.] *Colonel, Quartermaster, &c.*

FORT MONROE, *August 24, 1862.*
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, Aquia Creek, Va.:

I have sea-going transports for about 13,000 men of Sumner's corps, which are embarking to-day. General Sumner says he shall not send any of them off until the whole corps is embarked. Nothing else can

* For reply, see Vol. XII, Part III, p. 640.

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start to-day on account of the gale. Batteries are loading rapidly, but the schooners and small steamers must be kept in this harbor until the storm abates.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 24, 1862—11.09 a. m.*

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va.:

There will arrive at Alexandria to-day by water sixty tons ammunition, which it is important should be sent forward immediately to General Pope's army. Please see that it goes forward without delay.

D. H. RUCKER,
[12.] *Colonel and Quartermaster.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aquia, August 24, 1862—6 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Major-General PORTER,
Falmouth, Va.:

I have just reported to Halleck for orders.* What news have you? Come down and see me on the steamer City of Hudson. I remain here until I receive orders from Halleck.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., August 24, 1862.

Generals MORELL and SYKES:

Hold your present positions and keep a bright lookout at the fords and toward Rappahannock Station. Resist crossings, and if enemy succeeds in large force and presses, retire slowly this way. Keep me informed.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

General Parke is requested to push this to Sykes and Morell, and tell Sykes the intelligence from Rappahannock Station.

F. J. P.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: I have read this and shall hold on at Deep Run. Can't you send me a platoon or company of cavalry? I want them for the side roads.

Yours,
G. S.,
[12.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 24, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: The Seventh Regiment New York State Militia will leave this city on Thursday next for New York to be mustered out of service.

* See Vol. XI, Part I, p. 93.

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Can you not send me a first-rate regiment to take its place in the fort on Federal Hill? It is an important position for the defense of Baltimore. The term of service of the Seventh Regiment expires on the 25th. The colonel consents to remain until the 28th at my request. Please answer.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aquia Creek, August 25, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Falmouth:

Have you heard anything from Rappahannock Station, Kelly's Ford, or Porter's troops this morning? I will go out to Falmouth on 1 o'clock train to see you.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aquia, [August] 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Second Corps:

General McClellan directs that you send forward your troops as fast as they embark and not wait for all to embark before sending any. Send them to this place.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

FALMOUTH, *August 25, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER:

Until Sumner's troops arrive it would be well to hold the fords with an ample force. You are now in connection with Pope, and, no doubt, can get what cavalry you want. When you can dispense with the three companies of Indiana cavalry, please send them back. We will send up the forty wagons with provisions for Morell and Griffin; have sent down to Aquia for wagonload of hospital stores; will send them with supply train if they arrive. The wagons and ambulances will be sent out as they arrive with the direction you request. All quiet here. Your dispatches all received, and your disposition of troops is all right. You state that Reno is expected to pass to your left. To what point is he to go?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[12.]

FALMOUTH, [*August*] *25, 1862—11.05.*

Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe:

The commanding general desires that you will now use all your means of transportation in forwarding cavalry wagons and mules. Keyes' corps to wait for the present.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp near Warrenton Junction, August 25, 1862—12 m.

[General BIRNEY:]

GENERAL: You will employ all the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry which I yesterday sent to the front for your purposes. The main party toward the Rappahannock bridge should be at least fifty to sixty men; the rest in small patrols, protecting our advanced infantry from being surprised. Two horsemen should be with all advanced outposts as messengers and some few (two to five) constantly moving between points from front to rear. The regiment at Bealeton Station is rather an ambush party (as against strong bodies). The troops in front, on the contrary, are intended to "impose," and should so move about as to represent numbers. It seems to me that Elkton is a dangerous point, and should be watched. A force of some 2,000 or 3,000 men trying to get in your rear from that point should be surprised by you with a flank attack.

Respectfully, yours,

PH. KEARNY,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Keep the Twentieth Indiana, but if the Eighty-seventh New York or Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers come along send them back to General Robinson.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Near Warrenton, Va., August 25, 1862.

Col. BUTLER PRICE,
Second Pennsylvania Cavalry:

COLONEL: Your principle of action will be to patrol heavily in the daytime and rest your horses at night. At night organize your men to act on foot with their carbines. As General Robinson, whom I have placed in immediate command, delegates, Colonel Kane, of the Bucktails, will take charge on the Catlett side. You will concert with him as to a system of night defense.

Patrols.—Let your parties be of 50 to 100 horse. The distant ones about 100. These should go on main lines of direction and forward at least five miles, halting at cross-roads and there sending out small patrols or scouts to go two or three miles rapidly and return. The small guerrilla parties are to be expected from the west and northwest; the more serious (but less probable) attacks from the southeast via Weaversville and that vicinity. This day please to send out 100 horse by Bealeton, thence to Elkton, and then by by-roads to Weaversville. At Elkton send out small detachments to all points. Start shortly. Our infantry is at Bealeton, with parties in all directions. In case of finding the enemy in force report at once to the regiments at Bealeton and to General Birney.

PHIL. KEARNY,
Major-General, Commanding.

General BIRNEY:

GENERAL: The above is a copy of instructions sent this morning to Colonel Price.

Respectfully,

G. W. MINDIL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Deep Creek, Va., August 25, 1862.*

I. Sykes' division will march at 5 a. m. to-morrow to vicinity of Rappahannock Station. Warren's brigade will join the division.

II. Morell's division will march at 5 a. m. to-morrow to vicinity of Kelly's Ford and camp under cover from the enemy's fire on opposite bank of Rappahannock. Griffin's brigade and one battery will remain for the present at Barnett's Ford.

III. Each division will hold the ford in its vicinity, keep watch over adjacent fords, and strike the enemy if he attempt to cross within reach. With the aid of the cavalry at the fords they will keep up communication with each other and these headquarters, the location of which will be given in time from day to day.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 25, 1862—4.35 p. m.

Col. W. G. WARD,
Twelfth New York Militia, Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The Secretary of War accepts the offer of your regiment to remain until September 1.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 25, 1862.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have received your dispatch. Colonel Porter, with his regiment, having arrived just before I received it, I have promised him the position on Federal Hill. I require, however, for other important positions, four other regiments, and shall be glad if the State of New York could supply them. I will endeavor to take good care of them.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[12.]

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *August 26, 1862.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Our animals are suffering and getting badly out of condition for want of forage. I should be glad if the forwarding of supplies could be expedited.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp near Licking Creek, August 26, 1862—9.40 a. m.

General BIRNEY,
Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding division directs [that] you move forward one of the regiments at Bealeton to the side of the advanced Maine regiment, so as to cover a greater extent of ground, at the same time advancing one of your regiments from the rear to Bealeton to supply its place. In the direction of Elkton you are pretty secure, as the outposts of Poe's brigade extend to the place, Poe having a regiment on the dirt road between his camp and Elkton. In case of attack you will fight the enemy near the river well to the front. A section of Randolph's battery will be posted with the detachment at Bealeton. You can use it to the front. The cavalry squadron will report to you as desired. Keep them well in a body to resist crossing. If small parties of the enemy cross, ambush and surround them. You will please inform these headquarters what regiments have been sent to the front.

Respectfully,

G. W. MINDIL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Retrace your steps and occupy your position on the Waterloo road with your division.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Camp near Yorktown, August 26, 1862.

I. Major-General Peck will resume the charge of the work on the fortifications at Yorktown, paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 104, from these headquarters, being hereby annulled.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Keyes:

OSWALD JACKSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

[11.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding Cavalry:

By direction of the major-general commanding, a regiment of cavalry will be detailed from your command to report to him at Waterloo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, August 27, [*1862.*]

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Commanding Fourth Corps, Yorktown:

The general commanding directs that you send Couch's division, as soon as transportation can be had, to Aquia Creek, to report thence by telegraph to these headquarters near Alexandria. The general directs that you remain, for the present, at Yorktown, to direct the organization and discipline of the 5,000 new troops now being sent there.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, August 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. H. BIGGS,
Chief Quartermaster, Ninth Corps, Aquia Creek:

The general commanding desires that you will hurry forward Captain Norris and the Second Cavalry as soon as they arrive. Every man of the command is greatly needed here at once.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *August 27, 1862.*

General BURNSIDE,
Falmouth, Va.:

A dispatch to me was lost by an orderly. If anything of much importance has been sent would like it repeated. I leave in the morning for Greenwich to aid in protecting the line of retreat, which is now threatened. Would that I were out of this; I don't like the concern. I think there is no cause for alarm here or anywhere, except for Washington. Communication should at once be opened from Alexandria. No effort to do so is being made from here. The reliance is upon Alexandria.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[12.]

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Division:

It is the order of Major-General McDowell that you will move on your own division to a point where our headquarters are, and rest here until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, and
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington:

Express has just reached me that about 150 of the enemy's cavalry surprised and captured Captain Means' company of Loudoun Rangers at Waterford, Va. (about fourteen miles southeast of this), this morning at daybreak. Means' company varied in strength—sometimes about sixty and other times not over thirty—without discipline. Most of my cavalry (three small companies) now out on the Winchester road. This force of the enemy can cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Point of Rocks or Berlin, there being but one company of infantry at either place.

I am, sir, &c.,

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 27, 1862.

Col. D. S. MILES,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry, Va.:

COLONEL: You will send a force to Point of Rocks with two pieces of artillery immediately. I sent you two strong regiments and six pieces of artillery. I will send you another regiment in the course of the day.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 27, 1862.

Major-General WOOL,
Baltimore:

Two citizens from Lovettsville, a few miles this side of Waterford, report 1 lieutenant and 4 men wounded, the officer mortally. Captured 17 men and paroled them. They did not know how many guerrillas there were, but that as soon as the fight was over they got wagons and commenced packing them with the carbines and clothing captured.

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: I telegraphed to you this morning the capture of Captain Means' company, surprised, so the young man from there informed me, while sleeping in a church at Waterford, Loudoun County, Va., fourteen miles southeast of this, by about 150 rebel cavalry. Means' company, lately raised, without discipline, has committed all kinds of depredations on the inhabitants, living on them, taking what he pleased and when it suited him, until the arrival of his men in any vicinity was a

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dread and terror. This company was never placed under my command or I should have removed him from Loudoun County long since. In my last interview with him I warned him, from the loose, straggling manner he encamped and marched, he would be surprised and cut to pieces. The number of the enemy may be exaggerated; if true, it may turn out to be the left wing of Lee's army. What cavalry I have here are in the saddle for Berlin, the nearest crossing-place to Waterford, to ascertain the damage done to Means, and to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; also to penetrate as far into Virginia as prudent, to gain information. There is no force on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from here to Point of Rocks to resist an attack of a large body of men; one company at Sandy Hook, one at Berlin, one at Point of Rocks, and another ten miles south at Edwards Ferry, belonging to Maulsby's regiment of Maryland Potomac Home Brigade. If the enemy is in force he can cross the Potomac anywhere. The small force of cavalry at my disposal, by constant hard work, is nearly broken down. I this moment received a dispatch from Means that he escaped from Waterford; that he was attacked by 500 guerrillas. For the last two days I have sent by the train on the Winchester railroad a company of infantry, and it has passed through unmolested. General White has just telegraphed that it is probable the train will be attacked to-day. I shall, however, risk it, believing one company in cars ought to whip a regiment of cavalry on horseback. I have now on the Winchester railroad one small regiment (Eleventh New York State Militia), whose time of service expires to-morrow, distributed as follows: Four companies at Charlestown, one at Cameron, one at Summit Point, and two at Opequon bridge. To keep the road open and admit the passage of cars with safety will require two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, under present aspect of affairs.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 27, 1862.

Col. D. S. MILES,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

You can certainly guard the Winchester road. None of the three-months' militiamen will leave your command without orders from these headquarters.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: The general commanding's telegraph received sufficiently early to reply by mail. I have ordered and will leave here at 1 p. m. to-day 200 men under a field officer of the Eighty-seventh Ohio State Militia, and two 12-pounder smooth-bores, with a detachment from Captain Graham's company, with four days' rations. I have sent Captain Cole with about 100 cavalry to Waterford to get information of the enemy.

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Five of Means' men, who were not sleeping with the company at the church, just arrived, and report that they know of some of their men who were wounded; that about fifty of Means' company were in the church, and when they left were still fighting. The general states he has sent me two strong regiments. I have received but one, and the men belonging to it never had a gun in their hands until the boxes were opened and muskets issued to them yesterday; nor does an officer of the command (except of two companies), as the colonel reports, know how to drill or anything about the drill. I have detailed, or rather they volunteered, four officers and four non-commissioned officers from the Twelfth and Twenty-second New York, each to instruct the companies of this regiment in the manual of loading.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[12.]

POINT OF ROCKS, *August 27, 1862—7 a. m.*

Col. D. S. MILES:

Three of Captain Means' men are at my place. Their statement is that at daybreak this a. m. Captain Means and [company] were attacked by some fifty guerrillas in the town of Waterford. They give no information of the result of the attack. Will notify you if anything reliable received.

R. C. BAMFORD,
Captain, Comdg. Company H, [First] Potomac Home Brigade.

[12.]

NEAR WATERFORD, *August 27, 1862—a. m.*

General D. S. MILES:

I am attacked by at least 500 guerrillas. They will kill all if I cannot get help. Let me know.

S. C. MEANS,
Captain, Commanding.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 27, 1862.

Col. A. VOSS,
Martinsburg, Va.:

COLONEL: You will keep up an active vigilance and look out for guerrillas and see that they do not interfere with the railroad.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[12.]

ALEXANDRIA, *August 28, 1862—10.40 a. m.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Platt's battery (regular), Slocum's division, have arrived and nearly disembarked. One squadron Second Cavalry disembarked; another company disembarking now.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[12.]

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ALEXANDRIA, *August 28, 1862—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Falmouth:

Rebel cavalry at Leesburg yesterday p. m. Jackson in direction of Middleburg. Have nothing from Pope or the front to-day. Give me state of affairs with you. Rebel cavalry are between you and Alexandria. Can you communicate with Pope or Porter? If so, do so and inform me result. Am anxious. I am very badly off for cavalry and artillery. Answer.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[12.] *Major-General.*

AUGUST 28, 1862—1.05 p. m.

General WHIPPLE,
Arlington:

What garrison and guns in Fort Buffalo? I think it ought to be strongly occupied, and that any disposable cavalry should watch Vienna and Falls Church. Make the best arrangement you can as to Falls Church and please reply at once in regard to Fort Buffalo.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Bristoe Station, August 28, 1862—5 a. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Pope directs me to say that General Hooker reports his ammunition exhausted. General Pope desires, therefore, that you come forward with your command at once with all possible speed, and that you send back to hurry up your ammunition train.

I am, general, your obedient servant, very respectfully,
GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 28, 1862.

Col. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
First Rhode Island Cavalry:

The general commanding is disappointed at not hearing anything from you. If you do not see any enemy, the general wishes you to repair to the front, where your regiment can be of service. Report by return messenger without fail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. SCHRIVER,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 28, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL,
Baltimore, Md.:

Reports from my scouts and information from citizens confirm me in the belief that rebel cavalry has largely increased in number to-day at

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Berryville and in Loudoun County. I shall have to contract my lines on to-morrow, owing to my cavalry being fagged out, and I shall expect the troops on the Winchester road to be driven in any moment. The time of the Eleventh New York State Militia on the Winchester road expired to-day. The regiment is desirous of discharge.

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 28, 1862.

Col. B. F. DAVIS,
Eighth New York Cavalry, Relay House:

COLONEL: Have your regiment ready to start for Harper's Ferry by Saturday at the latest.

By command of Major-General Wool:

W. D. WHIPPLE,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 29, 1862—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General BARNARD,
Washington:

Tyler has some forty siege guns under his charge. Consult with him as to the best disposition to be made of them.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
[12.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 29, 1862—5.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General CASEY,
Washington, D. C.:

You will hold your command in readiness to move, but wait until further orders before moving them.

By order:

A. V. COLBURN,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862—12 m.

Brigadier-General BARNARD,
Washington, D. C.:

In consequence of the report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, who has just completed an inspection of the works from Ethan Allen to Pennsylvania, I recommend as follows, viz: That at least ten well instructed artillerymen and an officer from the Second Pennsylvania Artillery be sent to Battery Vermont, and at least ten artillerymen belonging, respectively, to the same companies, with the officers now sent from the Second Pennsylvania to Battery Cameron and Fort Gaines, be

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sent to these two works. That Captain Ellis be held responsible for the destruction of Chain Bridge should the necessity arise, and that he be provided with hay and tar for that purpose.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Alexandria:

The general commanding directs that you immediately disembark the regiment which has arrived and encamp it a short distance beyond the town, on Little River turnpike, prepared to move to front at moment's notice. Please report what part of your division you expect this afternoon and during to-night and when you expect to have the whole up. Use every exertion to land and encamp your troops, and have them ready to move as fast as they arrive.

By command:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT,
Alexandria, Va., August 30, 1862.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters:

One regiment only is disembarked and thrown forward, and others will be if they can do it for us to-night. One brigade only has arrived. I shall do all I can.*

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
[*August*] *30, 1862.*

Colonel HAUPT:

There has been heavy and rapid firing in the direction of Fairfax for some time. I have sent out to ascertain what it is. I thought perhaps you might learn something by telegraphing to the front.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[12.]

[AUGUST 30,] 1862.

General G. B. McCLELLAN:

We have not noticed any firing this morning. Persons about station of whom I inquired have not heard it. My trains were started at 4.30 a. m. A courier came in from General Pope last night; he was at Centerville; the information was that Hooker was pushing the enemy toward the mountains and McDowell and Sigel cutting off his retreat. I understood that the parties had been sent to you. Dispatches from Pope by courier have gone to Washington.

H. HAUPT.

[12.]

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* This in reply to Williams' dispatch of 10.10 p. m., Vol. XII, Part III, p. 751.

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QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT,
Alexandria, August 30, 1862.

Captain ROZAFY,
Ordnance Officer, General Pope's Headquarters:

One hundred and fifty tons of ammunition are now loading on cars for General Pope's army, to stop at Fairfax Station. Send teams to receive it. All the wagons we have will be loaded and started for Centerville by road. Five hundred tons of ammunition is expected from the arsenal, which will be forwarded without delay.

C. B. FERGUSON,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria:

Seventeen headquarters wagons are now going in to take out reserve ammunition to Franklin's or Sumner's corps. If the ordnance officers from either of these corps can be found they should take charge of the train. If not, other arrangements must be made. A staff officer will confer with you on the subject.

S. WILLIAMS,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria:

The general commanding directs that you have the First Massachusetts Cavalry, Colonel Williams, landed as fast as possible when it arrives. It may be expected to-night.

S. WILLIAMS,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862.

Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
First New York Artillery:

Have everything ready at the earliest possible moment, and report where orders will reach you. The batteries will now probably accompany Couch's division. Be ready to move at a moment's notice.

S. WILLIAMS,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. D. Keyes hereby assumes command of Yorktown and of all the forces hitherto under the immediate orders of Brigadier-General Van Alen.

By order of Major-General Keyes:

OSWALD JACKSON,
[11.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have received your dispatch and have already taken measures to send you all the volunteer surgeons we can get. I congratulate you on the success of General Pope. He, however, committed an error which I cautioned him against, that is, of leaving his rear and supplies unprotected. I see you have precluded me from Washington without permission from the Adjutant-General.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[12.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA DIVISION,
Camp at Munson's Hill, Va., August 30, 1862.

1. Fort Ramsay and the work on Munson's Hill are hereby put under the charge of Col. E. P. Scammon, commanding First Brigade. The heavy artillery company within these works will report to Colonel Scammon.

2. Fort Buffalo and the works on Perkins' Hill are hereby put under the charge of Col. A. Moor, commanding Second Brigade. The heavy artillery company within these works will report to Colonel Moor.

3. Col. E. P. Scammon is ordered to relieve that portion of Colonel Moor's command now occupying the work on Munson's Hill with one company of infantry and a section of McMullin's artillery.

4. Colonel Moor will place one company of infantry and a section of artillery in the works on Perkins' Hill.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding division:

G. M. BASCOM,
[12.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Camp near Centerville, August 31, 1862.

Commanders of army corps will forthwith establish suitable grand guards in front of the positions they respectively hold, and have outposts thrown forward which shall furnish a line of sentinels covering the entire army. Those in the flanks will furnish a grand guard for the flanks. The advanced position this side of Cub Run will only be held as an outpost and the division now there will be withdrawn at an early hour in the morning.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Camp near Centerville, August 31, 1862.

Major-General PORTER:

GENERAL: General Pope directs you to detail one company of infantry to collect wounded from the battle-field of yesterday. You will also please detail five regimental surgeons to report to Medical Inspector

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Coolidge or Surgeon McParlin. The commanding officer of the infantry will report, if possible, this evening to one of the medical officers above mentioned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[12.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 31, 1862.

Col. B. F. DAVIS,
Comdg. Eighth New York Cavalry, Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The colonel commanding the brigade directs you take post at Summit Point, on the Winchester railroad, with your regiment, it being a point where supplies from this place can more readily reach you and the nearest to the scene of operations where your services are most required, viz, Berryville, Winchester, Snicker's Ferry, and the ferries on the Shenandoah generally. The Twelfth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry has its headquarters at Middletown, seven miles from Winchester, where it has been recruited from a skeleton to a regiment of seven companies of about sixty strong each. A strong picket of this regiment is kept at Berryville and Snicker's Ferry, and a camp east of the Shenandoah at Round Mountain. It will be your first duty to closely watch the operations of this active partisan corps, which has all the advantage of you in fleeter horses, light equipments, and knowledge of the by-roads of the country. The two most active officers attached to this regiment are Captains Rouss and White. The former burned the train of cars not over a mile from your station; the latter captured in Loudoun County, at Waterford, part of Captain Means' company of rangers. White has his camp at or near Round Mound. His business seems to be to take horses and cattle to supply the rebel army. It would be very desirable to break up his command, communications, and business. From information received by telegraph it is almost certain Jackson's army has been broken and defeated. His line of retreat is cut off in almost every direction except by Snicker's Ferry. A sharp lookout in that direction will give you the opportunity of picking up stragglers and perhaps capturing a flying battery. If Winchester is attacked, General White, its commander, will fire four guns, with an interval of two minutes. Push up a light scout instantly in that direction to watch and ascertain the cause, sending to these headquarters an express immediately on the first alarm and the result of the observation of the scout; so soon as the alarm is given cars will be sent up to bring the companies at Wadesville back to Charlestown and their baggage, and to bring yours to this place.

If the force of the enemy is strong you will operate in its front or flank, preserving your communication with this place, on which you will fall back, if not cut off; in that case you will retreat on Martinsburg, cross at Shepherdstown, and join my forces down the left bank of the Potomac. I shall order four companies of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry now at Martinsburg to take post at Smithfield, six miles north of you, with orders to communicate with you, and Captain Cole's with Means' cavalry (four companies) to operate in Loudoun County from Hillsborough, Leesburg, to Snicker's Ferry. Warn your troops of these corps, that a mistake may not be made and you fire into each other. The general order from War Department allows you while in Virginia to

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take what you require applicable to your necessities, such as forage, &c., which you will give proper certificates for and take up on your returns, accounting to the Government for the same, stating from whom taken. Pillage is prohibited of every kind. You can appoint a provost-marshal to give passes for travel. All that obtain passes must take the oath of allegiance, exception being made to physicians and ministers of the Gospel, but they must sign a declaration not to reveal your position or strength to the enemy, or give him any information whatever. You can also permit ladies to visit in the neighborhood, but not to carry mails or contraband of war. Besides breaking up the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry the primary object assigned you is the protection of the Winchester railroad. But one train at present runs on it, leaving here at 2 p. m.; it goes guarded with a company of infantry. Have a company sent east and west on the railroad to be three to five miles from your station at such hours as to secure the train in case of attack. The train returns from Winchester in the morning, passing your post about 9 o'clock. Please, colonel, furnish as early as possible a monthly return of your regiment, with a roster of the officers, and every five days a consolidated morning report, being on the 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

H. M. BINNEY,
[12.] *Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 31, 1862.

Capt. H. A. COLE,
Maryland Cavalry, Bolivar, Va.:

CAPTAIN: You will to-morrow morning, with the whole of your cavalry, take the shortest route to Waterford, and take up Captain Means' company of rangers. Direct him to make and send to me at this place a monthly return of his company, one to the Adjutant-General at Washington City, and one to assistant adjutant-general at Baltimore. Every five days a consolidated morning report—4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, 29th. Take with you five days' rations, and depend upon foraging your horses in the country, giving receipts for all you take. Stop all marauding, if you have to shoot. Your principal object is to watch the movements of the enemy skedaddling from Manassas and Aldie, who will try to pass from Aldie to Snickersville. Capture all stragglers and burn up all the baggage you take, except wagons which you may be able to get off with. Destroy all arms you capture, if you can't bring them off. Be careful when you scout toward Snicker's Ferry that you do not mistake Colonel Davis' Eighth New York Cavalry for the enemy and fire into each other. Keep these headquarters advised of what you hear and see. If pressed by the enemy fall back on Berlin or Point of Rocks. You must visit Leesburg and drive out the small cavalry picket at that place, but take care and not be captured yourself. Should you meet with Colonel Davis, commanding Eighth New York Cavalry, obey his orders and such instructions as he may give you, but show him your orders if he wishes to take you out of Loudoun County. This is communicated by the order of Colonel Miles.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. BINNEY,
[12.] *Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Headquarters near Alexandria:

Do not let the batteries of Sumner's corps proceed to the front until further orders.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
[12.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Warner should get his ammunition early in the morning and then move out to join their command at once. Colonel Belknap's command should be retained and armed. They can be turned over temporarily to Couch. When his command comes in have them armed at once.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Order Colonel Williams to send all the cavalry he has disembarked at daybreak in the morning to Tennallytown, and there await his arrival. Direct Colonel Williams to report to the general at his house and join his command from here. Direct him to leave instructions for the rest of his command to follow him as fast as they debark. He can order them to disembark at Alexandria, Washington, or Georgetown, as he may deem best.

A. V. COLBURN,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Headquarters Camp near Alexandria:

General McClellan directs that you order General Pleasonton to send out under an experienced officer at least a company, and better a squadron, of cavalry to Fairfax Court-House, if it is possible for them to get there. It is reported that the enemy are in that vicinity, and the cavalry should move with caution, and ascertain what troops are at Fairfax. Ours should be there.

A. V. COLBURN,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, near Alexandria:

Issue orders at once to have all trains that come in to-night to park well this way from your camp, under the hill toward Four-Mile Creek,

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and send out some cavalry to direct them where to go. The trains of General Pope's army are now coming in. No delay must be made in executing this order, and the cavalry must continue on the duty all night.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, near Alexandria:

The commanding general desires to procure the return to his headquarters of Major Haller's command, and the regulars of late Willard's battalion, and begs you to take the necessary steps to secure this object. He wishes you to request General Burnside by telegraph to instruct Captain McIntyre's squadron to report to him (General McClellan), immediately upon its arrival from Aquia. The general has decided to drop the heading "Army of the Potomac," and to say from the present simply "Headquarters."

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters near Alexandria:

Telegraphic communication with General Cox will do. No hurry about that. The general does not wish the batteries of Sumner's corps to move to the front, nor any wagon trains whatever on the Little River turnpike toward Fairfax Court-House. Any trains which may be within a reasonable distance of Alexandria may be stopped and got into position, if possible, to move either way. Abercrombie's brigade will prepare itself to march at short notice, but will await orders.

By command:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
September 1, 1862—8.40 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters near Alexandria:

General McClellan desires you to inform Col. Robert Williams that his command should be disembarked and prepared for immediate service as rapidly as possible. As soon as his command is disembarked and ready to move he is to report to General McClellan by telegraph. Please also direct Captain Howard to repair here at an early hour to-morrow to make arrangements with Colonel Rucker, assistant quartermaster, for a temporary office, storage for camp equipage, place for parking wagons, grounds for camp of headquarters troops, &c. It is desired to move the headquarters in as soon as possible. Captain Howard should report to General Marcy at 9 a. m.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[12.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1862—11.20 p. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, near Alexandria, Va.:

The commanding general directs that you move headquarters to this place early to-morrow morning. Please direct Captains Lowell, Abert, Forsyth, and Gentry to report at the general's quarters here by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning prepared to inspect new troops.

R. B. MARCY,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Commanding Military Defenses, Washington:

Lieut. Col. A. J. Warner, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, has been ordered to proceed to Arlington with the detachment of recruits and convalescents under his command, and report for duty to Brigadier-General Whipple. They will go in the morning as soon as they get ammunition. Colonel Allabach's brigade, now in front of Fort Ward, &c., has been ordered to report to Col. R. O. Tyler, for duty as part of the garrison of the works. Its position is not changed by the order. The brigade consists of the One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and thirty-third, and One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler has been ordered to report his brigade to you for orders. It consists of the Ninety-first, One hundred and twenty sixth, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, with a section of Battery C, First New York Artillery.

S. WILLIAMS,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
September 1, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Col. R. O. TYLER:

(Care General Williams, assistant adjutant-general, near Alexandria.)

The general commanding desires you to turn over such of the material of your siege train as may be indicated by General W. F. Barry as necessary for service in the forts.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.
[12.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

I. The fortifications and troops guarding the lines from Fort Blenker to Fort Lyon are hereby made to constitute an independent command, under the orders of Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury.

The troops subject to his command will consist of his own brigade, the regiment of Colonel Tyler, the brigade of Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, the

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provisional brigade of Colonel Allabach, the Tenth Connecticut, and Thirty-fourth Massachusetts. They will report accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Barnard:

J. BRICE SMITH,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 2, 1862—12.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Yorktown:

Push the embarkment of Averell's cavalry as rapidly as possible and send them to Georgetown.

A. V. COLBURN,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1862—12.17 p. m.

General J. D. COX,
Commanding, Upton's Hill:

The commanding general desires you if you have any disposable cavalry to send out a scouting party to Flint Hill, to ascertain if possible whether Jackson is in that vicinity.

R. B. MARCY,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Upton's Hill:

General Pleasonton has been directed to order the companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry to report to you as fast as they arrive.

S. WILLIAMS,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

UPTON'S HILL, *September 2, 1862.*

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Surgeon Hutchinson, Twenty-second New York, from Centerville, reports himself taken prisoner, with his wounded, and released this morning. He says Jackson's command was last night near Flint Hill, north of Fairfax Court-House, but he thinks, from what he overheard, that the main part of the rebel force is pushing for the Potomac. I have ordered him to report in person at General Halleck's headquarters or yours, if at Washington. My outpost at Bancroft's Mill, on Columbia pike, has report of a dash last night at a wagon train near Fairfax, and of repulse of enemy in the attack. I am carefully picketing and scouting the country from Bancroft's Mill through Mills' Cross-Roads, Freedom Hill, &c.

J. D. COX,
[12.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT ALEXANDRIA:

Major-General McClellan desires you to post strong guards on all the avenues of approach from the front to prevent stragglers coming from the front. Organize, if possible, stragglers into companies. Use strong measures to do this. Men with arms can be made useful. Those without arms may be put to work, if work can be had for them.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Same to General Cox, Upton's Hill; Colonel Allabach, commanding brigade, care Captain Ferguson, quartermaster, at Alexandria.)

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 2, 1862—9.35 a. m.

General PLEASONTON:

(Care Captain Ferguson, assistant quartermaster, Alexandria.)

The general commanding desires you to have all the cavalry possible to mount that you can muster, and meet the general at Fort Albany in an hour or so.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
September 2, 1862—2 p. m.

General A. PLEASONTON:

(Care of Capt. C. B. Ferguson,
Assistant quartermaster, Alexandria, Va.)

General McClellan wishes to collect the Eighth Illinois Cavalry at Upton's Hill, and directs that you order the portion of the regiment that arrived at Alexandria this morning to report as soon as practicable to General Cox. You will give a like destination to the portions of the regiment yet to arrive. General McClellan further directs that you establish your headquarters at once between Forts Runyon and Albany, and locate a cavalry camp under the cover of the works, where you will assemble as they arrive the troops belonging to the two brigades of cavalry, the Eighth Illinois excepted. Please acknowledge, and furnish these headquarters with the precise location of your camp.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Please send the same to General Pleasonton at Fort Albany.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 2, 1862—3.15 p. m.

Col. H. HAUPT,
Superintendent Military Railroads:

The general commanding desires you to remove all the material from Fairfax Court-House as rapidly as possible. The army has orders to

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retire from there, and it is important that the movement should take place speedily. Nothing should go forward, therefore, on the railroad without the sanction of the commanding general, and all that can be brought in must be brought in rapidly. As to Major Haller's command, it should retire before the rear of the army leaves Fairfax, and so at each station it should retire before the last of the troops pass the station. The command should be brought in on the cars. The general wishes no risk to Major Haller's command on account of the stores. The latter should of course rather be sacrificed than the command. How many prisoners remain at Fairfax Station? The general wishes an examination made of the entire railroad as far as Falls Church, in case he should wish to throw supplies out there. When Major Haller's command reaches Alexandria it is to proceed to Washington, encamping on Fourteenth street near the college. Please so inform the major, and tell him to report his arrival to General Williams or General Marcy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 2, 1862—6 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria:

Please convey to the commanding officer Eighth Illinois Cavalry the directions of the general commanding that all the cavalry of that regiment is to report to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox at Upton's Hill as fast as it arrives. Keep the general commanding advised of the arrival of these troops, and of their departure to join General Cox under these orders. All of General Pleasonton's command of cavalry (other than the Eighth Illinois, above ordered to be posted) as fast as it arrives is to be sent to join Pleasonton at his camp between Forts Runyon and Albany. No other orders must be given by any other authority to interfere with the speedy and the immediate execution of this order. Convey General McClellan's orders to Maj. Francis N. Clarke, chief of artillery of Sumner's corps, to move his four batteries to the vicinity of Arlington and encamp there in such position as that they can be moved to any point. Convey instructions to Colonel Wainwright to move his five batteries to the same place with the same orders. Convey orders to Taft's battery to move at once and report to General Abercrombie at the Chain Bridge. Also convey orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Getty to move his three batteries to the north side of the Potomac and encamp them somewhere on Fourteenth street a little out of the city, but convenient to be reached, and whence they can be ordered to any point. Any other of Getty's batteries may join him that may arrive after this dispatch. The remaining batteries are to remain at Alexandria ready for movement at an instant's notice. Do you know where Col. Robert Williams' Massachusetts cavalry is? If so, tell him to report here instantly. Please acknowledge.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[12.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GETTY,
U. S. Artillery, Alexandria:

Disembark the artillery as rapidly as possible, and get ready for service. If anything can be gained by disembarking at Georgetown or Washington, you are at liberty to come there.

A. V. COLBURN,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 2, 1862—11.40 a. m.

General ABERCROMBIE,
Commanding Brigade near Alexandria, Va.:

The commanding general directs that you at once march your brigade up on the south side the Potomac to a defensible position in the main road leading to the Chain Bridge, somewhere between Fort Ethan Allen and Fort Marcy. He also directs that if one of the reserve batteries which arrived at Alexandria this morning can be got ready to accompany you without detaining you, that you take it. If it will not be ready in time it will be ordered to follow on this side the river, and join you near Chain Bridge.

R. B. MARCY,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 2, 1862—3.40 p. m.

General J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Alexandria, Va.:

Please move at once with such troops of Couch's division as are at or near Alexandria, except those guarding the railroad. Also take the battery you mention and report precisely what will be the composition of your command as it leaves Alexandria. The general commanding expects that you will command other troops in the vicinity of Chain Bridge. You will receive instructions concerning this on your arrival there.

R. B. MARCY,
[12.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE, *Arlington:*

General Abercrombie is placed in command of the forts in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

A. V. COLBURN,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

General A. W. WHIPPLE, *Arlington:*

A portion of General Pope's army will probably be in to-night. Caution your men not to fire on it and to keep on the alert. The men may

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be kept at work on the rifle-pits, though they must be instructed to be on the lookout, that they may readily be able to join their corps when occasion may require.

By command:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 2, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Col. R. O. TYLER,
First Connecticut Artillery, near Fort Worth:

(Care Capt. C. B. Ferguson, assistant quartermaster, Alexandria, who will at once send the message to Colonel Tyler.)

COLONEL: General Barnard reports that the siege guns on the barges have not yet been sent to the Washington Arsenal. It is highly important that this should be done immediately. The necessary towage must be furnished by Captain Ferguson immediately. Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[12.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 2, 1862—11.10 p. m.*

Col. R. WILLIAMS,
Alexandria, Va.:

Instructions as to the duty required of your command were sent to Major Higginson, of your regiment, a short time since. They were, in general terms, to watch all the fords on the Potomac between Great Falls and Harper's Ferry, as it is not improbable that the enemy may make an attempt to cross to-night. Not a moment must be lost in starting off your command, and it must go fast.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 2, 1862—11.40 p. m.*

General J. E. WOOL,
Baltimore, Md.:

It has been reported here that the enemy threatens to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Baltimore very soon by a sudden raid of cavalry.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[12.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *September 2, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Colonel Faskin, Eighty-seventh Ohio, Point of Rocks, reports that Captain Cole, with his command and Means' company, attacked a rebel force near Leesburg about noon to-day; that the enemy overpowered our force, which retreated in every direction. Several were killed; twenty arrived at the Point of Rocks with four wounded; also, either

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Captain Cole or Captain Means was killed. Yesterday afternoon during the rain-storm a rebel force of twenty-five men dashed on a mounted picket of mine about two miles from here and captured, whilst dismounted and in houses, a non-commissioned officer and five privates.

D. S. MILES,
[12.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

The command of the fortifications of Washington and of the troops assigned to the defenses having been assumed by Major-General McClellan, the commanding officers of the troops within this command will receive their orders from and report to him through the usual channels.

By command of Brigadier-General Barnard:

J. BRICE SMITH,
[12.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 3, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Alexandria:

General McClellan is going to Alexandria at once. Please leave word at the telegraph office where you can be found.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
September 3, 1862—12.20 p. m.

General A. E. BURNSIDE,
Aquia Creek:

General McClellan desires to know when he may expect you or any portion of your command. The general wishes you to report to him by telegraph at this place immediately on reaching Alexandria.*

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alexandria, September 3, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS AT OR NEAR CHANTILLY:

SIR: I have just received information through Chaplain Ball, of Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, that about 250 of our wounded are now lying upon the battle-field of 1st instant entirely destitute of medical attendance and provisions. I therefore respectfully request your permission to send forward, under flag of truce, Chaplain Ball and the medical director of this command, with the necessary medical stores and provisions for the comfort of these wounded, and to bring away such of them as are able to be removed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
[12.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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*For reply, see dispatch of 1 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 170.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 3, 1862—12 m.

General J. HOOKER:

(Care Captain Ferguson, assistant quartermaster, Alexandria.)

Your dispatch received.* You will please leave word at the quartermaster's and telegraph office where you can be found for the next three hours. The commanding general will be at Alexandria in a short time, and wishes to visit your camp and to see you.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1862—1.05 p. m.

Captain FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va.:

The following dispatch has just been received.† You will please see to this matter.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Qmr., Army of the Potomac.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
September 3, 1862—11.52 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va.:

Please send the following at once to Maj. H. L. Higginson, commanding two battalions First Massachusetts Cavalry, now encamped near Alexandria. The commanding general wishes you to see that this command is provided forthwith with two days' rations of subsistence and forage. It is of the utmost importance that it should start out at once, and the general wishes you to give your personal attention to getting it off. If possible send a guide with the command:

Maj. H. L. HIGGINSON,
Comdg. Battlns. First Massachusetts Cavalry, near Alexandria:

The commanding general directs that you proceed forthwith with your command up the Potomac for the purpose of watching the various fords between the position already occupied by a portion of your regiment near Great Falls and the Point of Rocks. The service intrusted to you is of the highest importance, and not a moment must be lost in proceeding to the scene of your duties. You will take two days' rations of subsistence and forage, with which Captain Ferguson, assistant quartermaster at Alexandria, has been requested to see you provided. You must move without cooking your rations. You are not expected to engage the enemy, but simply to watch carefully his operations, and to give the commanding general timely notice should he appear in the quarter to which you are sent. The countersign to-night is Napoleon.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 171.
† See Burnside to McClellan, 1 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 170.

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HARPER'S FERRY, *September 3, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL,
Baltimore:

I have every thing in readiness for any demonstration of the enemy. General White evacuated his fortifications at Winchester last night, destroyed what he could not bring away, spiked those big guns, and, as I anticipated, left them. Part of the general's men, guard, sick, and baggage have arrived. He is at Summit Point. I have ordered troops on Winchester road to this place, and remnant of Cole's cavalry back to Berlin to cross Potomac and watch the enemy. We want forage and our requisitions for ordnance filled.

D. S. MILES,
[19.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

HARPER'S FERRY, *September 3, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL,
Baltimore:

Brigadier-General White has just arrived; the One hundred and fifteenth New York from Winchester road also. Colonel Davis' Eighth New York Cavalry near by. An intelligent private of Cole's command paroled at Leesburg has just come in from that place and reports Cole's loss 3 killed, 9 wounded, and 35 prisoners. Captain Hunter, First Lieutenant Milling, and Second Lieutenant Gallagher taken prisoners. The enemy had killed 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, and 1 negro soldier; a great many soldiers wounded. There was one company of negroes among the cavalry. This morning 12,000 infantry and artillery arrived at Leesburg; their pickets extend to Ball's Bluff, three miles east. Arrived to-day at Point of Rocks 1,400 paroled prisoners, at Charlestown this afternoon 200, and at this place 342.

D. S. MILES,
[19.] *Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.*

BALTIMORE, *September 3, 1862.*

Col. D. S. MILES:

I have received your dispatch. I must leave the course you ought to pursue to your own sound discretion. Take care of your position and not expose it to surprise. Watchfulness, vigilance, and a sound discretion must be your guide at the present moment.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[19.] *Major-General.*

POINT OF ROCKS, *September 3, 1862—2.03.*

Colonel MILES:

Captain Cole sends me word that a strong force of rebels has left Gainesville to attack Harper's Ferry, the lines by way of upper line Manassas, thence to Strasburg. Are you aware of this movement? Send me two boxes spherical case-shot, two boxes canister-shot, one box solid shot.

JOHN FASKIN,
[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 4, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. Henry S. Briggs, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately report in person to Brig. Gen. S. Casey for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Aquia Creek:

General McClellan desires that you take steps to have the engines brought away from Aquia if it is possible to get them away. Do not remain there yourself to see them off.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 4, 1862—5.55 p. m.

General F. SIGEL,
Commanding Army Corps, Fort Ethan Allen:

General Morell, at Hall's Hill, 4.30 p. m., reports that the enemy has commenced an attack upon his pickets with artillery, infantry, and cavalry. Your pickets should be on the alert, and your command at once draw into the new position indicated to you this morning.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 4, 1862—5.15 p. m.

General COX, *Upton's Hill:*

Have the six heavy guns that I ordered to Upton's Hill arrived there? If so, have they men to mount them? If not, have you men that can man them without interfering with your light artillery?*

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General COX, *Upton's Hill:*

On what roads and at what distance is the rebel infantry force reported by General Pleasonton? I do not care to engage them in front of your position. I think it is a feint to cover a crossing above. Please answer at once.*

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

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* See 5.40 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 176.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Upton's Hill:

The general commanding directs, if you have not already done so, that you send the Eighth Pennsylvania and Eighth Illinois Cavalry to report at once to Brigadier-General Pleasonton.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 4, 1862—6 p. m.

General COX, *Upton's Hill:*

General McClellan desires that you inform him with the least possible delay what amount of firing there was on Pleasonton's pickets and in front of Morell, and all you know about the strength and position of the enemy.*

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Fort Ethan Allen:

General McClellan directs that the two horse batteries (Benson's old battery and Robertson's) now with Couch's division at once proceed to Tennallytown and report to General Pleasonton for special service. It is most important that they should join him at once, without a moment's loss of time. If General Couch has joined you please show him this order. If he has not, please send an orderly with it to meet him. Please see that the order reaches General Couch. Please answer and report how many batteries will remain with Couch's division after the withdrawal of the horse batteries.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 4, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Alexandria:

The commanding general directs you to report your command to Major-General Franklin.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 4, 1862.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Falls Church, Va.:

The commanding general directs that you at once order all your force in camp, except a small support for your pickets, to march with what

* For reply, see dispatch of 6.45 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 176.

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subsistence and forage they can carry on their horses via the Aqueduct and thence to Tennallytown, to await further orders. General Bayard has been directed to relieve your command at Falls Church, but you will not await his arrival. You will leave a staff officer to turn over your orders to him and to inform him where your men are posted, so that those you leave behind may be relieved at the earliest practicable moment. Those men will then be directed by the staff officer to follow you. You will also send an officer to your old camp near Fort Albany to order any of your troops that may have been left there to follow you rapidly. You will please make arrangements to have six days' subsistence and forage follow you. If the wagons are not at your command this can be arranged here. After you have given the necessary instructions you will report at General McClellan's house for orders with the least practicable delay. The duty about to be intrusted to you is of the utmost importance.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 4, 1862—5.40 p. m.

General J. BUFORD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, near Upton's Hill:
(Care General Cox.)

General Bayard has been ordered to relieve General Pleasonton at Falls Church and to scout the country in his front and flanks. You will please make use of your available force in scouting that part of the country to the left of General Bayard as far as our extreme left near Fort Lyon. The commanding general desires you to give your personal attention to this matter, and wherever you find any approach on Bayard's left that is not patrolled by cavalry that you supply such patrol, so that all the roads within your district may be carefully watched and any approach of the enemy promptly reported. Until further orders you will be held responsible that all the roads within your district are carefully watched.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 4, 1862—5.40 p. m.

General J. BUFORD,
Commanding Cavalry:
(Care General Cox, Upton's Hill, Va.)

The order for you to scout on Bayard's left supersedes the order for your command to move over to this side the river, communicated to you by an aide this morning.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 4, 1862.

Col. W. W. AVERELL,
Third Pennsylvania Cavalry:
(Care Capt. C. B. Ferguson, assistant quartermaster, Alexandria.)

Your brigade is designed for service on the Upper Potomac. General McClellan directs that you bring your regiment to Washington as early

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as possible in the morning and report at these headquarters for instructions. Leave orders for the rest of your brigade to follow as rapidly as possible. Acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 4, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Captain FERGUSON,
Alexandria:

Please send all of Burnside's command, as it arrives, to disembark at Washington or Georgetown, if it is possible for them to do it.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., September 4, 1862.

Colonel TRUEX,
Commanding at Monocacy, Md.:

COLONEL: You will withdraw your regiment and supplies this side of the bridge toward Baltimore, if you learn that the enemy is at the Point of Rocks. You will be sustained by Colonel Cram, of my staff.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[19.] *Major-General.*

POINT OF ROCKS, *September 4, 1862.*

Colonel MILES:

The enemy has crossed the river with 30,000 strong. We have vacated the place.

J. FASKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers.
[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 5, 1862—11.30 a. m.

General J. POPE,
Arlington House:

The commanding general directs that you at once put your command in readiness to march, with three days' rations in haversacks, cartridge-boxes filled, and reserve ammunition in your wagons. You will please, when you are ordered to move from your present position, leave officers to forward to you such supplies as you are not able to procure before.*

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

(Also sent to General Heintzelman. Fort Lyon; General F. J. Porter, General Franklin, Alexandria.)
[19.]

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* For Pope's reply, see Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 182.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 5, 1862—12 m.

General F. J. PORTER,
Hall's Hill:

You will please retain Chaplain Walton until something more is known about the movements of the enemy.* General Sigel was directed to draw in the main line of his forces yesterday, so as to run from Fort Ethan Allen toward your right, and it was supposed that this would so shorten the line that he could connect with you. We are very short of cavalry just now, but will send you some soon. General Bayard will be directed to pick up stragglers.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 5, 1862—12.25 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Upton's Hill:

General McDowell has been directed to send troops to relieve your command. As soon as your pickets are relieved, the commanding general directs that you put your command in motion, crossing the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, and passing through K street, in Washington, to Seventh street, and along Seventh street to the Park Hotel, near which you will find General Reno's headquarters. You will there report to General Burnside for orders.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 5, 1862—1.15 p. m.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Darnestown, Md.:

Your dispatch of this morning received.† A regiment of cavalry will be ordered from here this morning to proceed to Mechanicsville and there to receive your orders. I shall endeavor to give you another regiment to be sent to Rockville to-day, and there await orders from you. Bayard's and Buford's cavalry are entirely used up, and have difficulty in doing the little service now required of them. They are not available for your service. You must do the best you can with what we are able to send you.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 5, 1862—4.25 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Darnestown, Md.:

The following has just been received from J. W. Garrett, president Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Our telegrams continue to state the passage over the Potomac by very large forces of the enemy, chiefly near the mouth of the Monocacy.

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* See Porter to Marcy, 9.30 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 178.
† See 11.30 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 185.

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General [Colonel] Miles telegraphs that A. P. Hill's division has crossed the Potomac.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 5, 1862—12 m.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Falls Church:

The general commanding directs that you send out parties to collect stragglers and dispatch them to their different commands. General Porter reports that stragglers line the roads. General Heintzelman is at Fort Lyon, General Franklin at Seminary, General Porter at Mary Hall's house, Reynolds near Fort Albany, Couch en route from Tennallytown on river road up the Potomac, McDowell near Ball's Cross-Roads, Banks at Rockville, Sumner en route for Rockville, Sigel near Fort Ethan Allen, Sturgis at Ball's Cross-Roads. You will also direct your patrols to check all driving of teams faster than a walk, and arrest every one who refuses to obey the order. Acknowledge receipt of this.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HARPER'S FERRY, *September 5, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL,
Baltimore:

Captain Cole, just returned from Point of Rocks, says all the reports from there in regard to the enemy are false; none but cavalry has passed over the Potomac; that the canal has been cut at Noland's Ferry. Voss' cavalry yesterday toward Winchester had a brush with about fifty of the enemy's cavalry. Killed one and took a horse. We want our commissary requisitions filled. Please start the trains; I don't believe there is any danger.

D. S. MILES,
[19.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, September 6, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

8. Surg. John Moore, U. S. Army, will report for duty to Major-General Porter as medical director of the Fifth Corps, relieving Surg. R. O. Abbott. When relieved, Surgeon Abbott will report for duty to Surgeon Letterman, medical director.

* * * * * * *

14. Instead of joining Porter's corps, as directed by paragraph 1 of this order,* the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Collis, will at once proceed to join Banks' corps, at Rockville or in its vicinity.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 197.

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HARRISBURG, PA., *September 6, 1862.*
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following has just been received from a messenger I sent out last night:

HAGERSTOWN, 6TH.

Governor A. G. CURTIN:

Parties who left Frederick City at 4 o'clock this afternoon, who have just arrived, say that 6,000 rebels arrived to-day there. Report main body on the way to Baltimore. Our troops still at Martinsburg, General White commanding. Only three companies Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth here. People greatly alarmed here; 14,000 Federals at Harper's Ferry. General White must be re-enforced heavily at Martinsburg or fall back to Williamsport. If not, his whole command will be captured. Troops in large numbers necessary in Cumberland Valley.

A. G. CURTIN.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 6, 1862—5.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General McClellan directs me to say that Generals McDowell's and Franklin's corps have been ordered to this side of the river. You will relieve them with your command. The charge of all the forts from De Kalb to Hunting Creek are intrusted to you. Please have all the heavy guns withdrawn from Upton's Hill and vicinity to-night. That position will be held by an advance guard of infantry and artillery, which can retire on the appearance of the enemy in force. General Sigel will hold the forts at the Chain Bridge and connect with you. The division under General Sturgis will be at once concentrated and ordered to report to you. The line of works must be held by the force that can be left with you. Every man that can possibly be withdrawn is required on this side.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 6, 1862—6.40 p. m.

Major-General PORTER,
Hall's Hill:

The general commanding desires that General Sykes place his division in motion immediately and proceed to Tennallytown or vicinity and there encamp. General Sykes will report in person to the general commanding this evening after having taken all the steps necessary for the prompt movement of his division. Sykes' division will for the present move with the headquarters, reporting directly to the general commanding, and will constitute a reserve under the personal orders of the general. It will encamp with headquarters. The batteries of General Sykes move with him. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 6, 1862—11.15 p. m.

General F. J. PORTER:

General McClellan says the interior line of works is to be held, including those at Chain Bridge, and from De Kalb to Forts Ward and Worth and Fort Lyon. The heavy guns are to be withdrawn from Upton's Hill to-night, and the work there occupied by an advance guard, which should hold it against any attack of pickets or inferior force. Munson's Hill had perhaps better be abandoned. You must use your own judgment as to the force necessary at the Seminary, but the forts in front of it must be securely held. McDowell's corps has orders to move at once, and you should take measures to relieve his pickets immediately. Reynolds' division is of necessity detached temporarily. The exigency leaves no alternative, but it will soon rejoin your command. General Whipple, at Arlington, and Colonel Tyler, at Fort Richardson, can give you all information about garrisons of the works. They can both be reached by telegraph. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Hall's Hill:

Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler's brigade has been ordered to report to you. This, with Piatt's brigade, constitutes Sturgis' division. This division the general commanding desires organized under the command of General Sturgis under your orders. General Sturgis will join in the morning.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Corcoran, Va., September 6, 1862.

The charge of Forts Corcoran, Haggerty, Bennett, De Kalb, Woodbury, Cass, Tillinghast, Craig, Albany, Jackson, Runyon, Richardson, Barnard, Scott, Blenker, Ward, Worth, and Ellsworth having been assigned by Major-General McClellan to Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter, he hereby assumes command of these forts and of the troops designed to defend them. Commanding officers of the troops will at once send in a report of their commands and their locations. Officers will be sent from these headquarters to procure information of each command. Commanding officers will at once furnish the necessary information called for and take their men through such exercises as may be required. The major-general commanding calls upon every officer and soldier to exert himself to place the command to which he belongs in the most efficient condition, and by his example of obedience to orders and attention to duty prove to his country that he is here for her service alone, and to work with an earnest heart to save her in this her day of trial. Such examples will inspire their companions and bring to a happy conclusion this contest.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 6, 1862—4.12 p. m.

General W. B. FRANKLIN, or
SENIOR OFFICER PRESENT WITH GENERAL FRANKLIN'S CORPS,
Fairfax Seminary:

The commanding general directs that you put your corps in motion at once and march by the Chain Bridge to Rockville, passing Tennallytown. It is important that this movement should be made promptly. Please acknowledge receipt.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 6, 1862.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Theological Seminary, Alexandria:

The commanding general directs that Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler's brigade proceed to Hall's Hill, there to be reported to Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter for consolidation with the division of General Sturgis.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 6, 1862—4.45 p. m.

General SIGEL,
Commanding Army Corps, Fort Ethan Allen:

The commanding general directs that you at once place your corps in position to occupy the line extending from Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen to the vicinity of Fort De Kalb. General F. J. Porter's corps will occupy the line from Fort De Kalb to Hunting Creek, and General Heintzelman the line from Hunting Creek to the river below Fort Lyon. General McDowell's and General Franklin's corps will be withdrawn to this side of the Potomac this evening. You will please post your pickets well out so as to give timely information of the approach of the enemy. Please acknowledge the receipt of this order.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen will be intrusted to your charge, and you will please connect your pickets with those of General Porter.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Fort Ethan Allen:

The general commanding ordered all of Couch's division to march, and supposed that all the troops of the division had gone with it. The general desires you to proceed at once to Brookeville with any troops of the division which may have been left behind. If you have any other troops under your command than those of Couch's division,

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please state what they are by telegraph. General Sigel is charged with the defense of the roads approaching the Chain Bridge. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 6, 1862—12.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Upton's Hill:

If your pickets have been withdrawn in accordance with General McDowell's order, the commanding general directs that you at once reoccupy the same picket-line. It was not intended that you should march with the Third Corps, and if not stated in the order it was an accidental omission.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, September 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Martinsburg, Va.:

Our communication with Baltimore and Washington cut off. I authorized the provost-marshal to exact the oath of allegiance to all persons who desired passes and to stop the many Belle Boyds of Martinsburg from carrying news, as it was the grand focus and starting point for Southern mails by females. General A. P. Hill, with his division, is encamped at Lovettsville, about seven miles from here, and intrenching. I shall expect by to-morrow he will commence hammering at me. Frederick is occupied by the enemy in force. A report has reached me that a column is marching around somewhere to take Williamsport. Look out for squalls.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, Va., September 6, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM P. MAULSBY,
First Maryland Regt., Potomac Home Brigade, Knoxville, Md.:

COLONEL: Captain Cole and his command will operate on the river as far as Berlin to keep open and up the communication from that point, of the whereabouts of the enemy, and this place. You must place your command on the river to guard the fords, and, as I previously directed, as near the ford of Sandy Hook as you can get to command it and the roads leading to Maryland Heights. Collect your regiment (the five companies, C, D, E, H, and G). Captain Faithful is marching to join you from Frederick. Send for Captain Yellott. Captain Bamford, I have been informed, abandoned his post at Berlin and has gone somewhere. There will be a day of reckoning with those who fail to obey orders or by abandonment of positions without orders or necessity. The position of Sandy Hook is to be held if it takes half of the force

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at this post, and you will not abandon it. The cannon you ask for is with Colonel Banning, who will deliver them to you when he is obliged to retreat before the enemy as far as Sandy Hook. Obtain forage for your animals in your neighborhood, and if you can purchase any considerable quantity of corn do so, and notify Captain Rutherford, employing your teams to haul it to the railroad. Vermont and Maryland cavalry are stationed on Maryland Heights, reconnoitering roads leading off of it in every direction; don't mistake them for the enemy. When Banning is obliged to retreat as far as Sandy Hook, you will retain Cole.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

P. S.—I understand from Lieutenant Willman that there are a number of contraband negroes at Sandy Hook. Direct your provost guard to seize them, and march them up here for enrollment to work on fortifications. I want 500 if they can be found.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, September 6, 1862.

Colonel BANNING,
Eighty-seventh Ohio Regiment, Berlin, Md.:

COLONEL: Your communication received. General Hill has fortified Lovettsville as a place of deposit and is foraging. He will never offer to cross the river where there is a show of resistance. Hold on and give him a shell or so to let him know you are about; but defend your place as long as you can. Only at Berlin, near Knoxville, and at Sandy Hook can he pass. If you have to fall back, stop at Sandy Hook; that place is to be defended at all hazards. Colonel Maulsby is there and collecting his regiment. The two howitzers are to be left with him. Make the captains of the canal-boats bring their boats back to this place before the enemy should get them and burn them. If they are loaded with grain (corn and oats) have them brought back anyhow; we want it. The refugee Virginians you must give protection to, and suffer them to pass into Maryland, but get them to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and make yourself satisfied they are not spies. Perhaps they have to run to keep from taking the Southern oath, and in fear if they take ours they will lose their property. In that case let them go, taking their obligation not to aid or abet those in rebellion.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 6, 1862.

Maj. M. SCOTT,
Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Hagerstown, Md.:

MAJOR: Have the stores moved at once to Chambersburg.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 6, 1862.

Maj. M. SCOTT,
Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Hagerstown:

MAJOR: Go with your supplies at once to Chambersburg if it is not too late. I have already telegraphed to Lieutenant Crosby to go there with his two Parrott guns and supplies. Tell him this, if he has not received my orders already.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 6, 1862.

Lieut. F. B. CROSBY,
Hagerstown, Md.:
(Via Harrisburg, Pa.)

LIEUTENANT: Send the two Parrott guns and all surplus supplies to Chambersburg. You had better hasten as soon as possible to Chambersburg. I must leave the matter to your discretion, to be governed by the movements of the enemy. Answer immediately.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[19.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 7, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. The One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers is relieved from the operation of Special Orders, No. 3, of the 6th instant, from these headquarters, and will report for duty to Lieut. Col. J. A. Haskin, in charge of certain works around Washington.

* * * * * * *

5. During the absence of the chief quartermaster with the army in the field, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, will act in his name in all matters requiring attention connected with the furnishing of supplies to the army from this point.

6. The One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Chapman Biddle, is assigned to Franklin's corps, which it will join without delay at or beyond Rockville.

7. During the absence of the major-general commanding from Washington the immediate command of the defenses of the capital is assigned to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, who while exercising said command will be relieved from the command of his corps.

* * * * * * *

9. Capt. Richard B. Irwin, aide-de-camp, will remain at headquarters in this city until further orders in charge, as acting assistant adjutant-general, of such matters as may require attention at this point. Commanders of troops in and near the defenses of Washington will for the present continue to make to headquarters in this city the returns and reports which by existing orders they are required to render.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 7, 1862—9.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Third Corps, Fort Lyon:

General McClellan has been informed that the rebels intend making a raid to-night on Alexandria. Little reliance is placed on the information, but it is, nevertheless, suggested that it may be well, as a matter of precaution, to have your pickets, &c., more than usually on the alert.

By command:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding Fifth Corps, Fort Corcoran, and Brig. Gen. John P. Slough, Alexandria.)

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Alexandria:

The headquarters of General Porter have been changed from Hall's Hill to Fort Corcoran. Report to him with your command at the latter place.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862—11.55 a. m.

General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Tennallytown:

The commanding general directs that you move your command toward Rockville as soon as possible. It was his intention that you should remain at Tennallytown till this morning, but not longer, and no time should be lost in getting your troops in motion.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 7, 1862—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD:

The commanding general directs that you will turn over your command to the officer next in rank to you. You will report in person to these headquarters (General Marcy, who will remain in town till to-morrow) this evening.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

Telegraph operator will forward this order to General Whipple, at Arlington house, who will forward it to General Buford.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 7, 1862.

General G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry, Upton's Hill:

General Pleasonton reports that he was informed that 50,000 rebel troops were at Dranesville night before last. The general commanding desires you to push your scouts as far toward Dranesville as possible without incurring too much risk. Please report any information you may have or obtain.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 7, 1862.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

GOVERNOR: I have ordered Lieutenant Crosby, if he left Chambersburg with his artillery, to go to Harrisburg. If he arrives there you can detain him.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[19.] *Major-General.*

[WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862]—*9.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Martinsburg:
(Via Philadelphia.)

Your success this afternoon is very gratifying and highly creditable to you. It is expected that no post will be surrendered, but that every officer and every man shall fight as if the fate of the Government depended upon him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[19.] *Secretary of War.*

MARTINSBURG,
[*September*] *7, 1862—10.30 a. m.*

Col. D. S. MILES:

My outposts are attacked this morning. What force there is in front of us I don't know. You send strong reconnaissance on the road between here and your post, and I believe you should send up to my support my old brigade. I have but three pieces of cannon.

JULIUS WHITE,
[19.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, September 7, 1862.

Lieut. Col. S. W. DOWNEY,
Comdg. Third Regt. Maryland Potomac Home Brigade,
Kearneysville, Va.:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding directs me to say to you that he has learned that the enemy are in large force at Winchester. He has been informed by Brigadier-General White, at Martinsburg, that he

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would send out a cavalry reconnaissance in force to Smithfield to-morrow morning, and that he will send out a cavalry force to form a junction with the force from Brigadier-General White at Smithfield, and desires you to send your cavalry in that direction. Should there be an attack upon you in force you will fall back on Maryland Heights, by way of Shepherdstown. This may not become a necessity for a day or so, but by day after to-morrow he anticipates it will become a necessity. But hold on to the railroad to the last moment; it is important to get our supplies from Cumberland to-morrow evening.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. WILLMAN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Corcoran, Va., September 8, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple is assigned to the command of Sturgis' division, consisting of Piatt's and Tyler's brigades, now on or near Columbia turnpike, in rear of Fort Richardson. He will also until further orders include in his command the brigade of Colonel Allabach. Without waiting for the commanders to report, he will see that they are properly posted in compliance with instructions from the commanding general. The One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and thirty-third, and One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers will be formed into a brigade, under the command of the senior colonel (Allabach). The brigade commander will at once see that his regiments are supplied with forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, and have always on hand at least three days' provisions, and put in order for active service. An additional supply of forty rounds will be kept in wagons.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Corcoran, Va., September 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General Whipple has been assigned to the command of the division composed of Piatt's and Tyler's brigades and the control of Allabach's brigade at or near the Seminary. These brigades are designed to hold the rifle-pits and defend the works from Fort Craig through Forts Ward, Worth, &c., to Fort Ellsworth, the exterior line being the essential one. This division will be posted so that at very short notice it can occupy its line of battle, and at the same time be held ready to push out on the Columbia turnpike. Allabach's brigade will be similarly posted and held ready to push out on the Leesburg or Little River turnpike. Allabach will picket on the Little River pike and railroad, having the main guard at the crossing of Cameron and Holmes' Run. The advanced guard and pickets will be thrown well forward toward Annandale and Padgett's Tavern, where cavalry pickets will be stationed. Whipple's division will hold Bailey's Cross-Roads as an outpost and extend the advanced guard and pickets toward Padgett's Tavern and Munson's Hill. Morell's division will defend the forts and line the rifle-pits from Fort Craig to Fort De Kalb, and the

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brigades will be posted so as to move easily out on the Columbia pike or the road from Fort Corcoran to Upton's Hill. This division will hold Upton's Hill as an advanced post and picket to connect with guards from Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen. Bayard's cavalry will connect with Sigel's cavalry on the right and picket from Lewinsville to the dirt road to Fairfax Court-House and connect with Buford's cavalry on the left. Buford's cavalry will connect with Bayard's cavalry on the right and picket to Padgett's Tavern on Little River turnpike and thence to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The cavalry will patrol the roads and keep under observation the country in their front, as far as consistent with the strength of their animals, to ascertain the proximity and location of the enemy. The cavalry will communicate information of the approach of an enemy, Bayard to commander at Upton's Hill, Buford to commander at Cloud's Mill. Each commander will provide daily at the advanced guard of infantry messengers to communicate with the main guards in their rear. No persons will be permitted to pass out of the lines, except by authority of the major-general commanding or superior authority. All persons coming in will be taken to the nearest commander, and the name and circumstances of the arrest reported to these headquarters. If of importance the persons will be sent in under guard.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, *September 8, 1862—8.20 a. m.*

General SYKES,
Commanding Regulars, Tennallytown:

The commanding general directs that you move on with your command to Rockville this morning.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1862—9.30 p. m.*

Col. D. S. MILES:

Keep us informed of whatever occurs in your vicinity.

H. W. HALLECK,
[19.] *General-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Rockville, Md., September 8, 1862—8.50 p. m.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

I am endeavoring to get all the information about the movements of the rebel army possible, but as yet this information comes to me from unreliable sources, and is vague and conflicting. My army is in position to perform the best service in frustrating any schemes the enemy may have, whether they advance on Washington or into Pennsylvania. You may rely upon my using my best endeavors to defeat them wherever they go. You will confer an especial favor if you will take steps to obtain all possible information of the enemy's movements and communicate them to me should he advance toward your State.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Telegram just received.* It agrees in the main with the information I have gathered, except that Jackson's headquarters are said to be to day at New Market; Stuart's at Urbana. My cavalry drove the enemy out of Barnesville to-day, taking eighteen prisoners, of whom three [are] commissioned officers; ran them two miles. We have retaken the Sugar Loaf Mountain. Captured to-day the standard of a rebel regiment of cavalry. My troops are now so posted as to [be] easily thrown in any required direction. Please keep me fully informed, as you have done, and rely upon my best efforts not only to protect Washington and Baltimore, but also Pennsylvania.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 3. } *Leesborough, Md., September 9, 1862.*

On the receipt of this order the Third Division will march and take post at Brookeville. As soon as it has passed, the First Division will follow it and encamp at Mechanicsville, and the Second Division will make its encampment as nearly in rear of the First as the character of the ground will permit. Major Houston will precede the corps to point out the respective sites for the camps.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 124. } *Arlington House, Va., September 9, 1862.*

1. Colonel Price is hereby directed to take command of Buford's brigade and post it in such manner as may best enable him to carry out the instructions of the commanding general.

2. The following-named regiments are assigned to duty with Morell's division, and will report for duty as follows: Twentieth Maine Volunteers, Col. Adelbert Ames, to Butterfield's brigade, Col. T. B. W. Stockton commanding; One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Prevost, to Martindale's brigade, Col. James Barnes commanding; Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, Colonel Alexander, to Griffin's brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin commanding.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

What news have you this morning? Governor Curtin telegraphs that scout from Hagerstown this morning says no rebels nearer than

* Probably that of 10.30 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 229.

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Middletown, five miles from Frederick. He has positive information, however, that Lieutenant-Colonel Brum [Burks?], of Stuart's cavalry, intends making a raid upon Hagerstown. Nothing from Martinsburg. Road in both directions unprotected. They expect to reopen telegraph office at Hagerstown this evening, and will send about 400 cavalry from Carlisle to Hagerstown to-night, and patrol all that region to secure information. Please communicate fully and frequently with these headquarters.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 9, 1862—1.45 p. m.

General J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Leesborough, Va. [Md.]:

A telegraph dispatch was sent to General Burnside last night directing him to move his command this morning to Cracklintown and Goshen. The telegraph operator at Leesborough says he received the dispatch at 3 o'clock this morning. As no acknowledgment has been received of this dispatch, and as you say nothing of the movement in your telegrams, it is feared that the general did not get the order. The movement is an important one, taken in connection with the movements of other troops, and it is desirable that your troops should occupy the positions named to-night. Please inform me at once whether the order was received and at what time.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—3 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Leesborough:

Drive in enemy's pickets on turnpike and railroad as far as possible in the direction of Ridgeville and beyond by cavalry and section of horse artillery. Ascertain strength of enemy if possible; endeavor to cut off Captain Beardsley; take steps that no one shall pass along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or the National road without your knowledge; push reconnaissances north of the railroad as far as possible toward Westminster.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Poolesville:

Major Myer, Chief Signal Officer, thinks the possession of Sugar Loaf Mountain as a signal station will be of great importance to us,

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and that its possession by the enemy is of great benefit to them. Will it be possible for us to get possession of it without incurring much risk?

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—A Lieutenant Rowley, signal officer, says he was at the mountain a day or two ago, and that there was no enemy there on Saturday.

R. B. M.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—12 m.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON, *Poolesville:*

What news have you this morning? Please communicate fully and frequently with these headquarters. A dispatch sent to you last evening was by mistake directed to Major Pleasonton, instead of General Pleasonton. Please comply with the directions therein contained to push your cavalry as far to the front as you may deem consistent with safety.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General KEYES, *Yorktown:*

Push forward Couch's batteries immediately to Alexandria, with instructions to report by telegraph to Colonel Hunt, chief of artillery. They are much needed here.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
[18.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES, *Yorktown:*

Push forward with all speed the embarkation of Peck's division and artillery for Alexandria. It is needed.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
[18.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rockville, September 9, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

This army moved forward to-day to the line of the Seneca Creek, occupying for the night Darnestown, Middleburg, Cracklintown, and Unity, with pickets out at Ridgeville and beyond. No large forces of the rebels this side the Monocacy so far as I can learn. Have you anything from above Frederick this morning?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—10 a. m.

Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Washington:

The general commanding directs that you send forward all of Averell's cavalry as rapidly as possible to these headquarters as fast as it is disembarked.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—6 p. m.

Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Washington:

Push down, if necessary, transportation to bring up Peck's division and artillery.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, September 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Commanding, Martinsburg, Va.:

DEAR GENERAL: I send you an engine and two gondolas, that you may place a guard for protection of engine. No enemy in Shenandoah Valley but one regiment of about 400 cavalry close in to Winchester. None at Charlestown, Berryville, or Smithfield. A great fight commenced yesterday down the river; firing heard this morning. Our whole army, with General Wool from Baltimore, advancing. The report of Downey, that the enemy had advanced from Frederick to Hagerstown or to Boonsborough, is unfounded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, September 9, 1862.

Colonel FORD:

Send out Major Corliss on Sharpsburg road to communicate with Captain Welsh at Shepherdstown, to direct Captain Welsh to inform Colonel Downey at Kearneysville immediately that the telegraph wire between this and Martinsburg has been broken; to send a party east and west to repair it. There is not over 400 rebel cavalry in Shenandoah Valley, and none but few scattering pickets this side of Winchester. You will allow no person to pass your outer pickets into Maryland unless signed by the colonel commanding the division.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 10, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters near Rockville:

I sent copy of Captain King's order through General Porter and copy of Captain Walker's through Colonel Beckwith. I know that Captain Dandy is colonel of the One hundredth New York, and I hear Peck's division is ordered up. The point is how to reach Captain Dandy. Where is he now? Col. Thomas L. Kane (now brigadier-general of volunteers) reported this morning, and asked me to forward his regards to the general and all the staff. Before General Heintzelman was put in command on the other side it became necessary, in consequence of confusion in orders and troops, as well as in regard to digging and chopping, to limit General Abercrombie's responsibility to Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen and their approaches. This I forgot to tell you until the order about Heintzelman was published, which would have effected the same thing. General Banks wants to give General Abercrombie another regiment as soon as he can. The One hundred and nineteenth New York and Eleventh Vermont have gone to Haskin to-day and are posted near Forts Lincoln and Bunker Hill. The Fifth Maryland arrived after I reported Weber's brigade, and was by order of General Halleck directed to proceed to headquarters without delay and report to General McClellan. I will find out in the morning whether it has gone. A telegram just received from General Porter says that a scouting party passed through Fairfax Court-House, Vienna, Freedom Hill, and Union Church, but found no enemy. They were going on to find out about a picket which they heard of near Hunter's Mills and Dranesville. Your telegram of 10 p. m. about Hooker's order just received.

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—3.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Middlebrook:

GENERAL: General Burnside moves immediately with his command to Ridgeville. The major-general commanding directs that you immediately move one of your corps to Damascus and the other to Clarksburg. The one sent to Damascus must move so as to occupy that place as soon as it shall have been left by Burnside's troops. It is important that this place should be held continuously, and that no interval should intervene between the passing of Burnside's troops through it and its occupation by your forces. Franklin is ordered to march at once to Barnesville. Keep in communication with Burnside on your right and Franklin on your left, holding all important points. Send a staff officer to report here as soon as you shall have established your new headquarters.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Major-General SUMNER,
Middlebrook:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you suspend the movement ordered this morning till further orders, holding your command ready to move at short notice.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—10.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: General McClellan is now absent at Brookeville, with General Burnside, but will return to-night. Your dispatch announcing the positions of the troops under your command is received, and one of your orderlies is kept here to communicate as soon as possible any orders General McClellan may have for you on his return. Franklin arrived at Barnesville at 3 p. m. to-day, and has placed his corps in position at that point. There has been some rebel force at Sugar Loaf Mountain to-day and some skirmishing, and it is probable Franklin will attempt to drive them from the mountain in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
September 10, 1862.

The following-named officers are announced as on the staff of the general commanding the corps: Lieut. Col. O. D. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieut. Col. E. R. Platt, U. S. Volunteers, inspector-general; Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, U. S. Volunteers, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. George Bell, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of subsistence; Maj. E. S. Purdy, U. S. Volunteers, senior aide-de-camp; Capt. J. P. Baker, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. Joseph C. Jackson, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Franklin:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—3.20 a. m.

Major General FRANKLIN,
Darnestown:

Sumner is ordered to move at once, with his and Banks' corps, to occupy Damascus and Clarksburg. You will move your corps forward immediately, to occupy Barnesville. General Couch is directed to move his command to Poolesville, leaving sufficient force along the road to watch the river till other troops from Washington can be obtained to

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relieve him of this duty. Upon the arrival of these other troops, those now watching the river will rejoin the division. Keep up communication with Sumner on your right and Couch on your left, holding all important points. Send a staff officer to report at these headquarters as soon as you shall have established your troops in their new position.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Darnestown:

The general commanding directs you to suspend the movement ordered this morning till further orders, holding your command ready to march at short order. General Couch is ordered to move to Poolesville. General McClellan directs that you send a small force down to Seneca to watch that place. Should this force find any of General Couch's men at Seneca, such men will be directed to join their division at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Darnestown:

GENERAL: General Pleasonton has reported that the enemy have opened on his troops on Sugar Loaf Mountain with three guns and that they have some infantry with them. General Couch has been directed to hurry a brigade to the support of General Pleasonton, and if necessary, all of his command except enough to picket the roads from Poolesville to Seneca Mills, Edwards Ferry, and Conrad's Ferry. The Sugar Loaf Mountain must be carried if possible, and Generals Couch and Pleasonton have been informed that you will support the movement if necessary. If General Couch should send to you for assistance you will please furnish it as rapidly as possible.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862—3 p. m.

General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Barnesville:

The commanding general directs that you take the control of the movement to carry Sugar Loaf Mountain, and accomplish the important object if it can be done without incurring the risk of losing your command. The general expects to visit you this afternoon. Please report often, and keep the general advised of everything important that occurs.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862.

General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Barnesville:

General McClellan is now absent at Brookeville with General Burnside, but will be back to-night. Your aide, Captain Jackson, will remain here to-night. As soon as General McClellan returns he will communicate with you by telegraph. General Pleasonton's latest dispatches have been repeated to him. Banks' corps is within one mile of Damascus, and Sumner's corps is three miles east of Clarksburg, encamped for the night. Nothing new from the right to-day.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—3.30 a. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Seneca:

General Franklin is ordered to move at once to Barnesville. You will immediately move your command to Poolesville, leaving sufficient force along the road to watch the river. You will report the number and kind of troops required for this purpose, in order that they may be sent from Washington to replace those left by you. Upon being replaced your men will rejoin the division. Keep in communication with General Franklin. Send an officer to report at these headquarters as soon as your troops shall have been placed in their new position.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Poolesville:

Pleasonton will take possession of Sugar Loaf Mountain, if possible. Furnish him infantry to assist him should he call upon you for any. If necessary, go to his assistance with your main force and assume charge yourself of the expedition. In such case you will leave sufficient force to watch Poolesville. Should you require additional troops call upon Franklin at Darnestown to furnish them.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Poolesville:

General Pleasonton reports that the rebels have opened with three guns on his troops on Sugar Loaf Mountain, and that they have some infantry with them. The general commanding desires you to hurry

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forward a brigade to the support of General Pleasonton as rapidly as possible. His headquarters are at Barnesville. The mountain must be carried if it takes all your command, except sufficient to picket strongly the roads to Seneca Mills, Edwards Ferry, and Conrad's Ferry. General Franklin has been ordered to afford you any assistance that may be necessary to accomplish the object.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862.

General D. N. COUCH, *Poolesville:*

Received your two telegrams. Please draw in all but the five companies as you propose. You need not send the brigade to Pleasonton, unless called upon by General Franklin.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Brookeville:*

The general commanding directs that you suspend the movement ordered this morning till further orders, holding your command ready to move at short notice. He also wishes you to send out a strong reconnaissance to Damascus and Ridgeville for the purpose of ascertaining if the position at Ridgeville can be turned on the right, or if the ridge between Ridgeville and Damascus admits of the passage of the enemy between the two places, and whether your command and Sumner's can hold the two points against a large force of the enemy.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Brookeville:*

Should you find that the position at Ridgeville is sufficiently strong to enable a division to make a stout resistance against any force the enemy can bring against it, and should you satisfy yourself that there is no very large number of the enemy between that point and Frederick you are authorized to leave the division which makes the reconnaissance at Ridgeville. This is left discretionary with you. It is believed to be an important point to hold, in view of checking any advance of the enemy in that direction.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Mechanicsville, Md., September 10, 1862.

On receipt of this order Reynolds' division will resume its march, via Brookeville, on the old national road to Poplar Springs. Hatch's division will follow Reynolds as soon as the latter division is en route,

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The wagons belonging to these divisions will precede or follow Ricketts' column, which will march by the same road to Cooksville. Owen's cavalry will precede the column which moves to Poplar Springs, and one troop of Harris Light Cavalry will follow each division as it marches to prevent straggling and depredations. The residue of this cavalry will follow up the rear of the corps. Major Houston will report to the headquarters of General Burnside for guides, and see that they are properly distributed; also to select and point out suitable encampments for the divisions of the corps.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General BANKS,
Washington:

In your dispatch of 11.15 this morning, you say that it seems most probable that the main body of the enemy is not between Leesburg and the mountains. General McClellan desires to know whether the mountains referred to are the Bull Run Mountain or the Catoctin Mountain.*

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—3.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Poolesville:

Burnside is ordered to move at once to Ridgeville; Sumner with his and Banks' corps to Damascus and Clarksburg; Franklin to Barnesville, and Couch to Poolesville, keeping in communication with each other.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—11.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Barnesville:

Your dispatch of 8.20 a. m. received. It is important to know what the movements you allude to across the Potomac mean. It is also important to occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain if it can be done without incurring too great risk. Your course in regard to obtaining supplies meets the entire approbation of the general commanding. You can continue this course at any time, giving receipts for what you procure. The reconnaissances you contemplate are in the highest degree desirable. Steps will be taken at once to get you the Sharps carbines. In the meantime can you not put the carbines you have temporarily into

* For reply, see 8.30 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 237.

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the hands of the serviceable regiments to relieve those that have been overworked? General Couch will move to Poolesville this morning, where he will be within supporting distance of you.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Barnesville:

Exercise your own judgment about moving to Hyattstown. The movements of Generals Burnside, Sumner, and Franklin, ordered this morning, are suspended. General Burnside last night sent out scouts to Ridgeville and to within three miles of New Market. They only saw a few pickets of the enemy, and were told that Stuart's cavalry occupied New Market; that the main body of the enemy was at Frederick still. This information you will observe differs somewhat from yours. Burnside makes another reconnaissance in force to Ridgeville this morning.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Supplies of provisions will probably reach the mouth of Seneca Creek to-day by canal.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—12 m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Barnesville:

Couch moved to Poolesville to-day, but Franklin's order to march is suspended till further orders. Send to Couch if you need infantry for Sugar Loaf. If he has not force enough he will call on Franklin. It is important to possess Sugar Loaf.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 10, 1862—1.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Barnesville:

Your two dispatches of 11.30 a. m. received. General Couch will hasten a brigade to Barnesville at once. General Franklin will be directed to send more troops to your support upon your calling for them. The mountain must be carried if possible. General Couch to picket the roads you indicate. Communicate this to General Couch by special messenger. The order to him will be sent by telegraph from here. If the bulk of his forces are required he has been ordered to assume command.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HARPER'S FERRY, *September 10, 1862.*

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Commanding, Martinsburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Yours of yesterday arrived during my absence on the lines, which prevented my answering. As there is no force of consequence that I can hear of in the Shenandoah Valley but straggling guerrillas, which a small force can resist, it is important that Downey's forces should remain in position to protect the railroad until I can obtain my supplies, particularly Opequon bridge. I have the utmost confidence that McClellan (who is General-in-Chief, Halleck being Secretary of War, Pope and McDowell removed) will drive the enemy across the Potomac, and whichever way he comes we must do our best to retard and harass him; any force over 15,000 [which] he brings, our united forces could do no more than take position, or [if] separated to dodge. My orders are with my command to hold this place at all hazards and to the last extremity. To divide my command would lead to the loss of this place and destruction of the detachment I should send out. This, then, could not be done without acting contrary to the orders and wishes of the Government. Should the enemy retreat on any other line than through this place it is my intention, having my base secure, to sally with what force I can spare and attack his leading columns, obstruct roads, &c. But I could not make a detachment to go to so open a place as Kearneysville, liable to be turned on both flanks by the enemy marching from Maryland, and could be cut off from any direction but one road to Winchester or Romney. My pickets and scouts have been very successful in grabbing those of the enemy, and making his whole army beat to arms, keeping him continually annoyed.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[19.]

MARTINSBURG, *September 10, 1862.*

Colonel MILES:

Colonel Downey reports to me from Shepherdstown that he encountered the enemy at or near Boonsborough to-day with a force of all arms advancing, but don't say whether toward Shepherdstown or Hagerstown. Better strengthen Shepherdstown with cavalry immediately and Kearneysville with infantry and artillery.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

[19.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq., *Philadelphia:*

Your telegram just received* and exhibited to General Halleck, who will answer that part of it which relates to your request for guns and ammunition to be brought from Pittsburg and eastern points. I will see Colonel Wright on his arrival here. No general officer has been detailed for Pennsylvania, but the State being within General Wool's department, he has been ordered to go to Philadelphia, and will probably be there this evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[19.]

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* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 249.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1862.

THOMAS WEBSTER, MORTON MCMICHAEL, JOHN W. FORNEY,
Committee, Philadelphia:

Your telegram received.* I will do the best in my power for you. If you know or have heard of any officer coming up anywhere near your description of the one you need, please make me happy by naming him, and I will make you happy by assigning him to your city.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[19.]

PHILADELPHIA, *September 10, 1862.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

All the forces of Pennsylvania have been forwarded by the Governor, as directed by the General Government. It is now a question of home defense for our own capital, and if you have surplus guns and ammunition in the West or East, it is believed that our citizens would rise en masse to protect the capital, provided you will give them any means of doing so.†

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 11, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, beyond Rockville:

By direction of the General-in-Chief a battery (McMahan's, of Heintzelman's corps) was sent yesterday evening to the Relay House to report to the commanding officer there. General Casey is ordered this morning to send two additional regiments to General Abercrombie. Arrivals yesterday: Eleventh Vermont, assigned to Haskin; One hundred and thirtieth New York, for General Dix; One hundred and nineteenth New York, assigned to Haskin; and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Weber's brigade, and the Fifth Maryland couldn't get transportation and subsistence last night, but promise to march this morning. I will have them hurried up. Colonel Sawtelle says headquarters has moved.

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 11, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses, &c., Arlington:

General Barnard urges the necessity of cavalry patrols all over the country toward Vienna and Fairfax Court-House. The brigades of Bayard and Buford, now under General Porter, should give sufficient force to do this work thoroughly. The picket-line ought to be well

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* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 251.
† See Halleck to Scott, Vol XIX, Part II, p. 250.

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established, especially in front of Sigel and Abercrombie, where there still seems to be some difficulty. Please order a battery to relieve Battery A, First Virginia Artillery, under General Slough, near Ellsworth, and direct the latter to join General Sigel, to whose corps it belongs. General Slough should be relieved from command in the front to enable him to give undivided attention to his duties as military governor of Alexandria. Please give the necessary orders to that effect. Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—12 m.

Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE,
No. 221 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington:

Instead of proceeding to Poolesville via Offutt's Cross-Roads and Seneca, Peck's division will march, immediately upon its arrival, to Rockville, where it will find orders for its further movements.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Major-General SUMNER:
(Via Clarksburg.)

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to know the state of affairs with you. He directs you to endeavor to co-operate with Franklin in taking the Sugar Loaf by pushing a brigade or two on its rear via Hyattstown, first ascertaining whether there is any strong force at Urbana. The road to Urbana should be examined with a view to moving there should Burnside reach New Market. You will not move there, however, till further orders, but still hold yourself ready for such a movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Middleburg, September 11, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Clarksburg:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes you, unless you receive other orders during the night, to move your corps and that commanded by General Williams to Urbana at daylight to-morrow morning. Franklin will move up to your left, Couch will occupy Barnesville. Franklin has taken Sugar Loaf Mountain. The commanding general wishes you to post General Williams near the point on the Monrovia and New Market road where the road to Ijamsville leaves it, about two miles from

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Urbana. Burnside will be at New Market and Franklin on your left to morrow. There is reason to believe that the enemy is moving from Frederick to Hagerstown.

Respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Do not take this report of the retreat of the enemy for granted. Be very cautious and careful to push out skirmishers and advanced guards well to the front.

R. B. M.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—1.15 a. m.

General GEORGE SYKES,
Commanding Regular Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move your command from its present camp at a sufficiently early hour this morning to enable you to reach Clarksburg to-night, or as far in that direction as you can go without fatiguing your men unduly. He wishes your command kept as fresh as possible under the circumstances. Headquarters will move after you and encamp in your neighborhood at night.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—1 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Barnesville:

The general commanding directs you to remain at Barnesville to-morrow and to put yourself in communication with General Sumner at Clarksburg. He further directs that you carry Sugar Loaf to-morrow if possible. Should you find the enemy there in very strong force, you will await the result of Sumner's advance on Hyattsville and communicate direct with General McClellan at Clarksburg, who will arrange to cut off the garrison of Sugar Loaf. The earlier Sugar Loaf is gained the better. Couch is directed to remain at Poolesville and watch all fords in vicinity. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Barnesville:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to communicate all you know bearing on the propriety and possibility of our throwing a column over the Monocacy at its mouth to cut the retreat of the rebels. An officer has been sent to General Sumner to learn the state of things

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with him, to instruct him to co-operate with you in taking the Sugar Loaf by pushing a brigade or two on its rear via Hyattstown, first ascertaining whether there is any strong force at Urbana, the road to which should be examined with a view of moving thither should Burnside reach New Market. In this case the general would push Couch to Barnesville, yourself near Urbana, Banks moving to the same vicinity, but between Sumner and Burnside. The general desires to impress upon you the necessity of gaining the Sugar Loaf, if possible, and of your being ready to move to your right if necessary. Communicate by telegraph to this point, as also by courier to Middleburg and Clarksburg, as the general commanding may be at either one of these points to-night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Be ready to move to Urbana in case Burnside should reach New Market.

R. B. M.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middlebrook, September 11, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, *Barnesville:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move your corps at daylight to-morrow morning to a point about two miles from Urbana, on the road leading from Urbana to Buckeystown, where a road crosses it coming from the direction of Ijamsville. Sumner will be on your right, near Urbana; Williams on his right, upon the road leading to Monrovia and Ijamsville; Burnside at New Market, and Couch at Barnesville. It has been reported that the greater part of the enemy's forces at Frederick have moved toward Hagerstown, but the commanding general wishes you, in advancing from your present position, to keep scouts and advanced guards well to your front, and to move cautiously.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—1 a. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Poolesville:*

Remain at Poolesville and watch all fords in vicinity. Franklin is ordered to carry Sugar Loaf if possible to-morrow.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rockville, September 11, 1862—12.45 p. m.

General D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Division, Poolesville:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to know how strongly you picket the Potomac. He also desires you to hold your command

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ready to move at short notice to Barnesville if you should receive the order. Please watch the fords well, and have your picket at the mouth of the Monocacy, ready to destroy the bridge across that stream if it should become necessary. Give us all the news of the enemy in your possession, and report by telegraph. These headquarters will be either here, at Middleburg, or Clarksburg to-night. Send anything of great importance to all of these places after 5 o'clock.

Respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middlebrook, September 11, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Poolesville:*

The commanding general directs you, after leaving a brigade at the ford near the mouth of the Monacacy and your other guards at the other fords below, to move with the remainder of your division to Barnesville at daylight to-morrow morning. Generals Franklin, Sumner, and Williams will be on your right, near Urbana; General Burnside at New Market.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—12.05 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: General Franklin reports last night that the rebels, with a force of about a brigade of infantry and twelve pieces of artillery, resisted General Pleasonton's attempt to carry Sugar Loaf Mountain. He is to make a reconnaissance this morning, and to carry it if possible. It has been reported here that the main rebel army extends from Frederick to Liberty. It will be necessary, therefore, in your movement of to-day, to look out well for your right and rear, to move with great care, feeling your way cautiously, and being always ready to concentrate with Sumner if it should become necessary. Please inform the commanding general what you think of the propriety of moving Sumner on Urbana, as soon as you obtain the information requisite to enable you to judge. Report often to this place by telegraph, and also by special messengers to Middleburg and Clarksburg, as the commanding general may be at either one of the three places to-night. Also communicate with Sumner at Clarksburg, and Franklin at Barnesville, by telegraph (Franklin will forward dispatches to Sumner from Barnesville). In case you reach New Market inform them of the fact at once, when they will immediately move on Urbana, and Couch will move to Barnesville, and Williams to the same vicinity, but between Sumner and you. General White, at Martinsburg, reports to General Wool this morning that 15,000 rebel cavalry, artillery, and infantry passed through Boonsborough last night in the direction of Hagerstown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middleburg, September 11, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Ridgeville:*

GENERAL: General Sumner is ordered to Urbana to-morrow morning, with Banks' corps on his right at Ijamsville Cross-Roads; Franklin on his left at Licksville Cross-Roads. The Sugar Loaf is in our possession. Our information is that enemy has abandoned Frederick and is moving toward Hagerstown. If the information you gain tends to confirm this, push on toward Frederick by the National pike and the railroad as rapidly as possible. We will do the same from Urbana. Keep your flankers and cavalry well out to the right toward Liberty, Westminster, &c. Be extremely cautious in your advance. Watch your front and flanks with care, and be careful to communicate fully with headquarters and the troops on your left. It is thought that the enemy has abandoned Frederick and moved toward Hagerstown. In any event, occupy Frederick to-morrow if you can possibly do so without too much exposing your command. A similar movement will be made from Urbana in force. Be careful to communicate with that place and Clarksburg before and after you move to-morrow, and base your movements upon what you hear from them.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Unity, Md., September 11, 1862.

On the receipt of this order, Reynolds' division will resume its march and encamp at Poplar Springs. Hatch's division will follow to Lisbon and encamp at that point, and Ricketts' will march by the most direct route to Cooksville, where it will encamp. Owen's cavalry will precede Reynolds' division and encamp in rear of it.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON, *Barnesville:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to know the position of all of your force—what you have left to watch the Potomac, &c. Please communicate all you know bearing on the possibility and propriety of our throwing a column over the Monocacy at its mouth, to cut the retreat of the rebels. Can you, without too much risk, send a small party to communicate with Harper's Ferry by the south side of the Potomac? And can you push a reconnaissance across the mouth of the Monocacy and thence up toward Frederick?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Send reports by telegraph to this point, as well as to Middleburg and Clarksburg, as the general commanding may be at either one of these points to-night.

[19.] R. B. M.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middleburg, September 11, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON, *Barnesville:*

The general commanding desires you, after leaving pickets at the mouth of the Monocacy, and other fords below, if you think it necessary, to report to him at Urbana with the remainder of your force that is not required in scouting to-morrow. Headquarters will move to that point in the morning.

Respectfully,
R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middleburg, September 11, 1862—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON, *Barnesville:*

Your dispatch of this evening received. The commanding general wishes you to report to him to-morrow morning with your disposable forces at Clarksburg instead of Urbana, as by instructions sent you by Captain Abert this evening. The reconnaissances which you speak of will be postponed until you see the commanding general.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HARPER'S FERRY, *September 11, 1862.*

General HALLECK, *Washington:*

My eastern front is threatened. My pickets at Solomon's Gap shelled out. The ball will open to-morrow morning. Force opposing me is estimated at ten regiments of infantry with proportionate artillery, before dusk; others have come into camp since. General White will abandon Martinsburg some time to-night, and I expect this will be the last you will hear of me until this affair is over. All are cheerful and hopeful. Good-bye.

D. S. MILES,
[19.] *Colonel Second Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE, *Martinsburg, Va.:*

GENERAL: The troops at Kearneysville are under your command, not Colonel Miles'.

JOHN E. WOOL,
[19.] *Major-General.*

MARTINSBURG, *September 11, 1862.*

Colonel MILES:

I have sent out a strong reconnaissance of all arms toward Williamsport. I have no solicitude except for my camp equipage and subsistence stores.' The brigade has only sixteen wagons. I think it prudent to send up the train you speak of by midnight if the telegraph should be cut. I cannot transport the Government property otherwise.

J. WHITE,
[19.] *Brigadier-General.*

MARTINSBURG, *September 11, 1862—7.30 p. m.*

Colonel MILES:

As near as I can learn I am being surrounded, and shall make immediate preparation to move toward you. If the train has not been sent, let it come at once. Send out a support to Kearneysville as you proposed. I shall march before daylight. There will be no difficulty in supporting me. What I most want is artillery and infantry. Don't fail me.

JULIUS WHITE.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, September 11, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DOWNEY,
Commanding Third Maryland Infantry:

SIR: Your dash upon the enemy with nineteen cavalry at Boonsborough was hazardous and not called for. The reconnaissance was proper, but with your small force [you should] have kept at a distance and not encountered a larger force than your own. The enemy is scattered between Rohrersville and Boonsborough, foraging I expect. I cannot learn he has any disposition to advance this way. Should he do so it will be through Solomon's Gap or across the Potomac. If the former, and you will soon know it by the report of the heavy battery on Maryland Heights, get your regiment together, except that portion at Opequon bridge, and march by the Shepherdstown road to this place. If the river is crossed at Antietam before you know of the march of the enemy on that point your chance of reaching this place is lost. The command at the Opequon bridge is to hold on to that point and preserve the bridge to the last moment. It is all-important to get here the train to-day from Cumberland, and when the enemy advances on the bridge or on your force, if your chance of reaching here is jeopardized by his crossing the river, to fall back on Martinsburg and join General White. It is contemplated that the company at Opequon shall do so in any event, as you would not have time to get it when necessary to march to this point. It is desirable [and] important that the road should be kept open to-day or until the trains reach here from Cumberland. They will contain important supplies, which we must have. What is desirable to impress on you, not to abandon your positions without necessity, and when you do, at that particular time when you can reach this place or Martinsburg with safety. When you have to leave Shepherdstown have the ferry-boats broken up; in fact, I see no great necessity of retaining that post, and you can withdraw the company when you please.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Maryland Heights, Md., September 11, 1862.

Colonel MILES,
Commanding Division, Harper's Ferry, Va.:

Captain Russell has just returned from the neighborhood of Boonsborough, and reports that the enemy's line is twenty miles long, the advance in Williamsport. Union men living near the road told the

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captain that there were 20,000 yet to pass Boonsborough. Have you any news? What has become of General White?

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOS. H. FORD,

[19.] *Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 11, 1862—1.30 p. m.

J. W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

Let me know how much injury was done to the railroad bridge over the Monocacy and how long it will take to repair it. Please have everything prepared to push the work with the greatest rapidity when needed.*

G. B. McCLELLAN,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 12, 1862—8 p. m.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

As General Sigel was in Washington enjoying his breakfast this morning at Willard's (the last time I heard of him, and his command is at Chain Bridge), it is not likely that he shelled the enemy at Frederick.†

[19.] EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Urbana, September 12, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you order Banks' corps to move at daylight to-morrow by Ijamsville and Crum's Ford to Frederick, halting one mile this side of the town, and reporting to you as soon as they have got into position. Burnside moves to-morrow morning to Frederick; Franklin to Buckeystown; and Couch to Licksville. General Porter is en route to join this army with his corps of 20,000 men. You will receive orders for your own movements during the night.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,

[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, September 12, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Major-General SUMNER, *Near Urbana:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move with your command at daylight to-morrow (by the direct road) to Frederick, Md., and there await further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,

[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

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* For reply, see Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 269.
† See Curtin to Stanton, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 277.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, September 12, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER,
Near Leesborough:

The commanding general directs that, unless you receive different orders hereafter, you march your command to Frederick by way of Clarksburg and Urbana, and not to New Market, as heretofore ordered.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, September 12, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Near Urbana:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to march at daylight to-morrow morning to Buckeystown and there await further orders, ready to move either to Frederick or Harper's Ferry, as may prove necessary. Upon starting you will please send a staff officer to these headquarters for further orders. General Couch is directed to move to Licksville at daylight to-morrow, leaving at Poolesville a force sufficient to watch Edwards and Conrad's Ferries. Captain Sanders (at or near Licksville) will place him in communication with you at Buckeystown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Urbana, September 12, 1862—6.30 p. m.

General D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move your command at daylight to-morrow to Licksville, leaving at Poolesville a force sufficient to watch Edwards and Conrad's Ferries. Probably the forces you have there now will be sufficient for this purpose. These troops to rejoin you as soon as relieved by new regiments from Washington. You will also request Captain Sanders, commanding cavalry at or near Licksville, to place you in communication with General Franklin at Buckeystown as soon as you reach Licksville. If your supply train has not come up, direct it to follow you and take all the rations you can with the wagons procured to-day. You will please send a staff officer to headquarters for further orders, as soon as your command moves.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, September 12, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Frederick, Md.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that 500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery made a dash through Westminster last

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night. He wishes you to direct your cavalry to continue the pursuit vigorously, and to capture them if possible, and endeavor to keep between them and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He wishes you to have your command ready at all times, until further orders, to move in any direction that may be required. Should you hear very heavy firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry you will move toward it at once with your command, and report your departure to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Urbana, September 12, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move to-morrow morning at daylight and mass your troops at Frederick, leaving one brigade at the Monocacy crossing. Please have a staff officer here to receive orders at daylight to-morrow morning. Franklin moves to Buckeystown in the morning, Couch to Licksville. Porter, with his corps of 20,000 men, is en route to join this army. Banks' corps to move by Ijamsville and Crum's Ford to Frederick, halting one mile this side of the town. Headquarters will probably be at Frederick to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, September 12, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Frederick, Md.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to ascertain if the enemy moved from Frederick by way of the National road. In case he took that direction, you will move with your command at daylight in the morning along the National road cautiously, and obtain possession, if possible, of the pass by which the National road passes through the Catoctin range of mountains, so as to allow General Pleasonton's cavalry to debouch into the Catoctin Valley beyond. Should you gain this pass, you will hold it for the purpose specified and report for further orders. Should you find the pass occupied by so strong a force of the enemy as to render the taking it by your command a matter of too much risk, you will report the fact at once to the commanding general at Frederick, who will send forward a sufficiency of troops to your assistance. The general desires you to learn, if possible, the condition of affairs in the direction of Harper's Ferry and to communicate the same to him. Governor Curtin telegraphs that he has advices that Jackson is crossing the Potomac at Williamsport to return into Virginia. Ascertain if this movement is being made by Jackson, and communicate with these headquarters the result of your investigations. Communicate the contents of this dispatch to Brigadier-General Pleasonton, who will co-operate with you as far as may be necessary. The staff officer who carries this will accompany you to-morrow and bring

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back a report of the result of your operations. Two orderlies are sent with him. Please communicate to these headquarters, by means of these orderlies, such information as you may deem important. The commanding general desires to impress upon you that he does not wish you to run too great a risk with your own command in taking the pass referred to. If the enemy has marched by the National road the pass must be taken, but the attack upon it must be made only with a sufficiency of troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Poplar Springs, Md., September 12, 1862.*

On the receipt of this order Reynolds' division will advance to Ridgeville and there await further orders. Hatch's division will follow immediately in its rear, and that of Ricketts directly after it.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Ridgeville, Md., September 12, 1862.*

Reynolds' division will encamp at Monocacy bridge, Hatch's division at New Market, and Ricketts' at Ridgeville to-night. Headquarters will be at New Market.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, September 12, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Frederick, Md.:

GENERAL: Captain Sanders seemed to be under the impression that Jackson is marching on Harper's Ferry. It is important to ascertain if this is so. The commanding general desires you to send out scouts to-night to endeavor to get information regarding this. Did Captain Sanders receive his order to push his scouts in the direction of Harper's Ferry from Licksville? If not, please communicate them to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, September 12, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Frederick, Md.:

The commanding general desires you to send out a cavalry force at daylight in the morning to Lewistown and Mechanicstown, to ascertain

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if any force of the enemy has moved in that direction with a view of getting in our rear. General Burnside has been directed to march at daylight in the morning, should the main body of the enemy have moved toward Hagerstown along the National road, and to take possession, if possible, of the pass of that road through the Catoctin range of mountains, so as to enable your cavalry to debouch into the Catoctin Valley beyond. Please communicate and co-operate with him. Ascertain, if possible, the state of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and communicate the result of your investigations to these headquarters at Frederick. Governor Curtin telegraphs that he has advices that Jackson is recrossing the Potomac at Williamsport. Ascertain, if possible, if he is doing so.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

FORT ALBANY, *September 12, 1862.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
345 Nineteenth Street, near I Street:

Colonel Allabach's brigade is here en route. I have sent back wagons to bring up his provisions, ammunition, &c. This brigade is supplied with Austrian rifles, about 900 being unserviceable. Yesterday morning I sent to the Ordnance Department requisitions for others, but they were refused. I have gathered about 300, perhaps more, serviceable arms here, and direct Colonel Allabach to stop here and take them, leaving the defective ones in their place. If you can enable him to leave the remainder of the defective Austrian guns in Washington as he passes through, and get good ones in their place, I would advise it. I have seized forty-five wagons sent by Captain Ferguson to move my division, and turn them over to your brigades to facilitate their march. There is no beef here on the hoof. Cattle must be obtained in Washington. Colonel Allabach is not supplied with more than two days' rations. Those also must be obtained in Washington. For how many days must he make requisition? General Tyler is supplied with good arms and ammunition, and I think he has five days' rations. Forage will probably be obtained in Washington.

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *September 12, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard is assigned to the command of the troops for the immediate defense of Washington north of the Potomac. Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury, commanding defenses east of the Eastern Branch, and Lieut. Col. J. A. Haskin, commanding defenses west of the Eastern Branch, will at once report to General Barnard for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 12, 1862.

Colonel JOHNSON,
Commanding Cavalry at Ellicott's Mills:

COLONEL: You will proceed to make a reconnaissance with your command along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Elysville to Monocacy bridge for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the track, culverts, bridges, &c., and report the result by telegraph to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Wool:

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, September 13, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that he desires you to move punctually at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Ammunition wagons will move with the troops, ambulances in rear of all the troops, in order of corps. Please direct your quartermaster to report to Colonel Ingalls at these headquarters, before 6.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, for instructions as to your other wagons. Subsistence stores have been received and are in a railroad train on the other side of the Monocacy railroad bridge. By sending your disposable wagons there you can obtain such subsistence stores as you may require.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 13, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General SYKES:

GENERAL: Come on with your command to Monocacy crossing and there await further orders. Communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Hays the order to accompany you with his command.

Respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Frederick, September 13, 1862—6.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL:*

* * * * * * *

Knowing my views and intentions, you are fully authorized to change any of the details of this order as circumstances may change, provided the purpose is carried out; that purpose being to attack the enemy in detail and beat him. General Smith's dispatch of 4 p. m. with your

* For portion of this communication here omitted, see Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 45.

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comments is received. If, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, you consider it preferable to crush the enemy at Petersville before undertaking the movement I have directed, you are at liberty to do so, but you will readily perceive that no slight advantage should for a moment interfere with the decisive results I propose to gain. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the absolute necessity of informing me every hour during the day of your movements, and frequently during the night. Force your colonels to prevent straggling, and bring every available man into action. I think the force you have is, with good management, sufficient for the end in view. If you differ widely from me, and being on the spot you know better than I do the circumstances of the case, inform me at once, and I will do my best to re-enforce you. Inform me at the same time how many more troops you think you should have. Until 5 a. m. to-morrow general headquarters will be at this place. At that hour they will move upon the main road to Hagerstown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, September 13, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The rebel cavalry is reported to have been seen about 5 p. m. to-day, five or six miles from Frederick, on the Emmitsburg turnpike. The major-general commanding directs you to send out on this road five or six miles one regiment of cavalry and a section of artillery to ascertain as to the truth of this report. Should no cavalry appear to be in the neighborhood, the force detached by you will join the main body of your command on the National road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Frederick, September 13, 1862—3.35 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs me to say that it was the intention for you to proceed direct to Middletown, and desires that you will march to that place and support General Pleasonton. Pick up Rodney [Rodman], if you should find him, and take him with you to Middletown.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
Frederick, Md., September 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Reno instructs me to direct you to put your column in motion for Middletown; also detail one company of

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infantry for provost duty and twenty men as hospital attendants, to report to Colonel Allen, provost-marshal.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,

[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *New Market, Md., September 13, 1862.*

On the receipt of this order Hatch's division will march to the Monocacy, and also Ricketts', with the exception of one regiment, which he will leave at Ridgeville to hold that place.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,

[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Camp near Monocacy, Md., September 13, 1862.*

Brigadier-General Meade will march his division in the direction of Middletown at daylight to-morrow morning. He will be followed by Hatch's and Ricketts' divisions on the same road and as closely as possible. It is expected that the march will be resumed with the utmost promptitude. The chief quartermaster of the corps will detach all the wagons from the train that can be spared, for the purpose of supplying the troops in their advanced position.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,

[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 13, 1862. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

Unless General Humphreys immediately leaves to take command of his division in the field, he will be arrested for disobedience of orders.*

H. W. HALLECK,

[19.] *General-in-Chief.*

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.]

General HUMPHREYS:

Please inform me where you will be to-night, if you can. Apply to Colonel McKeever, with General Heintzelman, to send you a squadron of the cavalry near him. There is some there which has been used for escort duty. I will try to communicate with you so soon as I once hear from you. March easy the first day.

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
On Road to Rockville, [September 13, 1862].

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS:

If you are on the road from Washington to Leesborough, General Porter directs that you push on on the turnpike to Brookeville, and

* The envelope containing this communication is addressed "General A. A. Humphreys, 345 Nineteenth street."

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then as rapidly as possible, without fatiguing the men, to Urbana. If you have not left Washington, the general wishes you [to] march directly to Rockville by the Georgetown turnpike.

By command of Major-General Porter:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

ROCKVILLE, *September 13, 1862—9.30 a. m.*

General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:
(Care General Cullum.)

If your command has not left Washington, take the direct road to Rockville and thence on to Frederick. If you have gone to Leesborough, take the shortest road to Clarksburg, and push on to Frederick without fatigue to your men. Require the officers to stop straggling. Bring with you as much provisions and grain as your trains can carry, and I urge the leaving of knapsacks in store. Let me hear from you by every opportunity.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, September 13, 1862—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The following order of march of the enemy is dated September 9.* General McClellan desires you to ascertain whether this order of march has thus far been followed by the enemy. As the pass through the Blue Ridge may be disputed by two columns, he desires you to approach it with great caution.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Ascertain if there is any truth in the report of Captain Sanders to you yesterday that the enemy has a force of 30,000 at Burkittsville.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, September 13, 1862—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to fire occasionally a few artillery shots (even though no enemy be in your front to fire at), so as to let Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry know that our troops are near him. Subsistence stores have been received by rail. Upon sending your disposable wagons to the train on the other side of the railroad

*For order (here omitted), see paragraphs III to X, inclusive, Vol. XIX, Part II, pp. 603, 604.

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bridge at the Monocacy you can obtain such subsistence stores as you may require.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Your wagons will follow in rear of all the troops and ambulances.

[19.] R. B. M.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Frederick, September 13, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Capt. W. P. SANDERS,
Commanding Sixth Cavalry:

The general commanding directs that you send at once one company of cavalry to Noland's Ferry to assist the force to be left there by General Couch in guarding that point. You will then push forward with your command to Jefferson. From this point you will throw out scouts as far as possible toward Harper's Ferry. You will also open communication with General Pleasonton, who will be found on the National road between Middletown and the South Mountain or Blue Ridge.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Use your judgment whether to reach Jefferson via Point of Rocks or Adamstown. If the latter, leave a strong party at Point of Rocks until you have covered it west of the Catoctin.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 13, 1862—7.30 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY:

The commanding general directs you to move at once with your regiment to Seneca and Poolesville to watch all the fords from Seneca to the mouth of the Monocacy.

Respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

1. In compliance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Stoneman will report to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding defenses south of Potomac, for the command of Kearny's division, Fifth Corps.

2. Paragraph 3, of Special Orders, No. 3, of yesterday's date, from these headquarters, is revoked. Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard is assigned to duty as chief engineer of the defenses of Washington, to date from the 3d instant.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *September 14, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. R. King is relieved from duty with Hooker's corps, and will report in person to the Adjutant-General. The command of the division will devolve upon Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

General Reno has succeeded in carrying the heights on the left of the main pike. Please hold your present position at all hazards. General Richardson has been placed under your orders. Let me know at daybreak to-morrow morning the state of affairs in your vicinity, and whether you will need further re-enforcements. I presume, however, that Richardson's division is all that will be required by you. Franklin has had a severe contest with the enemy at pass in front of Jefferson, the result of which is not yet known to me.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14, 1862—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to take the Shookstown road to Middletown. Lieutenant Comstock, of the Engineers, will accompany you and communicate further instructions.

Respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

Leave Richardson's division where it now is, supporting Hooker. Place it temporarily under Hooker's command, and direct General Richardson to obey Hooker's orders. This is but a temporary arrangement, made absolutely necessary by circumstances. You will then repair to the neighborhood of Bolivar, where you will find French's division, Sedgwick's division, and Williams' corps, and assume command of these three. Please be at Bolivar by daylight in the morning. Instruct Richardson to look out well for the safety of our right flank during the night and early in the morning.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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MIDDLETOWN, MD., *September 14, 1862—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Morell will be at Frederick to-night and move to-morrow early. Humphreys delayed to fit up properly. Command left Washington to-day. Am in sight of enemy, with General McClellan.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 14, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER,
Middletown:

GENERAL: Please order Sykes' division to come forward to this point, starting at daylight to-morrow morning. General Morell at Frederick has been ordered to move to this place, starting at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. Weber's brigade comes forward at the same time.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 14, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General MORELL,
Frederick:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs you to march for this place (three miles beyond Middletown, on the Hagerstown road) punctually at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. Weber's brigade is also ordered forward at same hour to this place. To insure unity of action on the march General Weber is directed to report to you and will be under your orders during the march. Upon your arrival here you will report for duty to Major-General Porter. We have gained a handsome success to-day, carrying the heights of the Blue Ridge bordering on the National road beyond this place. The general commanding desires your troops for ulterior operations. Come on quickly. Start promptly at 3 o'clock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Aide-de-Camp.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Batchelder's, near Leesborough, September 14, 1862—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
*Commanding Division:**

The general commanding desires you to follow him by the first left-hand road after passing this point. You will proceed to Rockville via Urbana. At this house (the large house on the left near Leesborough, Mr. Batchelder's) you will find a guard of five men. The

*The reverse side of this paper is addressed to General Humphreys, or Commanding Officer Leading Brigade of his Division, or General Tyler, or Colonel Allabach.

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general desires you to put a guard on to relieve this one as soon as you arrive, your guard to remain until all your stragglers shall have passed, probably twelve to fourteen hours.

By command of Major-General Porter:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

MIDDLETOWN, MD., *September 14, 1862—1.20 p. m.*

General HUMPHREYS,
Near Leesborough:

Received dispatch.* Lose no time, but bring up your men fresh. Glad you have fitted out provisions at railroad depot.

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middletown, September 14, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The enemy occupies the main pass in front of Middletown with infantry and artillery. Pleasonton has silenced one battery and our infantry are now endeavoring to turn the pass by our left. I have just been informed that the enemy have about 1,500 cavalry and some artillery at Burkittsville, and that they are in considerable force in vicinity of Boonsborough. I learned this morning by a messenger direct from Colonel Miles that he had abandoned the Maryland Heights yesterday afternoon and occupied the Loudoun and Bolivar Heights and that the garrison of Martinsburg had joined him. Reno's corps is partially engaged in front of here and Hooker is arriving rapidly. Please lose no time in driving the rebel cavalry out of Burkittsville and occupying the pass. Have Sanders keep the communication open between us, and keep me informed of everything transpiring at the pass before you. Let me know first whether the enemy occupies the pass, and if so the strength of their force there. Continue to bear in mind the necessity of relieving Colonel Miles if possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Frederick:

GENERAL: It is reported that the enemy has pickets in the neighborhood of Frederick. Confer with Colonel Allen, First Maine Cavalry (now in Frederick), and send out pickets of cavalry and infantry in all directions. If any enemy is found engage and displace him. It is impossible that he can be in the neighborhood in any force.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

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* Not found.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, Three Miles beyond Middletown,
September 14, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs you to march at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning punctually for this place via Middletown. General Morell is also ordered to move forward to this place at the same time. To insure a united and prompt movement of both division and brigade, you will report to General Morell, and, with your brigade, will be under his orders during the march to this place and till assigned here by the general commanding, to whom you will report immediately upon arrival. We have gained a handsome success to-day by carrying the heights of the Blue Ridge bordering on the National pike beyond this place. It is desired by the general commanding that your brigade be here early in the morning to assist in ulterior operations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 15, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. HOOKER, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that if you can without much delay place Richardson's division in advance of your command you will do [so], and allow your men to get supplies of rations from your trains before leaving your present position. If Sumner's command is closed up, you will allow it all to pass you and will follow him, taking advantage of the time consumed by his passing to get your supplies. The general is desirous of pushing the enemy as hard as possible, and therefore he would like to have you supply your command as rapidly as you can. Pleasonton has gone forward. The order will be communicated to General Richardson without delay.

Very respectfully, yours,
R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 15, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to advance with your corps and Banks' to the crest of the mountain and take position either to attack the enemy or to defend the crest. He desires you to leave all your wagons except those containing——. Suspended.

(The line of the enemy reported beyond the crest proves to be our own people, and this dispatch will not, therefore, be sent.)*

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 15, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move with your corps and Banks' on the main pike to Boonsborough, throwing out

* So recorded in McClellan's dispatch book.

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skirmishers well to the front and on your flanks till you arrive upon open ground. Pleasonton will be in front of you with cavalry. Richardson's division is moving in front of Hooker on your right. Burnside is ordered to advance on your left. Should you find Boonsborough to be deserted by the enemy upon your arrival there, you will occupy the town or take up some strong position in its vicinity. Should you find the enemy in force there, you will dispose your men for attack and report for further orders to the commanding general. The general does not wish you to make the attack without reporting to him, as he wishes first to give orders to insure the co-operation of the various other corps of this command.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Should you require it, you will be well supported. Some citizens from Boonsborough have just reported to General Hooker that the rebel army is in a perfect panic. They are making for Shepherdstown Ferry. They say that Lee said publicly last night that they must admit they had been badly whipped. This, General Hooker says, is reliable. If upon reaching Boonsborough you find this to be the case, push on after the enemy as rapidly and far as possible, keeping your corps well in hand and doing them all the injury possible.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

[SEPTEMBER 15, 1862.]

General HUMPHREYS,

En Route to Frederick via Brookeville:

Wait orders at Frederick, communicating your arrival by telegram if possible. Obtain supplies at the railroad depot on Monocacy, and keep your command ready to move at call.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

Watch the country on your left and keep in communication with the signal parties.

F. J. P.

[Indorsement on envelope in handwriting of General Humphreys.]

Received at Frederick upon my arrival there, September —, 1862.
[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 15, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: We have met with a complete success; have gotten possession of the pass in front of this place, and are pushing our forces forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. General Hooker reports that he has received reliable information from citizens from Boonsborough that the enemy is retreating in a perfect panic in the direction of Shepherdstown Ferry. They say that Lee openly acknowledged they had been shockingly whipped. Communicate with General Burnside at the intersection of the Rohrersville and Boonsborough roads, and if the intelligence of the retreat of the enemy toward Shepherdstown

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Ferry is confirmed, push on with your whole command (cautiously and keeping up communication with Franklin [Burnside]) to Sharpsburg, and endeavor to fall upon the enemy and to cut off his retreat. Use your cavalry with the utmost vigor in following up the pursuit. In this juncture much is left by the commanding general to your judgment, trusting that you will act promptly and vigorously and complete the success thus far gained.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: Burnside's corps and Sykes' division are moving on Porterstown and Sharpsburg by the road about one mile south of Hagerstown pike, with orders to turn and attack a force of the enemy supposed to be at Centerville. I will instruct them to communicate with you at Rohrersville, and if necessary re-enforce you. It is important to drive in the enemy in your front, but be cautious in doing it until you have some idea of his force. The corps of Sumner, Hooker, and Banks are moving to Boonsborough on the main pike. At least one division has already passed down toward Centerville. I will direct a portion to turn to the left at the first road beyond the mountain (west), so as to be in position to re-enforce you or to move on Portersville. Sykes will be at the Boonsborough and Rohrersville road in about one hour and a half, Burnside following close. Thus far our success is complete, but let us follow it up closely, but warily. Attack whenever you see a fair chance of success. Lose no time in communicating with Sykes and Burnside.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Boonsborough, September 15, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, *Commanding Sixth Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say to you that he is now in a position to cover your rear, and you had better withdraw the two brigades left at Rohrersville and order them [to] join you, doing your best to hold your position without attacking unless you should see a very favorable opportunity. It is his desire to concentrate everything this evening on the force at or near Sharpsburg, and he will be satisfied if you keep the enemy in your front without anything decisive until the Sharpsburg affair is settled, when he will at once move troops directly to your assistance, and also to endeavor to cut off the enemy in your front.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 15, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Bolivar:*

The general commanding directs you to advance with your whole corps upon Boonsborough by the road which you followed yesterday,

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to the left of the main pike. Advance as far as the intersection of the Boonsborough and Rohrersville roads. Having arrived at that point, you will place yourself in communication with the troops who shall have advanced by the main pike, and also with General Franklin if he has reached Rohrersville, being prepared to lend such assistance as may be necessary in either direction, or if required to advance upon Centerville and Sharpsburg to cut off the retreat of the enemy. Headquarters and the body of the army will advance by the main pike, General Hooker on the right of the main pike. Being separated from you for the present by force of circumstances, he will, during such separation, report direct to these headquarters.

I am, general, &c.,

[GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.]

P. S.—Hooker's corps will probably remain for some hours at the Mountain House, Richardson's division moving on in advance. Endeavor to keep the head of your column as near parallel as possible to that of Richardson. Move promptly, keeping your skirmishers well out on your front and flanks till you arrive at open ground. Gibbon is ordered to join his own corps.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: General F. J. Porter's corps will follow you on the same road, and be ready to support you. General McClellan desires to impress upon you the necessity for the utmost vigor in your pursuit.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—12.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: General McClellan desires you to let General Porter's go on past you if necessary. You will then push your own command on as rapidly as possible. The general also desires to know the reason for your delay in starting this morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The last news received is that the enemy is drawn up in line of battle about two miles beyond Centerville, which will bring them on the west and behind Antietam Creek. They are represented to be in considerable force under Longstreet. Our troops are rapidly moving up. If not too late, I think you had better move on Rohrersville, communicating meantime with Franklin. If with your assistance he can defeat the enemy in front of him, join him at once. If,

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however, he can hold his own, march direct on Sharpsburg and co-operate with us, unless that place should be evacuated by the enemy. In that case, move at once to co-operate with Franklin. Porter, of course, will continue on his march to Sharpsburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. McC[LELLAN].

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your command at once to Sharpsburg, via Porterstown, to assist in the attack upon the former place. The general will be there in person.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, September 15, 1862—10.45 a. m.

J. W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

Please take measures to have the railroad bridge over the Monocacy repaired with the least possible delay.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1862.

General McCLELLAN:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Shunk has gone back to hurry up ordnance supplies of ammunition, &c. He informed me he had no supply of musket ammunition, but that there was plenty throughout the various division trains, and a supply might be taken for Morell's division from the trains wherever it could be found. He thought that Mansfield's corps was better supplied than any other.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: General McClellan desires you to inform him the moment the head of Mansfield's corps comes up. The general will be for the present at General Hooker's headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1862—5.50 p. m.

Brevet Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: General McClellan desires you to move Mansfield's corps across the fords and bridge over the Antietam and to take such position as may be designated for it by General Hooker. General McClellan desires that all the artillery, ammunition, and everything else appertaining to the corps, be gotten over without fail to-night, ready for action early in the morning. He also desires you to have the other corps of your command ready to march one hour before daylight to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: General McClellan desires you to place two batteries in position on the ridge in rear of general headquarters. These batteries are intended to guard the Antietam between the fords and this point. He desires that these batteries be established before daybreak to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Centerville, September 16, 1862—7.45 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The man O'Sullivan, who passed through your lines yesterday as a bearer of dispatches to Colonel Miles, has returned, and informs me that Miles surrendered unconditionally at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and that the rebels on this side of the river were rapidly recrossing to the Virginia side by our pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry. He did not see this with his own eyes, but was so informed by persons in whom he has implicit confidence. I think the enemy has abandoned the position in front of us, but the fog is so dense that I have not yet been enabled to determine. If the enemy is in force here, I shall attack him this morning. The instant I know whether he is still here or not I shall inform you.

I would again caution you to watch Knoxville and Berlin with a small cavalry force, so that no enemy can get in your rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs me to say that he still desires you to occupy Maryland Heights. If, however, this should prove

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impracticable, he thinks that you had better leave a small force at your present position, and join him with the remainder of your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Centerville, September 16, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs me to say that the enemy is still in force in front of us. What news have you? And what is the condition of affairs with you? Please answer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to collect all your cavalry, excepting such only as may be detached on important service, so as to have your command ready at a moment's notice, should it be required to make pursuit of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Aide-de-Camp.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *September 16, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr will report to Brig. Gen. C. Grover, commanding division, Third Corps, for assignment by him to the command of a brigade of his division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,

Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862—11.20 a. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

We want to load sixty or seventy cars here as fast as possible with subsistence to be sent round to Hagerstown as rapidly as possible to supply General McClellan's forces. Will you make arrangements to

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have them sent through? The cars will be loaded to-day at Alexandria. There will be three trains.*

P. H. WATSON,
[19.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862—11.25 p. m.

Mr. KOONTZ,
Washington Depot:

Can you have a train consisting of a locomotive and a single baggage car ready in say two hours to start for Hagerstown via Harrisburg? The car will be loaded with ammunition and it is of the utmost importance to run the train through at the highest possible speed so as to reach Hagerstown in the morning. This train must have the right of way on the whole route.

P. H. WATSON,
[19.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862—11.40 p. m.

Mr. KOONTZ,
Washington Depot:

Get ready a locomotive and baggage cars enough to carry 50,000 pounds of ammunition.

P. H. WATSON,
[19.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862—11.30 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President, &c., Baltimore:

We are making up a train, to consist of a locomotive and one baggage car loaded with ammunition, which General McClellan wants in the morning at Hagerstown, if possible. This train must have the right of way on the entire route, and must be run as fast as any express passenger train could be run. It will be ready to start in two or three hours from this time. Can you make the necessary arrangements to push it through via Harrisburg?

P. H. WATSON,
[19.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

CAMDEN STATION, *September 17, 1862—11.40 p. m.*
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received for Mr. Garrett. We will do everything possible to secure result you desire.

W. P. SMITH.
[19.]

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* For reply, see Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 313.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
a Hagerstown, Md., September 17 1862. (Received 10 p. m.)

r-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

can possibly do it, force some 20-pounder Parrott ammunition to-night, via Hagerstown and Chambersburg, to us, near urg, Md.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement in Ordnance Office.]

ded to at once, September 17—11 p. m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

McCLELLAN,
Near Hagerstown, Md.:

am received. A special train will soon leave with the der ammunition asked for. It will go in charge of an ordnance nd will be in Hagerstown to morrow morning. Other ammu- ill follow to Frederick and Hagerstown as soon as possible.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, September 17, 1862.

D. RAMSAY,
Washington Arsenal:

ollowing dispatch has just been received from General n:

possibly can do it, force some 20-pounder Parrott ammunition through via Hagerstown and Chambersburg, to use near Sharpsburg, Md.

e called on Colonel Rucker for the transportation. Get the tion ready and send it to the cars as soon as possible, and let r accompany it to its destination.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—9.10 a. m.

SUMNER:

RAL: General McClellan desires you to be very careful how ance, as he fears our right is suffering.

am, general, respectfully, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, &c.

-General Mansfield is killed and Hooker wounded in the foot.

G. D. R.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—7.15 a. m. (Received 2.05 p. m.)

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Frederick:

Push on to Boonsborough. Advise General Porter of the time of your approach in season to let him send orders upon your arrival.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS:

The commanding general desires you to lose not an instant in getting to the front. Hasten your command. Much depends upon our getting re-enforcements at once.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862—12.30 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

Push up to Centerville [Keedysville]. Give your men twenty additional rounds to carry in the pockets. All goes well, and we are driving enemy. Bring up your men so as to be as fresh as possible, but get here soon.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Get up to-night if possible.

Send reply stating state and strength of command, and when you will be likely to get here.

A. S. W[EBB],
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

We are in the midst of the most important and extended battle of the war. The rebels are desperate. We have driven them some distance, but it is of vital importance to get up all our troops. Come on as soon as possible, and hurry up with all haste. Do not render the command unfit for service, but force your march.*

By order:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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* Written on the outside of envelope containing this dispatch is, "Humphreys on the road between this and Frederick. If not on the road, go to telegraph office and find where he is. Find him to-night." And in General Humphreys' handwriting is, "Received at sunset one mile beyond Frederick—that is, one mile nearer Antietam."

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CENTERVILLE, MD., [*September*] *17, 1862.*

General HUMPHREYS:

5 p. m.—Get here before daybreak.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—12 midnight.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Major-General McClellan desires you to march with your command to-morrow morning in time to report with it to Major-General Franklin as soon after daylight as you can possibly do so. Franklin is on the left of General Sumner.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—9.10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: General Franklin's command is within one mile and a half of here. General McClellan desires you to open your attack. As soon as you shall have uncovered the upper Stone bridge you will be supported, and, if necessary, on your own line of attack. So far all is going well.

Respectfully,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, &c.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—6.10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs me to say that whatever the result of your affair to-night may be, you must so guard the bridge with infantry and artillery as to make it impossible for the enemy to cross it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs me to inclose the accompanying dispatch* from signal officer, and to say that if there is any truth in it, he desires you to push the enemy vigorously. Let the general know if the enemy is retreating, and he will push forward with the center.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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*Not found.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs me to say he has no infantry to spare.

Confer with Major-General Porter, and if he cannot support your batteries, withdraw them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: General McClellan directs you to send two squadrons of cavalry to report to Brigadier-General Meade. He will probably be found near the Pennsylvania Reserves, on our right.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., September 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General WESSELLS,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from Major-General Dix, the major-general commanding directs that you proceed forthwith by special boat to Fortress Monroe and report to the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[18.]

DEPOT, [*September 18, 1862*]—*12.30* [*a. m.*]

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

It will take four cars.

GEO. S. KOONTZ.

[19.]

WASHINGTON DEPOT, *September 18, 1862.*
(Received 5 a. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Four cars of ammunition left at 4.55 o'clock.

GEO. S. KOONTZ.

[19.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862—9.40 a. m.

W. P. SMITH, Esq.,
Superintendent, &c., Baltimore, Md.:

At what hour did the ammunition train leave Baltimore?

P. H. WATSON,
[19.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, September 18, 1862.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Instead of one baggage car with the ammunition as required in your dispatch of midnight, there were four cars which could not leave Washington until nearly 5 a. m. They arrived Camden Station 6.30 a. m., and we transferred them here through Howard Street to the Northern Central by 6.50 a. m. They left Bolton Station about 7 a. m. I have renewed my appeals to that company to urge them forward to Hagerstown and sent one of our men to accompany them through.

W. P. SMITH.

[19.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1862—10.15 a. m.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Harrisburg:

The following dispatch just received, viz:

The cars arrived Camden Station 6.30 a. m., and we transferred them here through Howard Street to the Northern Central by 6.50 a. m. They left Bolton Station about 7 a. m. I have renewed my appeals to that company to urge them forward to Hagerstown, and sent one of our men to accompany them through.

W. P. SMITH.

Please telegraph when the train leaves Harrisburg.

P. H. WATSON,
[19.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

HARRISBURG, *September 18, 1862.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Ammunition arrived at 10.20 this a. m. and has gone on to Hagerstown.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
[19.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

ARSENAL, *September 18, 1862—1 a. m.*

General RIPLEY:

Your dispatch just received. If I send men to the depot I can't possibly get on here. The laboring men live wide apart and I can't collect them after night. My work to-night is very heavy. I can only send a few men in compliance with your order.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

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ARSENAL, *September 18, 1862.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

General RIPLEY:

The shipment of the ammunition for 20-pounders went last night by way of Hagerstown with Lieutenant Bradford. The total number of rounds of field ammunition to go via Frederick is now at the depot and the small-arm ammunition is now loading and will amount, agreeably to your telegraphic instructions, to 1,500,000, by the way of Frederick, and this large amount to be duplicated via Hagerstown. Shall the field ammunition be detained for the small-arms? It will take some time to get off so large an amount. We have not ceased to work since reception of instructions last evening from Captain Benton. Answer at once.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 18, 1862—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General MEADE:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to reorganize your corps as rapidly as possible, and get it in condition either to make an attack or to resist one. Please keep a good watch of the movements of the enemy, and report everything of importance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Keedysville, September 18, 1862—7.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General MEADE:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to push forward your pickets at an early hour in the morning, and to ascertain whether the enemy is in force in your front. Please send a staff officer to these headquarters to report the result.

I am, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

(Verbal orders to same effect given General Burnside.)

[19.]

[SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.]

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

General Williams thinks that the division should be on the ground as soon as possible, and that therefore, considering the emergency of the case, no long rests can be given—merely enough to keep the men from breaking down entirely. They may have an opportunity to rest on the field, and may not be called upon at all to-day. I will rejoin you as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

CARSWELL McCLELLAN.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 18, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send the First and Sixth Regiments of Cavalry and section of horse artillery that has been serving with them to report to Brigadier-General Pleasonton.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Keedysville, September 18, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to throw forward two companies or more of skirmishers, supported by a brigade, and with them to take possession of the corn-field and height on the right of the woods supposed to be occupied by the enemy in force. You will hold your whole corps in readiness to support the brigade, should this be required. After having obtained possession of the corn-field and height, you will make such dispositions with your infantry and artillery as may be required to hold the position and to drive the enemy out of the adjacent wood. Lieutenant Comstock will indicate to you the position mentioned at an early hour to-morrow morning. It is desired that this movement be executed immediately thereafter, unless contrary orders be sent during the night. General Sumner will be instructed to replace your troops in line by others from his corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Push your pickets forward at an early hour in the morning to ascertain whether the enemy is in force in your front.

R. B. M.,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 18, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to send a small party of cavalry out to scout toward, and as far down as, Harper's Ferry. He also directs you to post a party of cavalry to watch the road crossing the Antietam at its mouth, and to send another small party of cavalry down along the bank of the Antietam as far as its mouth, to see that no one is crossing it. If cavalry cannot get down along the bank, infantry will be sent in its stead to accomplish the object specified.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 18, 1862—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to push small cavalry reconnaissances to the right, left, and front of the position now

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occupied by this army, and to communicate at once to these headquarters such information as may be obtained in relation to the strength, position, and movements of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 18, 1862—11.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send two squadrons of cavalry, one to scout on the east side of the Elk Ridge Mountain, and the other on the west side, from our present position to the Potomac. These troops will continue to scout up and down the country as specified until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Keedysville, September 19, 1862—8.45 p. m.

The troops of this command will immediately be placed in position as follows, viz: Franklin's corps on Hagerstown pike, Meade's corps between Franklin's and Potomac, Davis to examine country between Hagerstown pike and Potomac in front of Meade, Banks' corps on Franklin's left, Sumner to rest his left on Sharpsburg, Porter to rest his right on Sharpsburg, Burnside to take position on Porter's left, extending his left toward the Potomac.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

(To Generals Sumner, Franklin, Burnside, Porter, Meade, and Colonel Davis.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 19, 1862—12.30 p. m.

General G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Hooker's Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you remain where you are until further orders, examining well the roads leading to the river.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—4 a. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 11.30 o'clock last night just received. The commanding general directs you, if the enemy appears to be retir-

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ing, to mass your troops in readiness to move in any direction. The other corps commanders are directed to push forward their pickets, and if the enemy is retreating, to mass their commands. General Pleasonton is also directed in such an event to throw out small cavalry parties on the various roads leading from our position in the direction of the enemy's retreat, to ascertain the nature and the degree of the obstructions therein.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 19, 1862—12.15 p. m.

Major-General SUMNER:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to send Banks' corps, via Rohrersville and Brownsville, toward Harper's Ferry, with instructions to occupy Maryland Heights.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 19, 1862—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you select a camp-ground near your present position, with good water, &c., and camp your command. General headquarters will be to-night at the same place as last night, at the east end of Keedysville. Please send an aide to report your position.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Keedysville, September 19, 1862—4.30 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:
Brigadier-General MEADE:

GENERALS: General Sumner reports that the enemy is moving his artillery to the west, and felling trees behind him as elsewhere. The commanding general directs you to push forward your pickets, and if the enemy appears to be retiring, to mass your troops in readiness to move in any direction. The other corps commanders are instructed to do the same, and General Pleasonton is directed to throw out small parties of cavalry on the various roads leading from our position in the direction of the enemy's retreat, to ascertain the nature and the degree of the obstructions therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 19, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move your corps into such a position that you can establish your batteries so as to enfilade the enemy's columns to as much advantage as possible, without exposing your men to the fire of the enemy's batteries on the other side of the river opposite the ford. Take all the prisoners you can and do the enemy all the damage possible, but do not attempt to cross the river without further orders.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The rebel General Stuart is reported as having moved on Williamsport with 4,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. Ten thousand infantry of the enemy are also reported advancing on Williamsport. General Couch is ordered to Williamsport with his division, and General Pleasonton, with two batteries of artillery and nearly half of his cavalry, is ordered to co-operate with him. It is the intention that these troops shall be at Williamsport at daylight to-morrow. General McClellan directs that you hold your corps in readiness to support this movement if required.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 19, 1862—8.15 p. m.

General D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you at once send a detachment from your division, of about 2,000 men, to proceed on the Hagerstown pike to Jones' Cross-Roads, where you will find Colonel Voss, with Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. The general in command of your detachment will order Colonel Voss to join him with his regiment, except one squadron to be left to guard the cross-roads, and the command will then proceed by the direct road toward Williamsport. On arriving near the town, where there is reported to be 1,000 rebel infantry and one piece of artillery, the commander will so dispose his forces as to surround and capture the troops in possession of the town. Please send one battery with this command. Cavalry scouts should be kept well in advance, after leaving the cross-roads, to determine, if possible, the exact nature of the force in possession of the town. The command should arrive before Williamsport very soon after daylight to-morrow.

Yours, very truly,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862.

General D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Division:

As it has been reported that Stuart, with 4,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, is marching on Williamsport, and that infantry have come down from Winchester to the same place, the commanding general directs that you march at once, with the remainder of your division, via Jones' Cross-Roads, to Williamsport, and co-operate with General Pleasonton, who is ordered with a large force to the same place and to await your arrival at Jones' Cross-Roads. General Reynolds, with 8,000 militia, is now between Hagerstown and Williamsport, and will co-operate with you in this movement if necessary. Please report the time of your departure, and also report as often as anything of importance occurs on your march. You will return to this army after you have driven the rebels back into Virginia.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. F. REYNOLDS:

GENERAL: The great mass of the enemy marched from Shepherdstown to-day, on the Winchester and Charlestown roads. A detachment of our cavalry was fired upon to-day by infantry at Williamsport. The captain in command reports them about 1,000 strong, with one field piece. This report is corroborated by a citizen who left Williamsport about 12 o'clock to-day. Two thousand infantry, a battery of artillery, and four squadrons of cavalry are ordered to march to-night, so as to reach Williamsport as soon after daylight as practicable, and to endeavor to capture the rebel force there. It would be well for you to co-operate with this command by marching down from Hagerstown.

I am, general, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Keedysville, September 19, 1862—4 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: General Sumner reports that the enemy's artillery is moving to the west, and that he (the enemy) is felling trees behind him. The commanding general directs you to ascertain if the enemy appears to be retiring, and, if so, to mass your troops and to hold them ready to move in any direction. He also desires you to send out small cavalry detachments on the various roads leading from our position in the direction of the enemy's retreat, to ascertain the nature and degree of the obstructions therein.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 19, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: Your two dispatches just received. General McClellan directs me to say that he does not propose to cross the river, and that he does not desire you to do so, unless you see a splendid opportunity to inflict great damage upon the enemy without loss to yourself.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: Colonel Hunt opened nineteen guns on the enemy just before dark and kept up his fire until night set in. The enemy scattered in all directions. An infantry force of about 400 men was crossed immediately, and it is believed that five or six guns have fallen, or will fall, into our possession. Colonel Hunt thinks that you should be at the river by daylight without fail, and that you should take your artillery with you. General McClellan concurs fully in this, and directs that you push your command forward after the enemy as rapidly as possible, using your artillery upon them wherever an opportunity presents, doing them all the damage in your power without incurring too much risk to your command. If great results can be obtained, do not spare your men or horses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Our troops will hold the heights on the opposite side of the river during the night.

[19.] R. B. M.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The rebel General Stuart is reported to have moved to Williamsport with 4,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. It is also reported that 10,000 infantry of the enemy are approaching Williamsport from Winchester. Couch has been ordered to move to Williamsport so as to be there at daylight, picking up Colonel Voss' regiment of cavalry at Jones' Cross-Roads. General McClellan, therefore, directs that you send out immediately sufficient cavalry to scout all the roads on our right, to give timely notice of the approach to this point of any mounted force of the enemy. You will send two batteries with half of your entire cavalry force to report at daylight in the morning to Major-General Porter at Shepherdstown. With the remainder of your cavalry and two batteries of artillery you will proceed at once to Jones' Cross-Roads, and there await the arrival of General Couch's command. From this point you will move on Williamsport with General Couch, and co-operate with him in capturing, if possible, or else in driving off, such force of the enemy as may be found there.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 20, 1862—3 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

I urgently request that the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company be asked to repair that canal at once. That he should do so is indispensably necessary for ulterior military operations. I also request that all the small steamers plying on the canal may be sent to Harper's Ferry as soon as the repairs shall have been completed. By my direction my chief quartermaster telegraphed last evening a dispatch similar to this to General Meigs, who replied raising objections on the score of want of protection to the canal. I do not require suggestions of this kind. I shall be responsible that full protection is afforded it.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Centerville, September 20, 1862—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The reason why no cavalry reported to you this morning is that last night they were ordered by you back to their old camps to refit and to shoe their horses, much to the surprise of the commanding general. They were ordered out last night, and it is presumed must have reported to you before this time. General Couch's division and two brigades of cavalry have gone to Williamsport this morning to attend to a rebel force said to be in possession of and opposite to that town.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Centerville, September 20, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you put your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice and with as little delay as possible. General Porter reports that the enemy are attacking his position on the other side of the river, at Shepherdstown.

Yours, very truly,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 20, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: An aide of General McClellan's has just returned from General Couch's position near Williamsport. The information he brings is of such a character as, in the opinion of the commanding general, to

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render it absolutely necessary for you to put your command in motion at once to re-enforce him. It is of the utmost importance that you should reach his position before daylight. A part of General Couch's division marched to the vicinity of Williamsport last night. The night march is therefore practicable. Captain Lowell, who has just returned from there, is of the opinion that the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown pike to Jones' Cross-Roads is the best road to take. You will find some of our cavalry at the cross-roads, who can inform [you] of General Couch's position. You will please assume command of all the troops in that vicinity, and endeavor to defeat and capture the rebel troops opposed to you. In addition to Couch's division, you will have under your command three brigades of Pleasonton's cavalry, three horse batteries, and a brigade of infantry from Hagerstown. It would be well for you to communicate with General Couch at once by a special messenger, informing him as to the probable time of your arrival.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Centerville, September 20, 1862—10.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH:

GENERAL: Your communication of 8.40 a. m. to-day is received. The commanding general directs me to say that he wishes you to occupy the town of Williamsport, if you can do it without risk, and to ascertain as definitely as you can what force of the enemy is in the vicinity. The ford should certainly be held to prevent passage by them, and it might even be well to threaten it yourself, as you suggest. This must be left to your judgment. General Pleasonton has probably joined you by this time.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 20, 1862—7.15 p. m.

Major-General COUCH:

GENERAL: Franklin is ordered to send you one division. Pleasonton is also directed to send you one brigade of cavalry and one horse battery. General Kenly, with the Maryland Brigade, is also ordered to join you from near Hagerstown. All these troops will be with you before daylight.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 20, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General McClellan directs me to say that the force of the enemy in front of General Porter seems merely intended to cover retreat of wagon train, &c. There is some force of the enemy at Williamsport, against which Couch moved this morning, and Franklin is ordered to go to-night. Williams' (Banks') corps arrived at Maryland Heights at

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1 p. m. to-day. The commanding general directs you to hold yourself in readiness to move in the same direction as soon as events have developed themselves here and at Williamsport.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 20, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to send one horse battery with the brigade of cavalry to be sent to General Couch. He also directs you to send two small regiments of cavalry and one horse battery to report to General F. J. Porter at daylight to-morrow morning. The officer who is to command the troops for General Porter will report to him to-night. General Franklin is directed to send Couch one division as re-enforcements.

I am, general, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 21, 1862.

General MEADE,
Commanding Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you march your corps at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, via Rohrersville and Brownsville, to a point opposite Harper's Ferry, and report your arrival at that point to these headquarters. General Sumner will march for the same place at daylight to-morrow, but will march by the river road. Please take supplies sufficient to last till you can send to the railroad terminus for others. You will remove your camp permanently.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

(Countermanded same date.)

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near the Potomac, September 21, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you get your command in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow morning to a point opposite Harper's Ferry, where you will remain until a pontoon bridge is placed across the river. You will then pass over the river and occupy Loudoun and Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry. After accomplishing this you will direct the corps commanded by General Williams to cross the river and place it in position. You will please march by way of Sharpsburg, thence following the road which runs nearest to the Potomac. You will take steps to-night to procure supplies to last you until you can get them by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near the Potomac, September 21, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you occupy Shepherdstown as soon as it can be done with safety to your command. Previous to doing this, however, you will send out cavalry scouts on all the approaches to the place from the other side to determine whether there is any enemy near. The general commanding also desires that you will parole all the wounded rebels you may find in Shepherdstown as soon as it can be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near the Potomac, September 21, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding near Williamsport:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 8.30 this morning is received. General Reynolds can take his militia back to Pennsylvania. General Kenly's brigade will remain at Williamsport to guard the crossing. You will please remain in your present position till further orders, gaining all the information in your power about the enemy's movements, and using your own discretion about operating against any force that may show itself in your vicinity. Should you ascertain that the enemy have any cavalry on this side, you will, of course, endeavor to prevent their escape. The enemy's pickets are still on the river opposite us. Nothing else new.

Yours, very truly,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near the Potomac, September 21, 1862—11.30 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER CAMP OF FRANKLIN'S CORPS:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you proceed at once to join General Franklin's command at Williamsport, with all the wagon train and equipage belonging to it. Your route will be along the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown pike (the only one leading north from Sharpsburg) to Jones' Cross-Roads, where it is crossed by the road from Boonsborough to Williamsport, and thence along the latter road to or near Williamsport. The empty wagons, if you have any, might be sent in advance of the rest of the train, as they will be needed to draw supplies from Hagerstown.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

If you have wagons to arrive to-day with supplies you [will] leave or send directions for them to follow you.

[19.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 1ST (HOOKER'S) ARMY CORPS, *Near Sharpsburg, Md., September 21, 1862.*

I. The troops of this command will move to-morrow to Harper's Ferry by the road via Rohrersville and Brownsville in the following order:

II. Seymour's division, followed by his ammunition, ambulance, and baggage trains.

III. Doubleday's division, followed by his train.

IV. Ricketts' division and train.

V. Captain Naylor, commanding cavalry battalion, will detail a company as heretofore to follow in the rear of each division and bring up stragglers. The fourth company will accompany headquarters.

VI. Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments are enjoined to exercise the utmost energy to keep the men in the ranks and prevent straggling, by rear guards and patrols on their flanks to prevent the men from wandering to and stopping at the houses on the road.

VII. The army corps headquarters trains will follow Seymour's ambulance trains.

VIII. The movement will be commenced by Seymour's division at 9 a. m. precisely.

By command of Brig. Gen. George G. Meade:

EDWARD C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 22, 1862—5 p. m.

Brevet Major-General SUMNER,
Near Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to cover with your command the construction of the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry, throwing a force over the ford if necessary. As soon as the bridge shall have been constructed you will post one division of Williams' corps on Loudoun Heights, leaving one division of it on Maryland Heights. You will then establish your own corps on Bolivar Heights, and so post your artillery as to cover the three roads leading to Harper's Ferry. General Burnside is ordered to send his boat howitzers at daylight to-morrow, to be placed on Loudoun Heights, and to hold his corps in readiness to move to Harper's Ferry. Pleasonton will also send at daylight to-morrow two regiments of cavalry and one battery of horse artillery to scout in direction of Charlestown and Martinsburg, and will hold his whole cavalry force in readiness to follow.

I am, general, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 22, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Near Bakersville:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to order General Kenly to occupy Clear Spring and to watch Clear Spring Ford, posting two to four guns there. You will furnish him with two or three squadrons of cavalry for this purpose. You will also direct him to patrol the

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river-bank toward Williamsport and in the direction of Hancock. You will send two or three squadrons of cavalry and a battery (say four guns of Kenly's) to Hancock to watch the dam and ford there and to patrol down the river to meet Kenly. You will also examine the line of the Conococheague and make preparations to defend it should Jackson cross above it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near the Potomac, September 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: As it will be necessary for you to remain with your command some little time in your present locality, the commanding general directs that you select a camp for your own corps and Couch's division near Hagerstown, but between Williamsport and that place, in some place convenient for drawing your supplies from Hagerstown. Kenly's brigade will remain at Williamsport for the present and guard the ford. You will keep your cavalry scouts well out in all directions along the river, and forward at once to these headquarters any information you may obtain.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, Md., September 22, 1862.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps:

GENERAL: From four or five different sources I have received information that the Federal troops at Back Creek have been attacked by the rebels and the bridge burned. This is on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about twelve miles above here, and now, at 3.45 p. m., I learn that the enemy are crossing the river into Maryland. The force attacking the troops at the bridge is represented to be considerable, both infantry and cavalry; the number crossing the river not reported. The cavalry under my command consists of the Eighth New York Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt, and Captain Russell's two companies of Maryland cavalry, the whole available force of which I have sent up the river to make a reconnaissance. I inclose notes just received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL: One of my men has just handed me this; I send it forward to you.

C. R. BABBITT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth New York Cavalry.

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[Sub-inclosure.]

INDIAN SPRINGS, MD., *September 22, 1862.*

Col. H. W. DELLINGER:

DEAR SIR: Reliable information is just received that a considerable body of the rebel army has attacked the Federal troops near Back Creek, and as their force is small they will likely be defeated if re-enforcement is not soon at hand. Could you not send word to Williamsport or Hagerstown of the danger which we are in if they cross the river, which they will do? You may expect a raid on your town by night.

Yours, in haste,

L. JACQUES.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel BABBITT:

Mr. Dellinger has just handed me this. The enemy are crossing the river. How much of a force I cannot say at present.

FRISBIE,
Captain.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 22, 1862—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to send two regiments of cavalry and one battery of horse artillery at daylight to-morrow morning to Harper's Ferry to scout out in the direction of Charlestown and Martinsburg. That portion of the Fifth Cavalry now with General Burnside is ordered to join its regiment. The general desires you to leave General Burnside sufficient cavalry to watch the fords in his vicinity. He also desires you to have your whole cavalry force in readiness to move to Harper's Ferry to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 22, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, volunteers, will proceed to Suffolk, Va., without delay and take command of the troops at that place and vicinity.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[18.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 260. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

5. Paragraph 3, of Special Orders, No. 258, of the 21st instant,* relieving Brig. Gen. J. Newton from duty with the Army of the Potomac, is revoked, and that officer will resume the command of his brigade.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 340.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The conspicuous conduct of Capt. B. F. Davis, First Cavalry, in the management of the withdrawal of the cavalry from Harper's Ferry at the surrender of that place, merits the special notice of the Government. I recommend him for the brevet of major.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
September 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

I am directed by the general commanding to urge upon you the greatest vigilance to guard against surprise. Information received at these headquarters, corresponding to that received at general headquarters, leads the general to suppose that the enemy may attempt a crossing in your front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 23, 1862—9.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: There are good reasons for believing that Generals R. E. Lee and Jackson are still opposite to us; the former at a place called Leetown, between Shepherdstown and Martinsburg; the latter on the Opequon Creek, about three miles above its mouth, both having large forces. There are also indications of heavy re-enforcements moving in this direction from Winchester and Charlestown. In view of this the commanding general directs that you march your corps, via Downsville, to a cross-roads about one mile above Bakersville on the Williamsport and Bakersville road, or as near that point as you can find good camping ground. It is desirable to watch and guard the ford at Williamsport. If you think Kenly's brigade sufficient for that purpose you will direct General Couch to move his division to a point on the same road by which you are to march, a little this side of Downsville. You will please give instructions to him and to General Kenly to exercise great vigilance in watching all the fords in their vicinity, and for that purpose you will leave a small force of cavalry with each of them. Your position will be nearly opposite to where Jackson's headquarters are said to be. Please report your arrival at your new position and direct General Couch to do the same, and send all the information you can collect about the forces opposite.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., September 23, 1862.

Lieut. Col. S. E. SMITH,
Commanding Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

COLONEL: The commanding general desires me to say to you that the rumors of the approach of the enemy from Richmond are corroborated in such a manner as entitles them to credit. The general therefore desires that you will keep your command in a constant state of readiness and by unremitted vigilance prevent a surprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that in future General Meade will watch the river as high as Mercerville, and that you, with your corps and Couch's division, will watch it from that point to Williamsport.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862—10 a. m.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send out small reconnoitering parties across the river in the direction of Charlestown and Martinsburg, in order if possible to ascertain where the enemy is in force. The officers commanding should be instructed to advance very carefully, throwing forward scouts so as to keep their main forces advised of any appearance of the enemy. Let one party cross near the mill below Shepherdstown, and notify General Porter when this party is to cross the river. I suggest that a squadron be detailed for this duty and that two or three small parties from it be sent across first, to feel the way.

Very respectfully, R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 24, 1862.

* * * * * * *

4. In compliance with instructions from the headquarters of the army, the infantry and artillery of Milroy's brigade are detached from the Eleventh Corps, and will at once be put in readiness to proceed by railway to Western Virginia. Brigadier-General Milroy will report in person to the General-in-Chief for further orders.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
[19.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 263. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, September 26, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Couch's division, Keyes' corps, is assigned to duty for the present with Franklin's corps, and will be reported accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 26, 1862—11 a. m.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A cavalry reconnaissance made yesterday in the direction of Martinsburg from Shepherdstown found the enemy in force encamped about two miles out from Shepherdstown. One lieutenant-colonel, Thirty-fifth Virginia Volunteers, was captured, and 1 lieutenant, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, also. I go to Harper's Ferry this morning to look into the condition of things there.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 26, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Brevet Major General SUMNER,
U. S. Army, Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The commanding general has just returned from a visit to Maryland Heights. He directs me to say to you that he regrets that his time did not permit him to visit Harper's Ferry. He has determined to fortify Maryland Heights and wishes you to furnish such assistance to the engineer officer who will have charge of this work as may be necessary. He has requested the General-in-Chief to send contrabands to Harper's Ferry to perform the labor required, if there are any disposable in Washington. There is nothing new to-day, except that it is believed that the enemy is extending his line of pickets up the Potomac above Williamsport.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., September 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to present for the information of the major-general commanding reports from several subordinate commanders of some of the operations of portions of this corps before Richmond during the actions of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th of June and July 1, 1862. I have not received the reports of Major-General Morell nor those of Brigadier-Generals Martindale and Butterfield. The prolonged absence (presumed on account of sickness) of the former and the

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late illness and absence of the latter has prevented the completion of more detailed reports. I present them now, lest by retaining them longer I may delay justice to officers and commands, who, perhaps, have suffered from the non-presentation of these documents. My preliminary reports presented on the 8th and 9th of July* were to be followed by more detailed reports, but continued and almost uninterrupted activity since the receipt of the accompanying papers have precluded the possibility of preparing them. From time to time I have, as the merits of the officers and their services became known, presented their names for reward and promotion. I now renew my recommendations and respectfully beg to refer to the commendations of the respective brigade and division commanders as the grounds generally on which my applications were made. I was generally personally cognizant of the gallant and efficient services of the higher officers and of the staff officers recommended by me. I beg here to present to the consideration of the commanding general the services of Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct and efficiency at Hanover Court-House, Malvern, Gaines' Mill, and lately as division commander at Manassas, and ask for him a higher command than that lately exercised by him. I consider him one of the most efficient and deserving officers in the service and one who always equals and generally excels all expectations. I also present the name of Col. Charles W. Roberts, Second Maine Volunteers, for promotion to brigadier-generalcy for gallantry and meritorious services at Hanover Court-House, Gaines' Mill, and at Manassas. I think the service will be much benefited, and shall be pleased to have him command the brigade to which he is now attached.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[11.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
September 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In my recommendations for promotions by brevet, presented in July last, I unintentionally omitted the name of Col. Henry S. Lansing, Seventeenth New York Volunteers and captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Hanover Court-House, May 27, 1862. He was conspicuous there in handling his regiment, which, with others, drove the enemy from their ground and captured one field piece and many prisoners. I omitted also to present the name of Col. E. G. Marshall, Thirteenth New York and captain Sixth Infantry, for gallant and good conduct at Hanover Court-House and Gaines' Mill. I wish now to correct these omissions. I desire also to present Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Twelfth Infantry; Brig. Gen. George Sykes, infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, infantry; Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, Fifth New York and captain Topographical Engineers; Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry; Capt. J. D. O'Connell, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. J. D. Wilkins, Third Infantry; Capt. E. G. Marshall, Sixth Infantry; Capt. J. B. Collins, Fourth Infantry; Capt. H. Dryer, Fourth Infantry; Capt. D. B. McKibbin, Fourteenth Infantry, as having earned brevets, in addition to those for which heretofore recommended,

* See Vol. XI, Part II, pp. 221-231.

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for conspicuously gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 26, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Poolesville:

The commanding general directs that you communicate by telegraph every day with these headquarters, and also with General Sumner, commanding at Harper's Ferry, giving such information as you may obtain from time to time regarding the position and movements of the enemy. Please communicate also to these headquarters any changes that may be made in the position of the troops under your command. It is believed that the mass of the rebel army is concentrated between Williamsport and Martinsburg at the present time.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

GENERAL: Major-General McClellan while operating on the Upper Potomac has been directed to use any troops in his vicinity without regard to department lines. You will communicate with General McClellan and obey such orders as he may give you.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of Antietam Creek, Md., September 26, 1862.

The following is the order of march for to-day: First, Second Division, General Sturgis commanding; second, Kanawha Division, Col. E. P. Scammon commanding; third, Third Division, Col. E. Harland commanding; fourth, First Division, General Willcox commanding. Simmonds' battery, of the Kanawha Division, and one brigade of General Willcox's command to support it, will remain on the west side of Antietam Creek in position to be assigned by Lieutenant-Colonel Getty, chief of artillery. The march will commence at 11 o'clock this a. m., and will [be] on road toward Harper's Ferry. Position of new camp will be designated by staff officers. The wagons, &c., will follow in rear of the whole command in the order of the divisions to which they belong. At the hour assigned the march will be commenced by General Sturgis' command, and the rest will follow on without further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding:

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor A. G. CURTIN:

GOVERNOR: I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of leisure I have had since the recent battles, to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defense when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less weighty. In the name of my army and for myself I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defense of their frontier no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy.

I am, very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

[19.] GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS CALDWELL'S BRIGADE,
September 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I beg leave to reiterate the commendations bestowed upon the commanding officers of my regiments for good conduct in the recent battles. Colonel Barlow in particular cannot be praised too highly. Almost equal praise is due Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers; Colonel Cross, of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and Major McKeen, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who behaved with the greatest gallantry. Captain Brestel, commanding the Seventh New York Volunteers, was cool and brave. Lieutenants Cross and Alvord, of my staff, are deserving of special mention for intrepidity and activity. For the names of company officers who distinguished themselves I beg leave to refer to the reports of the commanders of regiments, which have been forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALDWELL,

[19.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with circular of this date from your headquarters, I have the honor to present the following names of officers whom I recommend to be promoted to be brigadier-generals: Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, Fifth New York, captain Topographical Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, U. S. Infantry; Major Lovell, U. S. Infantry; Col. Charles W. Roberts, Second Maine Volunteers; Col. James McQuade, Fourteenth New York. All vacancies in volunteer regiments have been filled or the recommendations gone to the Governors of the States.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
September 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The following officers were conspicuous for their bravery, coolness, gallantry, and efficiency at the battle of Manassas, and fully sustained the high reputation which they have earned on other battle-fields and the recommendations they have justly deserved. As they have not received the promotion and rank their merits deserve, I respectfully present their names to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, with the hope that his representations and the wants of the service may cause them to receive increased rank, and thus [be] thrown into commands of larger bodies of troops more appropriate to their abilities: Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, commanding division; Brig. Gen. George Sykes, commanding division; Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, commanding brigade; Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, Fifth New York, commanding brigade. I also present Col. Charles W. Roberts, Second Maine, at times commanding brigade of Morell's division, and distinguished at Hanover Court-House and Manassas, as worthy of promotion to a brigadier-generalcy, and one I would be pleased to have command the First Brigade, Morell's division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 27, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to assume command over the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (late of Miles' brigade), now stationed along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Back Creek to South Branch of the Potomac. He further directs that the cavalry force now on the Maryland side of the Potomac from Back Creek west be stationed from the point where the railroad crosses the Back Creek along the Jamesburg road southward between Third and North Mountain to where that road intersects the road running west to Bloomery, Springfield, and New Creek, as suggested by Colonel Campbell, commanding Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The cavalry thus disposed will be placed under Colonel Campbell, who will receive instructions from you to retire on Hancock, with both his infantry and cavalry, should he be hard pressed by the enemy. Colonel Campbell will report either direct to you, or to you through General Kenly, as you may prefer. You will give such other orders as you may consider necessary in the case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

WASHINGTON, *September 27, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK:

SIR: On Thursday, September 18, I was authorized and directed by Special Orders, No. 248, to do whatever I might deem expedient to facilitate the transportation of troops and supplies to aid the armies

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in the field in Virginia and Maryland. I immediately proceeded to Baltimore, where a conference was held with General Wool, Quartermaster Belger, President Garrett and Superintendent Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This conference resulted in changing the route for several regiments then ordered to the front and in the establishment of the following rule for future operations:

Rule.—All troops and supplies sent from Baltimore and points south thereof to the army in Maryland shall be forwarded by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all sent from points north of Baltimore by the York and Cumberland Railroad.

I was clearly of the opinion that it was expedient in general to operate the railroads used for military purposes by and through the regular officers and employés of said roads, using military authority only where necessary to render assistance to them in procuring rolling-stock or securing regularity in train movements. The efficiency of the management of the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, their readiness to give Government supplies the preference over all other transportation, and the capacity of the road, which is greater than any ordinary or even extraordinary demands that may be made upon it, left nothing more to be desired except the prompt return of cars from the advanced terminus; and having concluded all necessary arrangements, I proceeded the same night to Harrisburg, arriving in that city on Friday morning, September 19, at 3.30 a. m. The arrangement of sending supplies from Baltimore and points south thereof over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, relieving the Northern Central of its transportation of Government supplies northward, left no question as to the ability of this road to meet any anticipated demands upon it, and I therefore continued my journey at 7.30 a. m. over the York and Cumberland Railroad to Chambersburg, where, after many delays caused by passing trains, I arrived at 2.30 p. m. The amount of business on the York and Cumberland Railroad exceeded its capacity for prompt accommodation. About eighteen regiments of Pennsylvania militia had been sent forward and more were on the way, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnishing cars and engines and assisting, as I understood, in the management of the road. Under these circumstances the only action at that point which I considered expedient was to order that all private sidings should be vacated, and that all cars belonging to individuals and all others not required for military purposes should be either run off the tracks or sent to other stations where the sidings were not required for the use of the Government. I found a very efficient officer in charge of the depot and station at Chambersburg, Mr. J. D. Potts, formerly assistant superintendent on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to whom I gave such instructions as appeared to be necessary.

At Hagerstown the main track was blocked with cars. There was no adequate siding or warehouse accommodation, no competent person in charge, and much confusion existed. I found it necessary to assume military possession of the Trunk Line Railroad between Chambersburg and Hagerstown; attended personally to the duty of raising the blockade; cleared the track of some five or six trains that had accumulated at Hagerstown; placed Mr. Potts in charge as superintendent; directed him to procure a substitute in the Chambersburg office; left written instructions as to the future management, and also wrote to General Kenly, the officer understood to be in command at Hagerstown, informing him of the existing arrangement for transportation, and giving the names of the officers in charge. On Saturday, September 20, I rode from Hagerstown to Sharpsburg, where, after a half hour's interview

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with General McClellan, I repaired to Boonsborough and returned via Frederick City to Baltimore. At Monocacy I found about 200 loaded cars on the sidings, some of which had been standing nearly a week. General Wool, at my request, sent an efficient officer of his staff to insist upon the unloading and return of cars. On Monday, September 22, I returned to Washington and made a verbal report to you of my doings. On Tuesday, September 23, having received information that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were embarrassed in their operation in consequence of the non-return of cars, I sent two of our most experienced train dispatchers from the Camden and Amboy Railroad over the Northern Central, Pennsylvania, and connecting roads to search for and return cars of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and of the U. S. military railroads. The same evening I started for Baltimore and Harper's Ferry to render such assistance as might be in my power in opening communications with that post. I arrived at Harper's Ferry about noon on Wednesday, September 24, and remained until Thursday afternoon, September 25. The supply of material being insufficient, and the force of mechanics for the railroad bridge very small, I telegraphed for the construction corps of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which was promptly forwarded, together with about 150,000 feet of long, square timber, which we fortunately had on hand at Alexandria, and which could not elsewhere have been procured in time.

About six days will complete the railroad trestle bridge and secure connection by rail with Harper's Ferry, but a much longer time will be required to replace the permanent structure. The trestle bridge will be in danger of destruction from freshets. The most certain reliance for the supplies in the event of such a contingency will be the pontoon bridge which has been reconstructed. With proper management at Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, the supply question presents no difficulty, even in the case the trestle bridge should be swept away. The embarrassments, irregularities, and blockades on the U. S. military railroads, which are so frequent and so annoying, result from three causes which can be and should be avoided. These are: First. Sending supplies to the advanced terminus before they are required. Such supplies are not unloaded. They block the track, impede retreat, and are in danger of capture or destruction. Nothing should be sent to the extreme front until it is actually needed. A reasonable amount can be kept on some siding a few miles in the rear. Second. A second difficulty arises from the fact that cars are not promptly unloaded and returned. Sometimes only a single car will be unloaded at a time, when there should be force sufficient to discharge the contents of a whole train. Cars are often kept for weeks as store-houses. Third. A third difficulty arises from the practice of detaining trains beyond schedule time. Nothing more certainly throws the business of a line into confusion, especially if there be but a single track. Medical directors and officers should conform to the schedule time of trains, or if extras are required for sick, wounded, or for supplies, they should always be furnished when practicable, but when the hour fixed for starting has arrived the trains should be promptly dispatched. It has been the practice on most roads used for military purposes, under the influence of a pressure of business and the impatience of military officers, to abandon the schedule and resort to the use of the telegraph exclusively for running trains. This practice invariably leads to difficulty and in case of any derangement to the delicate mechanism of the telegraph, puts an end to all business and blocks every wheel upon the road. I believe that it is always possible, with good management,

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to run the trains by schedule, and the telegraph, although valuable as an auxiliary, should not be used as a principal. It is desirable that uniformity should be introduced in the management of all railroads used for military purposes.

Very respectfully submitted.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Construction and Transportation, U. S. Military Railroads.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *September 27, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

9. All the cavalry south of the Potomac is placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, and will at once report accordingly. General Bayard will organize the cavalry into brigades and will take immediate measures to bring it as rapidly as possible into a state of efficiency. He will assign to the different corps and independent commanders south of the Potomac such force for orderly service as General Heintzelman may deem necessary for that purpose.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 28, 1862—8 p. m.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Reports from several different sources, received at these headquarters during yesterday and to-day, induce the belief that the main rebel army is moving from the vicinity of Martinsburg toward Winchester. To gain more positive information upon this subject, the commanding general directs that you at daylight to-morrow morning take a force of about 1,500 cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery and, crossing at the ford in front of General Porter's position, proceed in the direction of Martinsburg as far as practicable without incurring great risk to your command. Should you meet with no force of the enemy sufficient to stop you this side of Martinsburg, and you find that the rebels have retreated, you will follow them until you come up with their rear, doing them all the damage in your power, by capturing stragglers, trains, artillery, &c. Please inform General Porter when you cross the Potomac, so that he may have his artillery placed in position and ready to cover your crossing if it should be necessary.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, *Mouth of Antietam Creek, Md., September 28, 1862.*

The following officers and enlisted men of this command have been honorably mentioned in the official reports of the engagement on the 17th instant, and their names are hereby published as a testimony to

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their gallant and meritorious conduct in the field and for efficiency in their departments: First Division—Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Brackett, James W. Romeyn, and Dearborn, aides-de-camp on General Willcox's personal staff; Cols. B. C. Christ and Thomas Welsh, for the able manner in which they handled their brigades; Capt. William T. Lusk, acting assistant adjutant-general, of Colonel Christ's brigade; Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin, commanding Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery; Lieut. John N. Coffin and Sergts. William Davis and Newall B. Allen, of the Eighth Massachusetts Battery. Second Division—Capt. H. R. Mighels, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. C. H. Hale, aide, and Capt. W. C. Rawolle, aide-de-camp and ordnance officer, all of General Sturgis' staff, for personal gallantry. Also Capt. N. Plato, assistant quartermaster; Capt. F. E. Berier, commissary of subsistence, and Brigade Surg. A. T. Watson, of General Sturgis' staff, for efficiency in their departments; Captain Clark, Battery E, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant Hinkle, aide-de-camp to General Nagle, for activity and gallantry; Surgeon Reber, for devotion to his duty; Orderly Sergt. C. F. Merkle, Company E, Fourth Artillery, for gallant conduct and able handling of the battery after all the commissioned officers were disabled. Third Division—Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball, commanding Ninth New York Volunteers; Major Jardine, commanding Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, and Major Ringold, One hundred and third New York Volunteers, for gallant conduct and able management of their commands. Kanawha Division—Lieuts. R. P. Kennedy, acting assistant adjutant-general, and J. L. Botsford, acting aide-de-camp, of Colonel Scammon's staff, for coolness and efficiency; Cols. George Crook, commanding Second Brigade, and Hugh Ewing, commanding First Brigade, for energy and skillful bravery; Lieutenants Furbay and Duffield, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting as aides to Colonel Ewing, and who were both killed; Lieut. Col. A. H. Coleman, commanding Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed while gallantly leading his men; Lieut. Col. J. D. Hines, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Color-Sergeants White and Carter, [Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers,] who were both killed, and Corporals Howerth, Company D, and Buchanan, of Company C, of the same regiment, for rescuing their regimental colors when the color-sergeants were shot. The general commanding takes this opportunity to mention the gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. G. M. Bascom, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. S. L. Christie, J. W. Conine, and Theodore Cox, aides-de-camp on his personal staff; Brigade Surg. W. W. Holmes, for his thorough attention to the duties of the medical department, in the prompt organization of hospitals and systematic provision for the wounded; Surgeon Cutter, late medical director on General Reno's staff, for energetic attention during the action to the disposal of the wounded in the field; also to thank Capt. E. P. Fitch, assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, for unwearied labor, by night as well as by day, in bringing forward supplies to the command under circumstances of great difficulty; also to thank Mr. F. Cuthbert, a civilian and employé in the quartermaster's department, for gallantry displayed in carrying dispatches and orders upon the field. The ability and gallantry displayed by the division commanders has already been noticed in the official report of the engagement.*

J. D. COX,

[19.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

* See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 423.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 29, 1862—10 a. m.

General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of yesterday, the commanding general directs me to say that the recent supposed movement of the enemy in the direction of Winchester may cause a change in the positions of the different corps of this army, which he will probably be able to determine in a short time. He prefers that you should remain in your present position until he determines this question.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of Antietam, Md., September 29, 1862.

1. The general commanding announces to the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers the death of their late commander, Col. H. W. Kingsbury. By this sad calamity the army mourns one of the most accomplished of those young officers who in a few months have become veterans in their country's service. After serving with distinction through the campaign in the Peninsula Colonel Kingsbury was promoted to his late command, and in that office, often occupying positions of great responsibility, he invariably proved himself equal to the occasion, displaying always a gallantry and skill that gave high promise for his future. He received his death wound while bravely leading his men at the battle of Antietam. As a near friend of Colonel Kingsbury, the commanding general wishes to add his testimony to his private worth, to the purity of his character, and to his possession of those high qualities of mind and heart that form the sterling man as well as the finished soldier.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge to you the receipt of General Meade's letter of the 23d instant,* inclosing a comparative statement of the strength of the First Corps on the 18th and on the 22d of September, exhibiting the increase within four days. From this statement it appears that Doubleday's division gained within these four days 30 officers and 1,253 men, Ricketts' division 192 officers and 4,973 men, and Seymour's, now Meade's, division, 70 officers and 2,357 men. To this shameful condition of things General Meade alludes in appropriate terms, and suggests as the only remedy a measure which, terrible as it may seem, is fully in accordance with the usages of war, and is entirely within the power of command-

* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 348.

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ing officers to execute in the exercise of a wise discretion. Yet it is far wiser to apply preventive measures, as far as their application will be serviceable, than to depend only upon the last but necessary resort above indicated. The careful and diligent application of every means that armies have found useful in promoting discipline is first pointed out as a necessary step toward the prevention of the evil under view. Here reliance must be placed upon the intelligence, industry, zeal, and perseverance of commanding officers. The general desires you to stimulate every commanding officer in your corps to the renewing of his efforts toward the promotion of the discipline of his command. Increase the number of daily drills, multiply the inspections, insist upon the scrupulous observance of the Regulations in all the minor details, and it is believed that before long habits of obedience and discipline will have interfered to have cured in a large measure the great mischief under contemplation. The general awaits the receipt of the returns and explanations from the division commanders required by you with much interest. He hopes particularly that the disproportion observable in the increase in Ricketts' division will have been made the subject of special investigation. Upon the receipt of these, the general commanding will direct such further and immediate steps to be taken to bring delinquent officers and soldiers to public and merited disgrace as may seem to him best suited to the purpose in view.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 30, 1862—9 a. m.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general wishes you to send a command over to Shepherdstown and make an effort to parole the remainder of the rebel soldiers there to-day. If you have a force sufficient, he would like to have you continue the reconnaissance of yesterday toward Martinsburg, and if the rebels have but one regiment of cavalry and two pieces of artillery remaining it would not require a very large force. This is, however, left to your own judgment. Should your force be insufficient to-day, you may be better prepared to-morrow.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 1, 1862—9 a. m.

General GEORGE STONEMAN,
Poolesville, Md.:

General Sumner sends this morning to Leesburg a brigade of infantry, a battery of artillery, and cavalry for the purpose of attacking the rebel forces at that place. These troops leave Harper's Ferry this morning. If you can co-operate in this movement with your own troops, or by giving the officer in command important information, the commanding general wishes you to do so.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, *Mouth of Antietam Creek, Md., October 1, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. George Crook, late colonel Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and commandant of Second Brigade, Kanawha Division, having received his appointment as brigadier-general of volunteers, to rank from 7th of September, ultimo, will assume command of the Kanawha Division as ranking officer present, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 4, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

In view of the reduced and shattered condition of the Seventh Regiment of Maine Volunteers, the result of arduous service and exposure during the campaigns on the Peninsula and in Maryland, I made, on the 2d instant, a special application to the War Department that the regiment should be sent to report to you in Maine, that it might be recruited and reorganized under your personal supervision. I yesterday received the necessary authority, and, as you will observe by the copy of Special Orders, No. 271, from these headquarters, inclosed herein,* I send the regiment to you for the purpose indicated, and I beg that when this purpose shall have been accomplished that the regiment may be ordered to report to me with all practicable dispatch. In returning this gallant remnant of a noble body of men, whose bravery has been exhibited on every field, almost, in the campaigns cited, to the State whose pride it is to have sent them forth, I feel happy that it has been in my power to signify, even in this insufficient manner, my appreciation of their services and of their value to this army. And I will venture on the latter account to ask Your Excellency's best endeavors to fill at once their diminished ranks, that I may soon again see their standard in the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Sharpsburg, October 4, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor is assigned temporarily to the command of the Third Brigade (Hartsuff's) of the Second Division. He will report to Brigadier-General Ricketts.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. TWELFTH (BANKS') ARMY CORPS, *Near Sandy Hook, Md., October 4, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

III. The following regiments, recently assigned to this corps, are temporarily organized into a brigade, to be known as the Second

*See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 381.

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Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps: Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers. Col. George L. Andrews, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, is assigned to duty as commander of said brigade. He will encamp the brigade until further orders in Pleasant Valley, east side of Maryland Heights. At least four hours' drill each day (either squad, company, or battalion) will be required, and such schools of theoretical instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers as the commander of the brigade may order. Col. G. L. Andrews will report in person at these headquarters for further directions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding corps:

S. E. PITTMAN,

[19.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., October 5, 1862—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: It is reported to me that the enemy has planted two guns on the opposite bank of the Potomac within range of our batteries, and so posted as to sweep the ford. Also that their infantry has occupied the woods beyond the ford. To-morrow morning I shall take steps to obtain full information in the matter. Meanwhile every precaution will be observed to prevent any possibility of surprise. I have no doubt but that the movement is made with the design of preventing our cavalry from crossing the ford, as it has been in the habit of doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Clarksburg, Va.:*

General Averell has been informed of the contents of your dispatch of this morning,* by a telegram sent via Hagerstown. For fear this should not reach him, you had better send two or three special messengers by different routes, to make sure of his co-operation in the capture of Imboden. Please acknowledge receipt.

R. B. MARCY,

[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862.

Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, *Green Spring:*

Colonel Averell was ordered last night to proceed from Williamsport to the vicinity of the Big Cacapon to operate against the rebel forces.

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* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 385.

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I have telegraphed to him via Hagerstown to move rapidly up to join you in the pursuit, but, as he may not receive my dispatch,* you will please send messengers out on the different roads to communicate with him as rapidly as possible, informing him of everything you know in relation to the enemy's movements and the movements of your own troops.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. TWELFTH (BANKS') ARMY CORPS, *Near Sandy Hook, Md., October 6, 1862.*

I. Paragraph III of Special Orders, No. 59, is hereby revoked.†

II. The following-named regiments, recently assigned to this corps, will constitute a new brigade, to be known as the Fourth Brigade, First Division: One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers. Col. George L. Andrews, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, is assigned to the command of this brigade.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding corps:

S. E. PITTMAN,
[19.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, *Fort Monroe, Va., October 6, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. F. B. Spinola, volunteer service, with the One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers, Col. P. J. Claassen commanding, will proceed to Suffolk, Va., reporting for duty to Major-General Peck, commanding at Suffolk.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
[18.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of to-day received.‡ Cox's division has been ordered to march at once for Clarksburg. Lieutenant McAlester has also been ordered to report to General Wright. The instructions regarding lists of officers, &c., for the Governor of New York, will be carried out as soon as possible. My cipher dispatch of this morning will explain to you my views regarding the new movement. I should be glad to learn from you as nearly as practicable the proportion of new and old troops I am to receive. I shall move my headquarters to-morrow to the vicinity of Knoxville.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19] *Major-General.*

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* See 12.50 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 385.
† See p. 874.
‡ See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 393.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862—1.15 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER COX'S DIVISION:

SIR: The commanding general directs you to march your command at once, provided with five days' rations, to Cumberland, Md. Upon your arrival there you will find railroad transportation to Clarksburg, Va., provided by General Ingalls, chief quartermaster at these headquarters. Your wagons will be sent back from Cumberland and ordered to report to General Ingalls. Please report the hour of your departure from your present camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Cox's Division:

GENERAL: The Little Cacapon bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will be finished to-night. This will probably enable you to take the cars at Hancock instead of Cumberland with your command. Should this not be possible, you will be so informed on your arrival at Hancock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, October 8, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The following new regiments now en route for this corps are assigned as follows: First Division (Gibbon's brigade), Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers. Second Division, One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Third Division, One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. B. LAMBORN,
[19.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 10.55 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

Every disposition has been made to cut off the retreat of the enemy's cavalry that to-day made the raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—10 p. m.

NOTE.—The following orders have just been issued through General Buford, chief of cavalry:

I. All of Pleasonton's disposable cavalry to move to Hagerstown to follow up rebels.

II. Sixth Cavalry to move to Middletown, and watch all roads in direction of Chambersburg.

III. Party of Sixth Cavalry to be stationed in front of Burkittsville, to watch approaches to that place.

IV. Rush's Lancers to watch in vicinity of Frederick, where they now are.

V. Davis to watch in front of Hagerstown, where he now is.

VI. All other available cavalry not required to watch the river and points south to be sent out.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HAGERSTOWN, *October 10, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.

General DEVENS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: March at once one brigade and one battery of your command, via Williamsport, to the point where the rebel cavalry crossed the river this morning to endeavor to intercept its retreat. Be very watchful with the other brigades. Report everything of interest that occurs via Williamsport.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

Get guides from General Kenly.

[19.] W. B. F.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1862.*

1. That portion of Stoneman's division now serving under the command of Brigadier-General Birney will without delay be put in march to join the remainder of the division at Poolesville. Upon the arrival of Birney's command General Stoneman will detach the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Tenth Vermont Volunteers for duty under the orders of the senior colonel in guarding the line of the Upper Potomac, for which he is now responsible, and will then report his division to Major-General McClellan for further orders. At the same time General Stoneman will detach Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and order it to rejoin Couch's division at Downsville, Washington County, Md.

2. Whipple's division will with as little delay as practicable proceed by railway to Knoxville, Md.; on arriving at which place Brigadier-General Whipple will report in person to Major-General McClellan for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

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5. The One hundred and thirty-sixth, One hundred and fifty-fourth, One hundred and fifty-seventh, and One hundred and sixty-third Regiments of New York Volunteers are assigned to Sigel's corps, which they will join with as little delay as practicable at Fairfax Court-House.

6. Brig. Gen. Robert Cowdin will report to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Defenses south of the Potomac, for assignment to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

7. Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Cowdin, will assume command temporarily of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

8. Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover is assigned to the command of the Independent Brigade on the Upper Potomac, now consisting of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and will, when General Stoneman shall have reported his division to headquarters Army of the Potomac, relieve that officer in the duty of guarding the river. General Grover will at once report in person at these headquarters for further orders.

* * * * * * *

11. The following-named regiments are detached from the command of Brigadier-General Casey, and will be at once organized as follows into two brigades, which will be commanded for the present by the senior colonels, constituting a division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie: First Brigade—Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Col. J. S. Cox; Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Robertson; Twenty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Wisewell. Second Brigade—Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Burnham; Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Stevens; Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, Colonel Metcalf. General Abercrombie will use every exertion to organize his division with the least practicable delay, and will report it to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Defenses south of the Potomac.

* * * * * * *

13. The One hundred and thirty-third New York Volunteers, Col. L. D. H. Currie, is substituted for the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in the organization of Abercrombie's division, directed by paragraph 11 of this order.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11. 1862—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires, to prevent all possibility of the enemy crossing a force to this side of the river, to make a diversion in aid of the escape of their cavalry now here, that you exercise special vigilance in watching the fords and all other possible crossing places on the Potomac picketed by your command. He also desires you to exercise equal vigilance should this cavalry movement prove a feint of the enemy to draw our attention and thus enable him to cross his army again without serious opposition. Please take every step in

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your power, in view of these possibilities, however remote, to prevent the crossing of any force of the enemy to this side.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 11, 1862—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General DOUBLEDAY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Reynolds directs that you should send a brigade of your troops out to-night and occupy that strip of woods on the Sharpsburg turnpike at the Dunkard Church, near the center of the late battle-field. We have sent a few cavalry out to picket that road toward Hagerstown, and they are the only forces on the immediate approach to our rear in that direction. This force is desired to occupy the position indicated, that it may protect the batteries from an attack of cavalry in the event of an attempt to cross toward Mercerville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
October 11, 1862.

Colonel Hofmann will proceed with his brigade and battery to comply with the within orders and directions.

By command of Brigadier-General Doubleday:

E. P. HALSTED,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—2.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Hagerstown:

The commanding general approves your suggestion of sending two regiments and a section of artillery to Chambersburg, and you will accordingly do so. If it would in your judgment be advisable to send a force to Greencastle, you are authorized to do so, and to make other dispositions of your troops that you may think necessary from the information you receive from time to time.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, October 11, 1862.

Lieut. Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I hear from good sources that the enemy, after burning considerable public and other property

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in Chambersburg, Pa., have gone in the direction of Waynesborough. In that case it is probable that they may seek to cross the river through Boonsborough, as Waynesborough is but nine miles from there.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,

[19.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding at Williamsport.*

FREDERICK, *October 11, 1862—7.30 p. m.*

Captain CADWALADER:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with your company (twenty-five men) toward Middleburg and scout the country on each side of that road, in the general vicinity of M[iddleburg]. Get any information you can of the rebels, their force and the direction in which they are moving. Communicate to General Pleasonton, at Mechanicstown, and to me at this place. The First Maine Cavalry will be scouting toward Westminster.

Very truly,

R. H. RUSH,

[19.] *Colonel.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—1 p. m.

Capt. W. P. SANDERS,
Commanding Sixth Cavalry:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you move with your regiment, immediately on receipt of this, to Mechanicstown, passing through the Shookstown Gap to the turnpike leading from Frederick to Mechanicstown, and along the latter. On your arrival you will report to Brigadier-General Pleasonton, waiting for him if he has not reached there, and following him if he has left there. If you reach Mechanicstown before General Pleasonton, you will at once send out scouts, citizens if you can get them, in the direction of Gettysburg, and collect all the information you can of the enemy.

Yours, respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

Colonel Rush will be directed to send a squadron to Middletown, and you will, therefore, take your whole command.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—6.20 p. m.

General G. STONEMAN, *Poolesville, Md.:*

By direction of the commanding general I telegraphed to you at 1 p. m. yesterday, informing you that a force of about 2,000 rebel cavalry had left Chambersburg at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the direction of Gettysburg, and that as they might be making for some ford opposite Leesburg, you would keep your cavalry scouts well out on the approaches from the direction of Frederick, so that you might receive notice in time to mass your troops at any point the rebels might attempt to cross. It does not appear either from your own dispatches, or

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from those of General Pleasonton, that, with the exception of a few companies of infantry, he received any support from you. His men had marched seventy-eight miles during the previous twenty-four hours, and he states that in consequence of having so little assistance after holding them in check for two hours, they were allowed to escape across the river. Troops were placed at other points to prevent the rebels getting back into Virginia, and the commanding general relied upon you to intercept them if they came in your immediate vicinity. He now requires from you a written explanation of the reasons why you did not carry out the instructions communicated to you in my dispatch of 1 p. m. yesterday.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Major-General WOOL, *Hanover Junction:*

General Pleasonton, at Mechanicsville, reported 1.30 this morning that rebels passed through Woodsborough at 11 o'clock last night at a brisk trot, apparently going in the direction of mouth of Monocacy. The same intelligence received from Colonel Rush and General Paul, at Frederick. The intelligence was telegraphed at once to Stoneman, at Poolesville. Pleasonton started for Frederick at date of his dispatch this morning.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, October 12, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER 141ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Washington Branch:

SIR: Keep well on your guard and look out for a raid upon the railroad. Keep your troops well in hand.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, October 12, 1862.

Col. B. F. TRACY,
Commanding 109th New York Volunteers, Beltsville:

COLONEL: Keep well on your guard and be prepared to meet any raid upon the railroad from the enemy. Keep your troops well in hand.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, October 12, 1862.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Beltsville:*

COLONEL: The railroad is cut at Monrovia, the other side of Monocacy, and the telegraph reported cut five miles beyond Poolesville.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, October 12, 1862.

Colonel RICHARDS,
Commanding at Relay House, Md.:

COLONEL: Keep well on your guard. Keep your men in hand and prepared to meet any raid from the enemy.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General DOUBLEDAY,
Commanding First Division:

The general commanding having received information that the rebel cavalry under Stuart arrived near the mouth of the Monocacy yesterday about noon, directs that you recall the brigade from the Sharpsburg road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel HOFMANN,
Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will withdraw your brigade immediately.

By command of Brigadier-General Doubleday:
E. P. HALSTED,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 13, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, of volunteers, having reported for duty with this corps, is assigned to the First Division, and will report in person to Brigadier-General Doubleday.

* * * * * * *

[By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:
CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I respectfully present to the consideration of the commanding general the following recommendations for promotions, with the hope that they may be favorably presented to the honorable Secretary of War: Col. H. S. Lansing, Seventeenth New York Volunteers (captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry), to the rank of brigadier-general. The activity and energy of this officer from the commencement of the war commend him to the consideration of the commanding general for reward. His efficient services in the field, commanding his regiment and at times a brigade or an expeditionary force, prove his soldierly

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qualities and his ability to fill the position. I would like to have him command a brigade of this corps. Col. James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, to the rank of brigadier-general. By education and service Colonel Barnes is a soldier, and has proved his value in command of his regiment, and of the brigade, in camp, in siege, and in the field. I should be much pleased to have him assigned as brigadier-general to command a brigade of this corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 14, 1862—2.30 a. m. (Received 5 a. m.)

General DEVENS:

The general commanding is informed that General Howe's pickets at or near Clear Spring have been driven in and General Howe reports infantry crossing the river. The general commanding directs that you get a brigade in readiness at once to move, and send it to General Howe's assistance at daylight in case you hear artillery firing in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

O. D. GREENE,

[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 14, 1862—7 p. m.

General GEORGE STONEMAN,
Poolesville, Md.:

In view of the reports that a large force of cavalry has been, or is being, concentrated in the neighborhood of Leesburg, the commanding general directs that you have all the fords from the mouth of the Monocacy as far down the river as your line extends closely watched by your troops, so that the rebel cavalry cannot cross into Maryland without being resisted. General Burnside will be directed to guard the fords above the mouth of the Monocacy. No report from you has been received in regard to the 300 rebel cavalry said by the colonel of the First Rhode Island Cavalry to have been on this side of the river last night. The commanding general desires this report at once.

R. B. MARCY,

[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 14, 1862—11 a. m.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Cumberland, Md.:

You will please retain your command at Cumberland until to-morrow, when, if there is no indication of the enemy moving in large force in that direction, you will proceed to carry out your original orders, by moving to Clarksburg, &c.

By order of General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,

[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Instead of relieving Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr in the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, as heretofore ordered, Brig. Gen. Robert Cowdin will report to Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie for assignment to the command of the Second Brigade of his division.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 282. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 15, 1862.*

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5. Capt. J. C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac; this assignment to have effect from September 8, 1862.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps, near Sharpsburg:

GENERAL: The commanding general has received reports from signal stations which render it not improbable that the enemy's forces have left the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Winchester. General Hancock, with his own division and 1,500 additional infantry and a force of cavalry, has been ordered to make a reconnaissance to-morrow at daylight, moving his infantry as far as Charlestown and sending on his cavalry in the direction of Bunker Hill and Winchester until they find the enemy in force. A cavalry party is also to follow the line of the railroad as far as they can toward Opequon Creek. The commanding general directs that you send out a reconnaissance composed of the cavalry ordered in the telegraphic dispatch to you (1.45 p. m.) and 5,000 or 6,000 infantry, to proceed in the direction of Kearneysville, Leetown, and Smithfield, under command of a competent general officer. Please direct him to keep his cavalry scouting all the approaches from the direction of the Opequon on his right. The infantry will not go beyond Leetown. The cavalry will proceed as far as Smithfield, if practicable, and communicate with the cavalry under General Hancock from Harper's Ferry. The troops will move without knapsacks and with two days' rations. Please instruct the commanding officer to communicate frequently with you during the progress of the reconnaissance, and to open communication with General Hancock's command as soon as practicable after starting. On accomplishing these instructions the troops will return to their camps on this side of the Potomac. The accompanying map is sent for the use of the commanding officer during the reconnaissance.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Hancock is to make a reconnaissance in force from Harper's Ferry toward Bunker Hill to-morrow morning at daylight. I have ordered all the cavalry to him that we have here, but the general commanding does not think it sufficient. If you can fit out 200 or 300 men from your command to report to him or General Couch at Harper's Ferry by daylight to-morrow morning please do so, and send Farnsworth or some good colonel to command all the cavalry. Hancock takes about 5,000 infantry with him. Please answer.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862—10 a. m

General KELLEY,
Commanding, Cumberland, Md.:

A rumor has reached here that the main portion of the Confederate army is crossing the Potomac at Cumberland. While no credence whatever is attached to this, it may be well to exercise particular vigilance in that vicinity, and be on the alert for any indication of such a design.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade, near Downsville, Md.:

GENERAL: Your communication of 9 p. m. yesterday is received, reporting your return with your command.* You will remain in your present position until further orders, using every effort to refit your command, shoe your horses, and get in readiness for active service. You are authorized to organize the pack-mule train for your brigade as suggested.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 16, 1862.

The major-general commanding, considering that the movement now going on may lead to a continued movement, directs that the division commanders be prepared to move at short notice, with provisions ready to issue at any moment, and at least one day's rations in haversack.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

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* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 40.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 16, 1862—7.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Reconnaissance:

GENERAL: The commanding general wishes you to report every hour, or oftener, stating what you are doing, where you are, and what is opposed to you. To-day he has received but one direct communication from you. General Hancock met with considerable opposition at Charlestown, but is past that place and is moving on Bunker Hill. General McClellan was at that point throughout the day and was anxiously expecting to hear from you direct or through General Porter. To-morrow the general wishes you to push on with your infantry to Leetown and the cavalry toward Bunker Hill, and push the enemy vigorously. Make use of the cavalry assigned to you to report. They were sent for that purpose.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 16, 1862—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Reconnaissance:

The commanding general wishes you to be very careful to have out your best mounted cavalry on the roads toward Martinsburg, and keep a careful watch in that direction early in the morning and throughout the day. Should you receive any notice to retire, you will be obliged to watch that flank well. The enemy is reported to have kept twenty cavalry at Hardscrabble whilst you were advancing to-day. The general thinks that the cavalry opposed to you is probably clad in our uniform, so that you will have to require your own pickets to be on the alert not to be deceived. He has asked for 300 cavalry with fresh horses to report to you in the morning at daylight. Don't let any of your movements be delayed by waiting for these, since there is no certainty of procuring them. If you take any prisoners, let the general know the regiment to which they belong. From this information he will probably tell whose command is in the vicinity.

Respectfully, &c.,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 17, 1862—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. J. PORTER:

You will please send orders at once to General Humphreys to withdraw his command to their old camp on this side of the river, leaving it to his discretion whether to return by the way of Harper's Ferry or by the way he went. General Hancock has been ordered to return to Harper's Ferry with his command. General Humphreys should communicate with General Hancock, so that the movement may be

* For probable reply, see 8 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 83.

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made simultaneously, supporting each other if necessary. The route of General Humphreys' return should be controlled somewhat by the stage of water in the river.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

General HUMPHREYS:

Please carry this out and continue your communications with me.*

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 17, 1862.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say, get all your command over during the night if you can. He is very much gratified with your success, and when you return would be glad to see you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. MONTEITH,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 17, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. The following-named regiments, now serving with the command of Brigadier-General Casey, will constitute the Third Brigade of Abercrombie's division, which they will proceed to join without delay: One hundred and forty-second New York, Col. R. W. Judson; One hundred and forty-third New York, Colonel De Witt; One hundred and forty-fourth New York, Colonel Hughston; One hundred and forty-sixth New York, Col. K. Garrard. The brigade will be commanded temporarily by the senior colonel. The First Brigade of Casey's division will, on the arrival of two of the above-named regiments, be relieved from duty at Upton's Hill and returned to its former camp.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, 1862—1 p. m.

General B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

If you have sent troops to Paw Paw, as ordered in my dispatch of 10 a. m. to-day, you need not withdraw them to send to Hancock in consequence of my dispatch of 12.30 p. m.,† but will hold them in readiness to move there or elsewhere, as may be needed. The commanding general authorizes you to act according to the information you may

* For reply, see 12.30 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 84.
† See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 447.

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receive of the enemy's movements, and to make such further dispositions of your troops as may in your judgment be required. It is highly important that the rebels should be prevented from doing further damage to the railroad.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brigadier-General Abercrombie is authorized to transfer the three regiments of infantry constituting the auxiliary garrison of the position at the head of the Chain Bridge to his division, as follows: The One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to the First Brigade, the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers to the Second Brigade, the One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers to the Third Brigade; the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, assigned to the Third Brigade of Abercrombie's division in lieu of the One hundred and forty-sixth New York, will, with two new regiments to be hereafter assigned, constitute the auxiliary garrison of the Chain Bridge position, and will be reported accordingly.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *October 19, 1862.*

The First Division, Brigadier-General Doubleday, will move at an early hour to-morrow morning, 20th, and encamp in the vicinity of Bakersville. They will take with them their entire camp equipage, tents, wagons, &c. The pickets from the First Division now along the river will be relieved by General Meade. On taking up the position at Bakersville, General Doubleday will send out a force and picket the Potomac River from Mercerville to the neighborhood of Dam No. 4, relieving the pickets from General Franklin's corps. These pickets will join on the left with those from Ricketts' division and on the right with the pickets from Franklin's corps.

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. B. LAMBORN,
[19.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, October 20, 1862—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: There is evidently a very considerable force opposite my post, but I cannot learn anything certain about their numbers or character. The town is full of rumors, which are too vague to transmit. I am still on the search for a man to go over, but my former scouts are afraid to venture to-night.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. KENLY,
[19.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. TWELFTH ARMY CORPS, *October 20, 1862.*

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 282, headquarters Army of the Potomac, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this corps. Lieut. Col. H. C. Rodgers is announced as assistant adjutant-general.

H. W. SLOCUM,
[19.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, October 21, 1862—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c., Hagerstown:

COLONEL: The most reliable information I gained during the night is that the troops which reached Martinsburg Saturday last (say fifteen regiments) marched on to Hammond's farm next day, Sunday. This farm is near Hedgesville and one mile this side of the North Mountain Station. The main body of the troops was still near Bunker Hill. The impression here is that if the enemy designs crossing the river it will be here or at Dam No. 5. The object of the raid would seem to indicate an attack upon one of our trains passing up. I feel well assured that there is a considerable body of troops on the Martinsburg road between here and Falling Waters. All quiet here during the night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN R. KENLY,
[19.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

CHERRY RUN, *October 22, 1862.*

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Hagerstown:

(Through headquarters Army of the Potomac.)

The news that I have from refugees and other sources during the day indicates positively that the enemy had left Martinsburg yesterday and have proceeded, perhaps, either toward Williamsport or Shepherdstown. Your circular received and contents noted in regard to Williamsport. You had better regard this news. Note sent also through General McClellan's headquarters by telegraph to you to the same effect.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division, Sixth Corps.

P. S.—I have telegraphed several times the substance of this news, but doubt whether a horse would not be more expeditious even at this late hour.

[19.] J. N.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 23, 1862.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have already recommended that Captain Duane, now chief engineer of this army, be made a colonel by brevet for services on the Peninsula. I now urgently request that he be brevetted a brigadier-general

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for the battle of Antietam. I ask the same well-merited reward for Lieutenant-Colonel Colburn, chief of my personal staff, already recommended as a colonel by brevet, and now recommended as a brigadier-general by brevet for Antietam. I ask this as a personal favor, feeling sure that they are well deserved.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 23, 1862.

Colonel ALEXANDER,
Commanding Second District of Columbia Volunteers:

COLONEL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding the corps, to assure you of his regret at your separation from his command. Although he recommended the return of the regiment to Washington, in consequence of the implied agreement made with the members of it, that they should not be removed from the District, he bears cheerful witness to the manner in which they have conducted themselves since leaving Fort Corcoran, in attention to duty and obedience to orders, and in discipline equal to the other regiments of the command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

CHERRY RUN, *October 23, 1862—10 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have no further news of any importance. I do not place much reliance upon the report of the enemy concentrating at Williamsport Neck. If they do, however, it places me in a very critical position, of which to relieve myself I might at once invade Virginia and proceed to Harper's Ferry via Martinsburg and Charlestown, or through Falling Waters and Shepherdstown. To march to Williamsport would involve a distance of twelve miles, equals four hours, and perhaps be too late except to be cut off. To fall upon the rear of the enemy, should a considerable portion of them cross the Potomac, might be the safest as well as the decisive plan. My men are held in readiness to march, as by your orders. I shall every day in future, if practicable, have an orderly at your headquarters at 12 m.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON,
[19.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 25, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the name of Capt. Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery, for promotion to a field officer, his State having a right to an artillery officer of that grade by virtue of the number of batteries she has now

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in the field. Captain Martin is now in command of four of the batteries of this corps, and he will be placed in charge of a number corresponding to his new rank, should Your Excellency see fit to confer it on him, even though it should be higher than that of major. He has, in the opinion of his superior officers, earned the promotion suggested by gallant service in action and by his general efficiency in all duties heretofore intrusted to his charge. By conferring the favor I am confident Your Excellency would benefit the service.

I am, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., October 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: On a former occasion I recommended Brig. Gen. S. Casey, U. S. Volunteers, colonel of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, for a brevet for gallant conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. That recommendation having failed, as I am informed, to reach the War Department, I have the honor again to recommend that officer for a brevet for good conduct and gallantry in the battle of Fair Oaks, fought May 31 and June 1, 1862, to date the same as other brevets conferred for that battle.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[11:]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Sharpsburg:

The commanding general directs you to move your command to Berlin by Crampton's Pass and Burkittsville. If possible to do so, he desires you to start to-day (Sunday) and march a few miles. If not, you will start to-morrow and march as far as possible without breaking down your men. Please send a quartermaster in advance to make requisitions and to provide for the wants of your corps. Please acknowledge this dispatch upon its receipt.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

For OPERATOR:

NOTE.—Send this to-night if possible; if not, then the first thing after daylight.

[19.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 26, 1862.

The troops of this corps will march to-day in the following order: First, the Third Division (Meade) at 11 a. m., taking the road to Berlin, via Crampton's Pass and Burkittsville, and will proceed, if possible, as far as Burkittsville; second, the Second Division (Ricketts) will follow Meade at 12 o'clock and encamp in the vicinity of Meade; third,

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the First Division (Doubleday) at 11 a. m. will take the road from Bakersville to Crampton's Pass, via Rohrersville, and encamp in that vicinity. The division commanders will send their quartermasters in advance to arrange for supplies, &c.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—2.15 a. m.

Major-General PORTER,
Near Sharpsburg:

Brigadier-General AVERELL:
(Care of General Franklin, Hagerstown.)

The commanding general directs you to hold your command in readiness to march at six hours' notice.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—2 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Hagerstown:

The commanding general directs that General Newton's division move to Williamsport, or as much farther this way as may be directed to-morrow (Monday), and that the other divisions of your command be held in readiness to move at six hours' notice.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Sandy Hook, Md., October 26, 1862.

The following regiments of this command are hereby transferred, viz: The One hundred and twenty-fourth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers from the First Brigade, First Division, to the Second Brigade, Second Division; the One hundred and fortieth and One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers from the Second Brigade, First Division, to the Second Brigade, Second Division; the One hundred and thirty-seventh and One hundred and forty-ninth New York from the Fourth Brigade, First Division, to the Third Brigade, Second Division; the Sixtieth New York, Third Delaware, and Purnell Legion from the Third Brigade, Second Division, to the Second Brigade, Second Division; the One hundred and ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers from the Second Brigade, Second Division, to the Third Brigade, Second Division. Brig. Gen. N. J. Jackson, Col. G. L. Andrews, and Col. Thomas H. Ruger will immediately report to Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary for assignment to the command of brigades of his division. Brigade commanders will take measures to concentrate their commands at the earliest possible day.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your command by the direct road to Berlin, so as to arrive at the pontoon bridge at that place, and to be ready to cross it at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. One of General Burnside's divisions will precede you across the bridge, the other two will follow you. You will move to-day to Lovettsville and a little in advance, and to-morrow to Purcellville, being re-enforced by General Devens. The general commanding desires you to leave on this side all your ineffective force, with such portion of your command as may hinder or impede your operations for three days after crossing. He also desires you to leave such orders as may be necessary to insure the delivery to your command of your remount horses as rapidly as they may come in, and to send forward such of your force at present unfit for duty as may be hereafter made available. He also desires you to procure as much of your forage as possible from the other side of the river.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., October 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General NAGLEE,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to say to you that it is reported, upon information believed to be reliable, that parties of the enemy are hovering about the lines on the other side of York River. A body of thirty cavalry were at brick house, some eight miles from Gloucester Point, last evening; some infantry and cavalry are said to be at Gloucester Court-House. In view of these facts the general desires that great caution be observed so as to prevent against a surprise of the outposts and the picking up of stragglers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[18.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 314. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 27, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Gustave P. Cluseret, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in Western Virginia, and will report for duty to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 299. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, October 27, 1862.*

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12. Capt. S. T. Cushing, Second Infantry, is announced as chief signal officer of this army until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Pleasant Valley, Md., October 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move with your division at 12 o'clock this day to Lovettsville, Va., crossing the river at Berlin.

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *October 27, 1862.*

1. The Eleventh Corps will be reorganized by its commanding general as follows: First Division, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Stahel. First Brigade, to be commanded by Col. Leopold von Gilsa, Forty-first New York—Forty-first, Forty-fifth, Eighth, and Fifty-fourth New York; Second Brigade, to be commanded by Col. N. C. McLean, Seventy-fifth Ohio—Twenty-fifth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-fifth, and Eighty-second Ohio. This division, with the three batteries constituting the reserve artillery of the corps and the cavalry attached to the corps, will constitute the division of reserve. Second Division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. A. von Steinwehr. First Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Buschbeck, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania—Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania, Twenty-ninth and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York; Second Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Smith, Seventy-third Ohio—Sixty-first and Seventy-third Ohio, Thirty-third Massachusetts, and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York. Artillery of the division, two batteries. Third Division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Carl Schurz. First Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Schimmelfennig, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania—Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania, Sixty-eighth, One hundred and thirty-sixth, and One hundred and fifty-seventh New York; Second Brigade, to be commanded by Col. W. Krzyzanowski, Fifty-eighth New York—Fifty-eighth and One hundred and nineteenth New York, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin. Artillery of the division, two batteries. The commanding general of the Eleventh Corps will immediately report to these headquarters what batteries he assigns to the reserve and to each division, with the names of the battery commanders and the number and caliber of guns.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
[19.]

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[OCTOBER 28, 1862.]

General SETH WILLIAMS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Through special sources I am of impression General R. E. Lee is not far distant and General Stuart within an hour's reach. The same number of cavalry regiments as usual is opposite. Enemy moved from Bunker Hill toward Shannondale to-day. Hardee, Longstreet, Pemberton, Polk, Kirby Smith are lieutenant-generals. Desire for peace strongly expressed and the question started how it was possible. Gold in Richmond 300 per cent. premium and silver 180. Have a Richmond Examiner of 24th and will send anything of importance. Ford is excellent. Enemy under impression that their men deserting have to take up arms.*

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 27 [28], 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has been received from Maryland Heights by signals, viz:

An immense wagon train is moving in the direction of Shannondale from toward Bunker Hill. The head of the train is now about twelve miles to the left (from Maryland Heights) of Charlestown. The troops are also moving by the same road, but it is so smoky that we cannot distinguish their character.

HALL AND TAYLOR,
Lieutenants and Acting Signal Officers.

The commanding general desires you to direct General Averell, with a strong force, to make a reconnaissance at once toward Martinsburg, to ascertain whether the main force of the enemy has left that vicinity. Should the enemy have nothing but cavalry left and you think the main body has gone to Winchester, you will move with your command to-morrow morning for Berlin, taking care to proceed by such roads as to leave others clear for the movement of General Porter's corps from vicinity of Sharpsburg to Harper's Ferry. The general also desires that you hold your command in readiness to march to-morrow morning in case such orders should be sent from these headquarters. General Sigel telegraphs from Fairfax Court-House that the enemy occupies Upperville with eight or nine thousand men, and it is reported that he will [fall] back to Gordonsville.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 28, 1862—12.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to forward the following dispatch, just received by signals from Maryland Heights, with

*For reply see Marcy to Porter, October 29, 12.30 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 505.

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instructions for you to communicate it to General Pleasonton and other commanders to the front, viz:

An immense wagon train is moving in the direction of Shannondale from toward Bunker Hill. The head of the train is now about twelve miles to the left (from Maryland Heights) of Charlestown. The troops are also moving by the same road, but it is so smoky we cannot distinguish their character.

HALL AND TAYLOR,
Lieutenants and Acting Signal Officers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. The One hundred and thirty-third New York Volunteers, Col. L. D. H. Currie, is detached from the Second Brigade of Abercrombie's division, and will, with the One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers, form the nucleus of a brigade, to be commanded for the present by the senior colonel and to be attached temporarily to Abercrombie's division. General Casey will direct the One hundred and sixty-second New York to report to General Abercrombie without delay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—2 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

In reply to your dispatch of this morning,* I have the honor to state that the accounts I get of the enemy's position and movements are very conflicting. A dispatch I have just received from General Kelley, at Cumberland, says three ladies, just in at Cherry Run from Martinsburg, report that Generals Hill, Jackson, and Hampton are encamped near there, with a regiment of cavalry at Hedgesville. General Pleasonton reports from Purcellville yesterday that information from Union people places Hill's command at Upperville, and that troops have been passing there for some days; that their pickets extend as far as the Snickersville and Aldie turnpike, over which they allow no one to pass, north or south. Pleasonton reports this morning that a Union Quaker, who escaped from the rebels yesterday, says he saw Longstreet at Upperville day before yesterday; that he had 18,000 men with him. Pleasonton also states that it is reported to him that Stuart with two brigades was at Berryville; that Walker's brigade was at Upperville. A Union man told him that Longstreet was at Upperville, Bloomfield, and Middleburg. General Couch reports yesterday that a contraband who came into Harper's Ferry from beyond Charlestown says Hill's division came back from near Leetown on Sunday, and that the cavalry

* See 11.15 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 504.

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told him Jackson was coming with his whole force to attack Harper's Ferry. He is confident that there is infantry back of Charlestown, as he heard the drums beating last night. General Porter reports last night that, through several sources, he is under the impression that R. E. Lee is not far distant from him, and that Stuart is within an hour's march; that there are the same number of cavalry regiments opposite him as usual, and that the enemy moved from Bunker Hill toward Shannondale yesterday. I ordered General Averell to make a reconnaissance to Martinsburg, but he has not yet reported his return. General Pleasonton has his scouts well out toward Middleburg, Upperville, and Aldie, and I will soon have more reliable information. In the meantime I am pushing forward troops and supplies as rapidly as possible. We will occupy Waterford and Wheatland to-day. There is now no further difficulty in getting supplies of clothing. Reynolds' corps and Whipple's division have been fully supplied, and are being sent forward. Couch's corps moves forward from Harper's Ferry to-day around the Loudoun Heights.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Berlin, October 29, 1862.

Capt. Charles Kingsbury, jr., having reported for duty, is announced as assistant adjutant-general of the First Army Corps. All communications to these headquarters will be addressed accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
[19.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Berlin, October 29, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. Capt. R. H. Lamborn, volunteer aide-de-camp to the general commanding, is at his own request relieved from duty. The general takes this occasion to express his sincere thanks to Captain Lamborn for the very efficient and able services he has rendered and greatly regrets that his duties compel him to leave at this time.

* * * * * * *

VII. This corps will cross the river to-morrow morning. Meade's division will move at 7.30 o'clock, Ricketts' division at 9 o'clock, and Doubleday's division at 11 o'clock.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

OCTOBER 29, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The report that enemy moved from Bunker Hill toward Shannondale was given by signal officer. A fugitive negro reported a portion of the

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enemy broke camp four miles south of Martinsburg and moved in that direction; that General Lee was reported near Winchester and Stuart near Martinsburg. An effort was made to get the bodies of two men buried on Virginia side and from that it leaked out that the application must go to General Lee or Stuart, and in an hour the latter would reply. The men on picket along the river belong to First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Virginia Cavalry and some North and South Carolina regiments, all of which are of Stuart's command.*

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1862—3.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The cavalry now opposite me is part of Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and is denominated Black Horse Cavalry. Major Kirkland, who has just returned from that side, having been over in connection with the removal of the wounded, thinks that is the only force in the immediate vicinity, and from the application for the bodies of deceased soldiers not having been replied to, that it has gone to General Lee, who must be farther off than suspected. This impression is derived from conversation with the officer in command, though nothing directly to the point was stated or inquired.

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolington, Va., October 29, 1862.

General S. D. STURGIS:

Will please start your command to Wheatland at daylight to-morrow morning and take a position on the right of the Purcellville road, so as to communicate with the troops of General Whipple's division, which will be near Hillsborough. You will please move promptly, as the divisions of Getty and Whipple will be marching on the same road, and it is desirable that you do not impede their advance.

By command of Brigadier-General Willcox:

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Lovettsville, Va., October 29, 1862.

General GETTY,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move your command this afternoon to Bolington.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*This in reply to Marcy, of October 29, 12.30 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 505.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolington, Va., October 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will please detach Captain Edwards' battery; order it to move at daylight to morrow morning to Waterford to report to Colonel Leasure, and relieve Benjamin's battery, which will join you at Wheatland. You will march your division to Wheatland, starting at daylight, and take a position on the left of the road so as to hold communication with Leasure's command at Waterford.

By command of Brigadier-General Willcox:

Very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: General Stoneman's force is posted near where the Leesburg and Snickersville pike crosses the Catoctin Range; two divisions of Burnside's corps will to-day occupy Wheatland Post-Office (where North Fork of Catoctin crosses Berlin and Purcellville pike), and one division will take position at Waterford. Measures will be taken to strengthen this line, extended through Hillsborough to-morrow. General Stoneman will be directed to have his cavalry connect with yours.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., October 29, 1862.

Captain FAITH,
Commanding Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

SIR: The report that 700 rebels are advancing on the Jamestown road may be exaggerated. Nevertheless you must be ready for any emergency. Take care to have all wagons and ambulances harnessed and your men in a fighting condition. If the enemy is in large force, fall back in a soldierly manner; otherwise show a bold front and drive him away. Keep me notified. I send back the operator.

In haste, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[18.] *Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., October 29, 1862.

The whole command will be kept on the alert to-night, as the enemy are reported to be but a few miles above Williamsburg. The guards will be vigilant and the men ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Keyes:

C. C. SUYDAM,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *October 29, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. The following-named regiments will constitute a division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, who will concentrate it on the south side of the river. The brigades will be commanded for the present by the senior colonels. First Brigade: Fifteenth Connecticut, Thirteenth New Hampshire, Twelfth Rhode Island, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh New Jersey. Second Brigade: Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Vermont. Third Brigade: Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Maine.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 30, 1862.*

In compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sykes' and Humphreys' divisions will march as follows: First, Sykes' division 1 p. m., taking the road over the Antietam, passing over what is termed Burnside's bridge into Pleasant Valley and camp near Brownsville. Second, Humphreys' division at 1 p. m., taking the road through Sharpsburg, Portersville, and Brownsville. Whichever division is in advance on arrival at the junction in Pleasant Valley of these two roads will keep in advance. The other division, if possible, will take to the fields to the side of the road, and each will go into camp at suitable positions after having made a reasonable march. Should the troops in either division arrive at the junction of the roads while the troops of the other are passing, the troops of the former will take precedence of the wagons of the latter. The commander of each division will see that the trains are well closed and do not interfere with the rights of others. Headquarters will move to-day. Directions will be given to the division commanders where the commanding general may be found.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, *Hagerstown, October 30, 1862.*

The troops of this command will march to-morrow morning at the time and by the roads hereafter specified. The First Division (General Brooks') at 5 o'clock by the shortest road to Keedysville (or Centerville) thence to Boonsborough. The Third Division (General Newton's) at 5 o'clock via Fair Play, Tilghmantown, to the intersection of that road produced with the Williamsport and Boonsborough pike, thence to the pike and Boonsborough. The Second Division (General Smith's) will march at 7 o'clock, and proceed by the Williamsport pike to Boonsborough. Should it so happen that the head of the Second Division arrives at the intersection of the roads whence the

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Second and Third Divisions take the same road, the Second will be halted until the Third has cleared the way. General Smith will leave one brigade of his division in its present camp to support Kenly at Williamsport in case of necessity. This brigade will march early in the morning of day after to-morrow (unless it receives further orders) by the same road taken by the remainder of the division, and will endeavor to overtake the corps at the earliest practicable moment.

By command of Major-General Franklin:

O. D. GREENE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1862—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

General Sykes' and General Humphreys' divisions will be on the march at 2 o'clock. They have orders to encamp as near Brownsville as possible. General Morell will not move until to-morrow morning, unless it is necessary to make a night march. Will this do? Please reply at once.

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

[OCTOBER 30, 1862.]

General MARCY:

My own camp to-night will be near Weverton. I expect to report to you to-night in person. Think the troops cannot get beyond Brownsville before or by dark.

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

[OCTOBER 30, 1862.]

General FRANKLIN,
Hagerstown:

If I move to the left, shall go through Sharpsburg, Rohrersville, and Burkittsville, via Crampton's Pass. My picket-line of infantry extends about two miles above Shepherdstown; beyond that no one can cross, I believe, till near Shepherd's Island. The cavalry of Averell is there and watchful. When do you move? Signal from Maryland Heights says large force at Charlestown.*

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Wheatland, Va., October 30, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Both divisions were up and in position before 10 a. m. The distance from this point to Waterford is only from three to three miles and a half. Sturgis' division occupies the intersection of the

* For reply, see 3 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 512.

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Lovettsville, Hillsborough, Purcellville, Leesburg, and Waterford roads, with artillery on the front and flanks. Getty's division is in reserve, one mile to the left and rear, at the intersection of the Waterford and Lovettsville roads, in a position to support Sturgis' division, at the same time to communicate easily with Waterford and Lovettsville. Would it not be well at so central a point to establish a depot for supplies that would serve at the same time for Waterford, Wheatland, and Hillsborough?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—10.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that he does not desire you to attack the enemy at Snicker's Gap until a stronger force of this army shall have crossed to the Virginia side of the Potomac. He desires you, however, to send out strong reconnoitering parties to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy, so that an attack may be made in due time, should it be required.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your command to-morrow to the front, passing the troops of General Burnside, and to take up a position with your right resting on Purcellville and your left along the Snickersville road to Hamilton. General Couch is ordered to move to Woodgrove, and between that place and the road to Snickersville, and to rest with his left on Woodgrove and his right on the road to Snickersville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General Pleasonton will move to-morrow to Philomont, picketing the Snickersville road, the Aldie road, and also the road from Purcellville as near Snickersville as possible. If possible, he will also picket Bloomfield and Upperville.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 31, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. This command will move to-morrow morning as follows: The First Division, General Doubleday commanding, will move at 9 o'clock

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(passing the troops of General Burnside), taking position with his right at Purcellville, his left along Snickersville road toward Hamilton; the Second Division, General Ricketts commanding, at 9 o'clock on Waterford road to Hamilton and along the road from Hamilton to Purcellville until his right joins General Doubleday's left on that road; the Third Division, General Meade commanding, at 10 o'clock on the best road for artillery, from his present position through Waterford to Hamilton, joining General Ricketts' left.

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—7.45 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your command to-morrow to Woodgrove and between that place and the road that runs to Snickersville, resting your left on Woodgrove, and your right on the road to Snickersville. General Reynolds will move to-morrow to Purcellville, with his right on Purcellville and his left extending along the Snickersville road to Hamilton. General Pleasonton will move to morrow to Philomont, picketing the Snickersville road, the Aldie road, and the road from Purcellville as near Snickersville as possible. He will also picket to Bloomfield and Upperville, if he can do so.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Weverton, Md., October 31, 1862.

1. Humphreys' division will cross the Potomac and Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry and move on the road taken by Couch's corps as far as it can without crowding. It will then camp and await further orders. Sykes' and Butterfield's divisions will camp to-day on Maryland side of the river as near to Harper's Ferry as possible, Sykes in advance. As soon as there is sufficient space on the Virginia shore these divisions will cross and follow Humphreys. The trains of each division will, till further orders, follow it. Quartermasters and commissaries will procure at Harper's Ferry all supplies necessary, and division commanders will require as much provision as possible to be packed in each wagon, and cattle to be driven. If possible, ten days' bread and small rations will be carried. Wherever grain and hay can be procured in Virginia it will be taken possession of by corps, division, and brigade quartermasters for the benefit of the command, and care be taken that there is no waste. Receipts will be always given.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Sandy Hook, October 31, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Be pleased to inform the major-general commanding that my command is as follows: Humphreys is in motion to cross the river and follow Couch. Sykes is in motion, and will camp as near as possible to Harper's Ferry on this side. Griffin, commanding Butterfield's division, in rear of Sykes, and will camp near him. Each command will try to fit out with clothing. Some have clothing here in canal boats, which they are directed to get to-day. Each wagon will be filled with as much provision (bread and small rations) as they can carry. Beef will be driven. As soon as Sykes can cross the river he will move and be followed by Butterfield. My headquarters are on the direct road from Berlin to Sandy Hook, just [*sic*] of Mr. Miller's house (General Slocum's headquarters) on the left side of the road. Business keeps me here at present, but if I am well enough and the commanding general does not pass by here to-day I will be down this afternoon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 31, 1862.

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Humphreys and Griffin will be over the river and about three miles up the valley by sundown. I shall send Sykes over to-morrow, to go beyond Humphreys, close to Couch, if circumstances permit. I would like to be informed if the general desires me to push up and keep closed to Couch, and if Couch is to continue on toward Snicker's Gap. If there be no impropriety in it, I would like for General Couch to notify me or his rear division commander where he will march the following day, and if there is the slightest necessity of a force joining or support being required he will inform me without having to pass through general headquarters. If I am notified of what is passing in front, as the information goes to you, I shall act understandingly, and there [will] be no delay. He should be informed of what he has to rely upon, or supports him. I shall cross to-morrow and join the advance. At sundown I will inform you of the location of each division and the condition of their supplies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Please inform if the commanding general desires to see me, by telegraph if in working order.

[19.] F. J. P.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 31, 1862.

Brigadier-General SYKES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Porter directs that early in the morning you proceed with your division through Harper's Ferry and over the

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pontoon bridge near the mouth of the Shenandoah out on the Hillsborough turnpike, passing the present camps of Generals Butterfield and Humphreys. The general has some doubts about Colonel Garrard's joining General Warren.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,

[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 31, 1862—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Division:

General Sykes will march his division past you in the morning and will encamp beyond General Humphreys and near to General Couch. While continuing to supply your command with what it needs, you will hold it in readiness for active operations. General Porter's headquarters will be near General Humphreys'.

By command of Major-General Porter:

ALEX. S. WEBB,

[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 31, 1862—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The orderly from General Griffin has just arrived. Your wagon train is here and will move out early in the morning. As there will probably be no movement other than that of General Sykes, who will move out in front of General Humphreys, there will be abundance of time, the general hopes, for you to-morrow to complete your arrangements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,

[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
October 31, 1862—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

General Sykes will march past you and encamp beyond you near to General Couch to-morrow. While continuing to supply your command with what it needs, you will hold your command in readiness for active operations. General Porter's [headquarters] will be near you.

By command of General Porter:

ALEX. S. WEBB,

[19.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

The commanding general has decided to make an advance to-morrow morning, as follows: General Reynolds' corps goes to the position now occupied by you, with his left at Hamilton. Couch advances to Woodgrove, with his right on the road to Snickersville. You will please move your headquarters to Philomont, picketing the Snickersville and Aldie road as near Snickersville as practicable. If you can throw scouts out to Bloomfield and Upperville, do so. Burnside will advance beyond Reynolds on the 2d. This movement need not make any change in the orders for your reconnaissances with Bayard. I think we shall continue to advance from to-morrow. I send by the bearer some paper.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to march your command early to-morrow morning to Snickersville. On your arrival there, if you find the enemy is still holding Snicker's Gap, you will attack and carry it at once. General F. J. Porter will follow you with his corps, and he will be instructed to furnish you assistance, should you require it. Should there be no force of the enemy at Snicker's Gap, you will leave one regiment there to hold it till General Porter comes up, and send one division of your corps to the Aldie and Ashby's Gap road, in the direction of Upperville. You will then move your remaining divisions in the same direction, as far as they can march. General Porter will establish his corps on the Aldie and Snickersville road. General Burnside will occupy Bloomfield, Union, and Philomont. General Reynolds will be on the left of General Burnside, and between the Aldie and Snickersville and Aldie and Ashby's Gap roads. General Pleasonton will to-morrow occupy Springfield, on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Neersville, Six Miles from Harper's Ferry, November 1, 1862—2 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

My advance (Sykes) is close up to Couch (Sedgwick) and I am with it. The remainder of the corps is within one mile of me. Know nothing of O'Rorke's regiment. Considerable artillery firing in advance, apparently at Snicker's Gap, though sounding farther off. How shall I communicate with you, and where do you move to? Many of the wagons are getting provisions at Harper's Ferry and will be in camp to-night, though the broken bridge will cause delay.*

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[19.]

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* For reply, see 3 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 526.

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NEERSVILLE, [*November 1, 1862*]—*5.40 p. m.*

General MCCLELLAN:

Shall move two divisions to Couch's rear where Hillsborough road to Woodville joins this. Rear of his train left this camp at 4. Nothing unusual.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 1, 1862—10 p. m.

General MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Couch says he holds gap, and citizens in the mountains insist that Jackson is between Shenandoah and mountain, three miles over.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Neersville, Va., November 1, 1862.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 305, headquarters Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George W. Morell is relieved from duty with this corps to assume command of a separate force operating on the Upper Potomac. In accepting the independent command thus tendered him by the general-in-chief, Major-General Morell enters upon a wider and more responsible sphere of duty. While regretting this separation from the corps, the commanding general can but congratulate General Morell on the assumption of these increased responsibilities, and hopes that he will meet with the same honorable success in their discharge that has attended his efforts in the command which he has exercised in this corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Neersville, Va., November 1, 1862.

1. Sykes' and Humphreys' divisions will march to-morrow, the former at 6 and the latter at 6.45 a. m. Each will be followed by their respective ambulance trains. Sykes' wagon train will follow Humphreys' ambulances, and Humphreys' train Sykes'. One regiment will form the rear guard to each division. Quartermasters must see that their trains run into the roads, so as to cause no delay, and keep closed, and on arriving at camp go quickly into camp.

2. Butterfield's division will be held ready to move at short notice, and if not called to-morrow will march at 6 a. m. on the 3d instant and join the corps, taking the road to Snicker's Gap.

3. Butterfield's division will march at 7.30 a. m. to-morrow, following the ambulance train of Humphreys' division. The wagon trains will follow Butterfield's ambulances in the following order: Sykes', Humphreys', Butterfield's. A regiment as rear guard will accompany

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each division train. Three days' provisions will be carried, and the cartridge-boxes will be filled with ammunition. Ammunition trains will precede baggage trains of each division.

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By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *November 1, 1862.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 305, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this division. Lieut. Henry W. Perkins is appointed acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. W. Ryder is appointed acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. R. L. Livingstone is appointed acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. George A. Batchelder is appointed acting ordnance officer. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[19.] *Brigadier-General.*

NEERSVILLE, *November 1, 1862—7.45 p. m.*

General COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

I have just received a dispatch from General Marcy of the same tenor, I presume, as yours,* *i. e.*, to render assistance to you if you wish it on finding Snicker's Gap occupied by the enemy, and to go forward myself, &c. I shall move at 6 a. m., and shall hope from time to time to receive information from you which will enable me to execute my instructions. I also ask that special pains may be taken to keep your wagons so as not to interfere with my marching, and in all cases to keep well to one side of the road in case I have to pass. Your train did not leave camp till 4 p. m., so from this you will see that if I am wanted you must keep the road clear. Please let me know where you are and how moving, and oblige,

Yours, truly,
[19.] F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

General COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: Your note by Lieutenant Wetmore, of cavalry, is received. I congratulate you and hope you will continue successful. I shall keep as close to you as possible and give you all the aid you wish, if the wagons are not in the way. I send you my instructions.* I shall be up as soon as possible. Am near Gorman's camp. Signal from Maryland Heights says:

We saw more tents and wagons at Berryville this afternoon than heretofore. Smokes in that vicinity about the same. A small camp seen about four miles south of Charlestown.

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* See 3 p. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 526.

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I would suggest you hold the gap strongly till I get up. Will send an officer forward to you in the morning. Please keep me informed of your movements, opposition, and success. I doubt that Jackson is near, though I think some force is there to strike our rear if left unguarded. God speed and prosper you.

Yours, truly,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 1, 1862—6 p. m.

[General HUMPHREYS:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: We move about six miles to the front to-morrow, and I wish you and Sykes close together in case we should be called upon to give aid in advance. Butterfield remains to get in complete order. To march this short distance too much labor is expended moving a whole corps and too much time. Couch's rear wagons left camp at 4.30 p. m., his advance at 7 a. m. I hope to keep all right to-morrow, and to have no cutting into you by trains. The distance between the commands will enable you to keep straight on, giving a short rest every hour, without causing delay or being delayed by the advance. Send an ambulance up here for a mail. We are on the right of the road, first camp immediately on the road. If you wish to send back to your camp to-morrow for stores left in it, you will have time. Feed your animals well, use hay, fodder, &c.; it is abundant; give receipts. The whole people are secesh.

Yours, truly,

F. J. PORTER.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Wheatland, Va., November 1, 1862.

General STURGIS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to instruct you to have your command in readiness to march early to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The commanding general directs you to march your command forward to-morrow, and to occupy the Manassas Gap Railroad at Springfield and vicinity. General Couch will move to Snickersville, and attack and carry Snicker's Gap, should the enemy still hold it. Should there be no force of the enemy there, he will send one division to occupy the Aldie and Ashby's Gap road, in the direction of Upperville, and move up his remaining divisions in the same direction, as far as they can march. General F. J. Porter will establish his corps on the Aldie and Snickersville road; General Burnside will occupy Bloomfield,

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Union, and Philomont; General Reynolds will be on General Burnside's left, and between the Aldie and Snickersville and Aldie and Ashby's Gap roads.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—9 p. m.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Philomont, Va.:

GENERAL: General Averell left Berlin for the Virginia shore to-day. In view of the large force you seem to have before you, Averell has been ordered to join you to-morrow with a horse battery. He will have over 1,000 men, and I think with them you should hold Mr. Stuart somewhat uneasy. I do not know the exact position of Averell to-night, but I think my orderly will find him. You will have a plenty of intantry to-morrow.

Respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—8.45 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: General Pleasonton has been ordered to move forward to-morrow morning to the Manassas Gap Railroad, near Springfield. General Couch, now at Woodgrove, will move on to Snickersville, and if he finds Snicker's Gap occupied by the enemy he will attack and carry it, being supported by General Porter's corps in his rear. General Couch will then throw forward one division to the Ashby's Gap and Aldie road, near Upperville. General Burnside will occupy Bloomfield, Union, and Philomont, with General Reynolds' corps on his left and one division advanced to Middleburg. The commanding general directs that you throw forward your cavalry early in the morning to ascertain if the enemy hold Snicker's Gap, and give General Couch the information. If you should not be necessarily detained at Snicker's Gap, you will please push on to Ashby's Gap, and examine that locality, so as to give General Couch information concerning that. Should you find that General Pleasonton is engaged with the enemy in advance of you, you will push on to his assistance.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—9.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: General Couch, now at Woodgrove, will move on to Snickersville to-morrow morning, and if he finds Snicker's Gap occupied by the enemy, he will attack and carry it, being supported by General Porter's corps in his rear. General Couch will then throw forward one

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division to the Ashby's Gap and Aldie road, near Upperville, following with the rest of his command as far as it can march. General Burnside will occupy Bloomfield, Union, and Philomont, with General Reynolds on his left, and one division of the latter's corps advanced to Middleburg. General Pleasonton has been ordered to move forward to-morrow morning to the Manassas Gap Railroad, near Springfield. A report just received from him states that he has been skirmishing in front of Philomont to-day with Stuart, who outnumbers him and has also infantry troops with his command. The commanding general therefore directs you to march at an early hour to-morrow morning, to re-enforce General Pleasonton at or near Philomont. Upon coming up with him, you will accordingly report to him with your command for duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, to take effect this day.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 2, 1862—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your corps as soon as you can get the road, and to establish it to-night on the left of General Burnside's corps, and between the Aldie and Snickersville and Aldie and Ashby's Gap roads, with one division thrown forward to Middleburg. Please move by such roads, if any, to the left, as will not interfere with General Burnside's corps. General Burnside has already indicated to you the positions of the troops on your right. Please send an aide to headquarters at Wheatland to-night.

I am, &c.,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SNICKERSVILLE, VA., *November 2, 1862—1.30 p. m.*

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

I arrived in person at 12.30 p. m., and found General Couch in position in the gap with Hancock's division, he deeming it necessary that the most of it should be there, in consequence of the enemy moving two columns of troops up the mountain in three brigades. Since that he has asked of General Couch more guns, and in case of firing more infantry. I have informed him that I am ready to relieve him and await his

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reply, in the meantime have Sykes (the advance) moving up to relieve him. He will probably inform you of his decision after hearing from Hancock (Sykes relieves him). My command will all be up to-night. I have ordered a regiment to relieve one left [by] General Couch in Gregory's Gap. The passes to the rear and I think the whole line of road should be watched by other troops, and if you have a force at Hillsborough would respectfully suggest that it show itself on this road to Harper's Ferry near to Woodgrove. I have arranged to guard this pass and await orders. Artillery shots are heard in the gap from Hancock.

Very respectfully,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Snickersville, November 2, 1862—4 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent Sykes to relieve Hancock, and in few minutes shall go to the top of the mountain. Sykes is nearly up. General Couch has gone at the head of Gorman's division for Bloomfield and Upperville. The inclosed memoranda of forces was received from a Union man. He adds that Jackson and Hill are in the opposite valley and the object of moving to Berryville was to defend this gap. I do not believe that Hancock and Gorman (Couch) will get far to-night. I send an officer to receive orders. I presume I am to wait here till further orders, as my instructions say nothing of going farther, and the enemy would like this inlet.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 2, 1862.

General COUCH,
Commanding:

Your dispatch received. Four other divisions are close by here. General McClellan is here and desires me to say he sent orders by your staff officer to halt where you are and to send here at daybreak an officer for orders. For myself I have to say look out for enemy toward Upperville, as there, or at Ashby's Gap, I think he will make his stand and annoyance. Enemy still in force in Winchester valley opposite me, but some are moving south. Stuart only is here on this side of Ashby's Gap.

Yours, truly,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

WOODGROVE, *November 2, 1862—10 a. m.*

Generals BUTTERFIELD and HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Divisions:

General Humphreys will move up and form his troops outside the road, to enable Butterfield to come up and form to camp at Woodgrove, beyond which it is doubtful if he can go farther on account of the blocked roads. Humphreys will transfer to Butterfield the order to relieve a

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regiment of Couch's in the gap near Woodgrove. As soon as the road is sufficiently clear, or it can be ascertained that Sykes and Humphreys can move on, they will continue to advance toward Snickersville. Butterfield will bivouac, allow the trains to pass through, and move on to-morrow morning—all this in case he gets no other orders. The one to march on to-day may be given. The road from Worthington house is blocked, but if possible I wish to get Sykes and Humphreys to Snickersville and Butterfield within reach.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

The regiment left by Butterfield to take its place in the gap to relieve Couch's will be relieved only in case there is no enemy there to-morrow. Messengers will be sent to communicate with the regiment.

[19.] F. J. P.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 2, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Inclosed herein please find map showing Woodgrove and Snickersville. The general commanding directs that you camp at Woodgrove to-night and move to Snickersville to-morrow. You will find a house on the left side of road containing some secesh women—at Woodgrove. The general wants you to keep your trains well up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. MONTEITH,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Hancock has carried Snicker's Gap and is pushing forward.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Wheatland, November 2, 1862.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE,
Commanding First Division:

COLONEL: You will at once march your command for Philomont. You will take up a position on your left on the pike at Philomont, with your right stretching toward Union. General Getty's division will be at, or as near as possible to, Union, with General Sturgis at Bloomfield. General Stoneman will follow up your left. You will send Captain Means, with his company, to these headquarters, keeping a few of his men with you for guides.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Wheatland, Va., November 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will march your command without delay as near as possible to Bloomfield, and take up a position facing toward Snickers-

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ville and curving round toward Union. Please send an aide to these headquarters immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Wheatland, Va., November 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will without delay march your command as near as possible to Union. General Sturgis will be on your right near Bloomfield, Colonel Leasure will be on your left at Philomont toward Union. You had better establish communication with these two divisions.

I am, general, very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wheatland, November 2, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

The commanding general directs that you send two regiments at once to Keys' Gap and two regiments to the crossing of the Shenandoah near Shannondale, to remain there for two or three days until the enemy are out of that valley. In view of the operations now progressing, it would perhaps be better for you to defer your visit to Frederick. It is rumored that the enemy have crossed in some force near Downsville.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wheatland, November 2, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Major-General MORELL,
Commanding at Hagerstown:

A report has reached here that the enemy have crossed in some force near Downsville. The commanding general desires that you will ascertain at once if there is any truth in this, and forward immediately all information by telegraph.

R. B. MARCY,
[19.] *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 2, 1862—4.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON:

GENERAL: Firing is heard in direction of Snicker's Gap. General McClellan is going there. He will return if the engagement is not a serious one; if it is, he will remain. He desires you to keep him informed of everything of interest, directing your communications to General Reynolds, who will remain at Purcellville and move forward

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to-morrow to a position between Aldie and Snickersville and Aldie and Ashby's Gap roads, with one division thrown forward to Middleburg. General Reynolds will forward these communications to General McClellan, and will be ready to move to your assistance, if necessary. If you need immediate assistance call upon General Willcox at Philomont. You will be informed during the night of the movements for to-morrow. It is not yet known whether General Couch has yet passed Snicker's Gap. You will be informed to-night of the position of troops on the right.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wheatland, November 2, 1862—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 6.30 p. m. is received. General McClellan is to-night at Snickersville. Headquarters will move to Purcellville to-morrow and perhaps farther. The ammunition for Pennington's battery was sent this afternoon to Union, to which place you had better send for it if it has not reached you. Hancock has possession of Snicker's Gap, and has dispersed a column of 5,000 or 6,000 infantry that advanced to retake it, by his rifled guns.

Yours, respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

By WM. F. BIDDLE,

[19.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Philomont, November 2, 1862—8 a. m.

Colonel HOFMANN:

COLONEL: The general directs me to say that he has knowledge of a force of the enemy at Union. He is going there and wishes you to move forward your forces to support him at that place.

By command of Brigadier-General Pleasonton:

J. C. ROUSSEAU,

[19.] *Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, in the Field.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Snickersville, November 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,, *Chief of Staff:*

Couch and Burnside have been ordered to the vicinity of Upperville, and Couch has been ordered to reconnoiter Ashby's Gap. Reynolds has been ordered to the vicinity of Bloomfield and Union. Please direct Pleasonton to scout well toward Ashby's Gap, to ascertain what enemy there is there. Headquarters had better move at once to the point where the Mount Gilead road comes into the Snickersville and Aldie pike. We will meet you there. The general desires that you send back to hurry Franklin up.

A. V. COLBURN,

[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Snickersville, November 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

General McClellan directs that you move your corps on Bloomfield and Union, reaching those points, if it is possible, to-day. At least get as far as the Aldie pike. Porter remains at Snickersville in possession of the gap. Couch moves to Ashby's, and Burnside goes to the vicinity of Upperville. Headquarters to-night will be near you.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Purcellville, November 3, 1862.

The troops of this corps will move to-day, as follows, and take position between Bloomfield and Union: The First Division (Doubleday's) will march to Bloomfield by the road leaving the pike west of Black Oak Ridge; the Second Division (Ricketts') will march by direct route from Purcellville to Bloomfield and take position on the left of the First; the Third Division (Meade's) will march on the road to Union via Quaker Meeting-House to Union, and take position with its left at that place. Headquarters will be at Bloomfield.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
November 3, 1862.

General DOUBLEDAY,
First Division, First Army Corps, Purcellville:

GENERAL: I shall not take your brigade [Hofmann's] any farther, but direct it to report to you from where it is in front of Union. It rendered me good service yesterday and met with a few losses. We drove the enemy steadily throughout the day.

Very truly, yours, A. PLEASONTON.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Snickersville, November 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

General McClellan directs that you move up the two divisions of your corps that are at this place until you join the other division, and then move your entire corps forward to the vicinity of Upperville, there at once to make a careful reconnaissance of Ashby's Gap, and if possible, take possession of it. If the enemy are in great force there, simply make a reconnaissance and report. General Burnside has been ordered to move to the vicinity of Upperville, to be ready to give you any support you may need.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters will probably be at Bloomfield to-night.

[19.]

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ONE MILE IN ADVANCE OF SNICKER'S GAP,
November 3, 1862—1.45 p. m.

General MCCLELLAN:

I send the inclosed dispatches from signal officers and General Sykes, the only information I have.* The only force on this side of the river is a small party of cavalry, and the reconnoitering party of Sykes is engaged with it. Firing is frequent. I can see that a large force must be in the valley from the quantity of smoke oozing from top of woods, and this smoke comes from every clump. An officer (aide to General Sykes) says a very large camp is visible beyond Berryville; with a glass he can distinguish between tents and shelter-tents. This is from the mountain at Warren's station. I am going up there, and will send you a report this evening. It is generally believed that Jackson and Hill are here. Have sent a party to see if ridge road extends south. Infantry, I learn, can cross the mountain anywhere, but cavalry in places; artillery not. Several fords between this and Ashby's Gap.

Very respectfully,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 3, 1862—6 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A reconnaissance of cavalry and infantry was made, under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, Massachusetts cavalry, to Snicker's Ferry, to ascertain the strength of the enemy on this side of the river and the character of the country between. Anxious to catch the cavalry force of the enemy (about fifty men) before crossing the river, into which they were pressed and plunging, the cavalry and a portion of the infantry rushed within range of a battery of eight guns posted on the opposite bank and of a mass of sharpshooters posted in a house. In addition to the loss of several excellent men, we mourn the loss of a brave soldier and elegant gentleman in Captain Pratt, First Massachusetts Cavalry, and the wounding of an excellent and promising young officer of the Twelfth [Fourteenth] U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant Perry. The enemy displayed on the opposite bank of the river one regiment and a half of infantry, a mass of sharpshooters in a house, and fifty cavalry, independent of the eight pieces of artillery. After the party was withdrawn I saw from the mountain top five large regiments, with more in rear, coming to the support of the first-mentioned command. I also saw ambulances approaching to carry off their wounded. From the mountain top I saw one large camp near Berryville and immense smokes toward Winchester. At Ashby's Gap, very heavy and extensive smokes, and in the gap opposite Trap, extensive smokes and increasing rapidly. From reports, a part of which I forwarded and the remainder I inclose, I learn that numerous wagons have been seen during the day moving toward Ashby's Gap and Front Royal and from Bunker Hill toward Winchester, and fires have been springing up along the roads running south, as if from parties in motion southward. The same was noticed last night. The inclosed dispatches are of some interest.

I examined the ridge road for some two miles and a half, and now have a party examining, with directions to ascertain the extent of the

* Signal dispatches not found. For Sykes to Porter, see Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 540.

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fires at the gap between this and Trap and the force. The road is narrow, as also the ridge, practicable with difficulty for artillery (as far as I went), and I hear from a citizen that is so as far as the gap and probably so as far as Ashby's Gap. The hill-top is at intervals open and woody and intersected with ravines. The road and country is practicable for cavalry and infantry as far, I presume, as Ashby's Gap. Your dispatch of 1.30 p. m.* was received during my absence, and a copy at once sent to Colonel Couch. The receipt is acknowledged and just received from him, two miles this side of Upperville, in camp. A deserter now in my possession gives the accompanying statement, which I condense while it is being written up: Longstreet's command left one week since, and is believed to have gone to the Rappahannock or Rapidan; at all events he is at or beyond Front Royal and Piedmont. D. H. Hill, of Jackson's corps, left Woodville at 12 yesterday for Middleburg; got within three miles of Upperville, and fell back to Ashby's Gap, posting one brigade on Lost Mountain, one on opposite side of road, and two farther back in the gap. The trains (quartermasters and ordnance) were turned back and to the south. The baggage wagons were to move to-day (probably those seen by us). A. P. Hill's division is at Berryville. The remainder of Jackson's force had not yesterday left vicinity of Bunker Hill. (We must have seen some in motion to day.) Walker's division followed Longstreet, and is beyond his hearing. If Ashby's Gap is carried and Hill whipped, Jackson will be cut off. All feel confident of success. Men badly shod and indifferently fed. Men believe the line of the Rappahannock or Rapidan is to be held and this part of the country abandoned. Stuart lost two pieces yesterday, owing to pickets failing to report; we occupied a place he did the day before. Our battery killed all the horses. The road from Ashby's Gap to Trap is almost impassable. Will send him down to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 3, 1862.

General SYKES,
Commanding, Snicker's Gap:

Dispatch, inclosing one from General Tyler of 11 a. m., received.† Information from the gap opposite Woodgrove tends to show the enemy retiring and covering the fords to prevent injury. If after examining the ground you conclude it safe or proper to put artillery (if it can be done) to help the enemy on their course, act on your own judgment.

Yours, truly,

F. J. PORTER.

[19.]

SNICKERSVILLE, VA., *November 3, 1862—12 m.*

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The enemy are moving trains southward and have posted troops at every ford and ferry; those opposite Snicker's Gap, in large numbers, apparently acting on the defensive. Such gathering of force may be designed to defend the fords of the Shenandoah, as it has been

* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 539. † See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 540.

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asserted that they so intended. Information has been received showing that Ashby's Gap is strongly defended or the ford opposite. An attempt will be made to carry it and a reconnaissance will be pushed that way to-day from Upperville. As the ridge directly in your front is part of the one in which the gap is, General McClellan is anxious to have the ridge examined as far as infantry can do so, to ascertain its character for infantry and artillery movements. I went about two miles on it from Snicker's Gap and found a ridge road, finally branching east and west. He desires to know if troops can move along the ridge. Can you do anything to get this information? My cavalry are all out in front on a reconnaissance, but to-morrow I will be able to push beyond where the infantry (if you send out a small party) goes to-day. This party may see the enemy's motions if they have a glass and pick up their cavalry pickets. I just learn that two or three brigades are moving back to Berryville; I presume relieved of guard at ford. I have given you all the news in my possession.

Yours, truly,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
November 3, 1862—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

General Porter directs that in case no order shall reach you before reveille to move your command, you are to send a party of about forty men along the ridge to the Trap road about four miles from this place. At this point the general and myself saw fires this afternoon. The ridge road is reported practicable as far as Ashby's Gap, and it is at this time highly important to determine whether or not this is the case, since this road will probably be used in the taking of Ashby's Gap to-morrow or the next day. This party must move with the expectation of meeting some of the enemy's pickets and make their best endeavor to capture them. This afternoon the general and myself rode along the ridge and met the advance of your reconnaissance with thirty men as we returned. This reconnaissance was not pushed far enough. Do not make the catching of the pickets an especial object, but make the reconnaissance quietly with the view of determining whether or not the Trap road is occupied by the enemy or not.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE:

General Couch has been ordered to move to Upperville from his present position, he now having one division at Bloomfield and two at Snickersville. You will please move Whipple's division and the Ninth Corps by the most direct roads to the vicinity of Upperville, resting your right on the pike near that place, and so posting the troops as to be able to support Couch at Ashby's Gap, as well as to cover Paris and the turnpike from the south. Please order General Stoneman to the vicinity of Middleburg to communicate with General Schurz, who is to be at Thoroughfare Gap to-day. Porter remains at Snicker's Gap

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to-day, the enemy being still in the Shenandoah Valley opposite. Reynolds will occupy a position near your present position, viz, near Philomont, to be ready to support if required. The commands should move as soon as possible after the order is received.

By order of General McClellan:

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bloomfield, November 3, 1862—5.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received from Pleasonton:

I have been fighting Stuart all day. He is retreating by Ashby's Gap, but his train is going the road to Manassas Gap. I don't think there are any rebels this side nearer than Manassas. Have seen no infantry to-day. Please say to the general commanding that I shall push a force toward Manassas this evening; also that Stoneman's cavalry should cover Aldie and Hopewell Gap.

A. PLEASONTON.

The general desires that you give the necessary order to Stoneman.

By order:

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 3, 1862—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Couch's corps is ordered to Paris and vicinity to-day; Burnside to Upperville and vicinity; Stoneman to Middleburg; Reynolds to Bloomfield and Union. Porter remains at Snickersville. I would be glad to have you make a strong reconnaissance toward Ashby's Gap, to ascertain whether it is occupied and by what force. If it is not, please send a strong party through, to ascertain what is going on near Millwood. Having accomplished this, or at the same time if practicable, I would like to have a reconnaissance made in the direction of Springfield, Manassas Gap, and Front Royal. It may be necessary to employ Bayard's force in this expedition; if so you will please meet him and arrange the details. As soon as possible some cavalry, perhaps Stoneman's, should occupy White Plains, in order to cover the Hopewell Gap. Headquarters will probably be at Bloomfield to-night. Some of the enemy are in sight from Snicker's Gap, near Berryville, and this side of it. Wagon trains visible.

Truly, yours,

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 3, 1862—11 p. m.

General S. P. HEINTZELMAN, or
COMMANDING OFFICER DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.:

General McClellan desires that Price's brigade of cavalry be ordered to report at once to General Bayard, who is now in the vicinity of

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Middleburg, Va., and that Beardsley's brigade of cavalry be directed to picket in front of Washington. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Ashby's Gap, November 4, 1862—3 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

We hold Ashby's Gap; our cavalry advance is at Piedmont, on Manassas Gap Railroad.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

General McClellan directs that you move your corps at 9 a. m. to-morrow, on the road from Millville to Rectortown, and take position between Rectortown and White Plains. General Burnside will move his command early in the morning, and take the line from Piedmont to Salem. General Franklin will take position on the Aldie pike east of Upperville. Headquarters to-morrow night will be on the road from Millville to Rectortown, near Rectortown. Generals Couch and Porter will remain where they are to-morrow.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Bloomfield, November 4, 1862.

The troops of this corps will move to-morrow morning as follows: The First Division (Doubleday's) will march at 9 o'clock by way of Millville to Rectortown and take post with its right at that point, its left extending in the direction of White Plains. The Second Division (Gibbon's) will follow in rear of the First and take position on its left. The Third Division (Meade's) will march at 9 o'clock to White Plains, by way of Middleburg, and take position with its left at the former place and right in the direction of Rectortown. The road will be given to the artillery, and the infantry to march alongside as much as possible. General Burnside's position will be from Piedmont to Salem.

[19.] JNO. F. REYNOLDS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Purcellville, November 4, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, First Division, will assume command of the Second Division of this corps, lately commanded by General Ricketts.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
November 4, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOFMANN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The general is very happy over your success and congratulates you and your command. He directs that you remain until the division comes up. We are expecting to move to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. HALSTED,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to remain for the present with your corps in the position now occupied by it, watching carefully Ashby's Gap. You will, however, please keep your command in readiness to march south should orders be given for such a movement. The general directs me to say that no more wagon trains will be sent to the Potomac, and that trains now on the way from that river will be brought up as soon as possible. Supplies will hereafter be obtained by Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads.

I am, general, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff:*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862—2.45 p. m.

Major-General PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: We have possession of Ashby's Gap; there is no evidence of any enemy in force in front of it. The commanding general directs me to say that if there is no enemy in front of you at Snicker's Gap and vicinity, he desires you to withdraw the Forty-fourth New York and other troops of your corps and to move to vicinity of Upperville to-morrow, unless you receive further orders. If you deem best you will leave one or two regiments or a brigade at Snicker's Gap, to be withdrawn hereafter. Please send a staff officer or orderly to headquarters this afternoon with a report of the condition of affairs in your front. Send him in time to return to you before daylight with further orders if necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 4, 1862—7 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Aide-de-Camp:

Your communication of 2.45 by Major Kirkland is just received. The directions to move being based on the supposition that there is no enemy

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in force opposite Snicker's Gap leaves me in doubt of the intention of the commanding general to move me in case he is in force. I have, in anticipation that the move will be ordered, directed General Sykes to withdraw from the gap his division and to post General Tyler's brigade for its defense; Sykes then to move his command to this place prepared to march at a moment's notice; Humphreys' division to remain here to secure the pass, but prepared to move at a moment's notice; Butterfield to be ready to move at short notice to-morrow morning, following Sykes. My design is, if directed to move, to leave Humphreys here, but to follow the following day. Shall be prepared to carry out the instructions returned by the bearer, Captain McQuade. I have trains on the road to-night and to-morrow from Harper's Ferry with provisions and clothing which could not be obtained earlier. I do not like to leave the route unprotected till they return. The force I know to be opposite consists of at least five regiments (large) and a battery of ten guns. These regiments have been in or near the road to Berryville all day, and the battery posted to sweep the ford and part of the road on this side of the river. The battery relieved a battery of eight guns early this morning, the latter retiring to a camp behind timber. Four regiments moved to the river-bank this morning and the same number were seen to withdraw. The woods into which they went have been full of men all day. A large camp (wall-tents, shelter-tents, and A tents, and about twenty wagons) has been visible all day and men moving in it. This camp is partly in the woods, and has been visible all the time. Cavalry has been on the road all day in small parties, and the same men on picket yesterday returned to-day. These regiments and other parties have been seen by several persons from different points. If the batteries are not in position to-morrow morning I shall move without further orders, but if there I think it imprudent to move without leaving Humphreys. If the trains get up, and the commanding general designs abandoning this line, Humphreys and the Forty-fourth can join by night march, sending the wagons in advance with the rest of the column. The party sent to Ashby's Gap along ridge road has not returned. I have about twelve wounded men, some badly. I expect Captain McQuade to return by daybreak, which will be time enough for me to issue the necessary orders to move, being prepared.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Snickersville, Va., November 4, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brigadier-General Sykes will at daybreak withdraw his division from the position now occupied by it in Snicker's Gap, posting in its place, for the defense of the gap, the brigade of General Humphreys' division, now on the Blue Ridge, giving to the latter such information and instructions as shall govern it until the command of it shall be resumed by General Humphreys. General Sykes will then march his command to Snickersville, and there bivouac in readiness to march at short notice. General Humphreys will resume command of the brigade

* For reply, see Colburn to Porter, November 5, 1.20 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 546.

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posted in Snicker's Gap and will hold the pass, keeping his division in readiness to move at short notice.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bloomfield, November 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

General McClellan directs that you move your command via Bloomfield to Union, as far toward Upperville as you can move without too much fatiguing your men. Please report for orders at Upperville, as headquarters will be there.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that your command to-morrow take position on the Aldie pike, east of Upperville. One division will move to its destination via Bloomfield. He also desires me to say that no more wagons will be sent to the Potomac for stores. Those on their way from that river will be brought up as rapidly as possible. Supplies will hereafter be obtained by the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads. General Burnside's command (the Ninth Corps and Stoneman's and Whipple's divisions) will to-morrow take post between Piedmont and Salem. General Reynolds will proceed to-morrow and next day to take position on General Burnside's left and rear, extending from Rectortown to White Plains. General Porter's corps will, on Thursday, move by the Aldie pike through Middleburg to White Plains. General Couch will remain to-morrow at Ashby's Gap. General headquarters will be established to-morrow at some point between Millville and Rectortown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

General McClellan directs me to say that General Burnside's command will move early in the morning and take the line between Piedmont and Salem. Reynolds takes the line in rear and on the left of Burnside from Rectortown to White Plains. Couch and Porter will remain where they are to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered hereafter. Franklin closes upon the Aldie pike. Headquarters will be near Rectortown on the road from Millville to Rectortown. Please push as far

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forward as you safely can toward Chester Gap, and the road thence to Culpeper Court-House, and inform him how much more cavalry is necessary to carry out his purposes, bearing in mind what he told you to-day. Please report as early as possible what Averell's losses have been.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to detach one of your weakest regiments to scout to-morrow and next day between Upperville and Berlin, and to protect our wagon trains from straggling parties of the enemy's cavalry, should such parties make their appearance in the neighborhood of the roads between the two places mentioned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The commanding general directs me to inform you that General Burnside's command will move early in the morning, and take the line between Piedmont and Salem. Reynolds will take position on the left and rear of Burnside, extending from Rectortown to White Plains. Franklin will take position on the Aldie pike east of Upperville. Porter and Couch will remain where they are to-morrow. Headquarters will be on the road from Millville to Rectortown, near Rectortown. You will please move with your brigade at daylight to Salem, and take a position in front of it, so as to be in readiness to support Pleasonton or to move on Warrenton. Please leave a staff officer at headquarters to communicate orders to you. It is important that you start at the time ordered.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., November 4, 1862.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Seventh Military Department:

SIR: It was reported on the night of the 28th ultimo that a force of rebel cavalry was coming down on a raid to Williamsburg. It was afterward ascertained that such was the fact, and 800 finely mounted rebel cavalry, under Colonel Shingler, approached to within a short distance of the town. The Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry were, however, on the alert. They captured a rebel picket five miles out and made such dispositions that no attack was made. On Sunday last (2d instant) the Fifth captured a lieutenant of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, killed his companion, and captured both their horses, some fourteen miles

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above Williamsburg. I report the above as an evidence of improvement, and to say that there is in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry the material for a very good regiment.

I remain, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,

[18.] *Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 5, 1862.

Mr. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

The general desires that you have the telegraph pushed forward to this place as soon as possible, by the railroad line; also that arrangements be made to repair the line on the Orange and Alexandria road. Pleasonton had an elegant cavalry fight to day with a superior force of cavalry and whipped them beautifully. Colonels Gregg, Davis, and Farnsworth, and all the troops, did splendidly. Davis' horse was killed under him.

COLBURN,

[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 5, 1862.

The troops of this corps will move to-morrow morning as follows: The First Division will march at 7 o'clock as far in the direction of Warrenton as possible by way of Salem. The Second Division will close up and follow the First by way of Salem. The Third Division will march at 8 o'clock in the direction of Warrenton by road to the west of Pig Nut Mountain. The cavalry will precede the First Division. Each division will send its pioneers in advance to repair the roads. The infantry will march as much as possible alongside of the roads and give the road to the artillery, and leave a sufficient rear guard to protect its train. This order will be habitual. Supply trains will be sent to Salem for supplies.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Bayard's cavalry has been ordered to move to the west of Warrenton and gain its rear. Sigel is at Thoroughfare Gap. Burnside's corps moves in the direction of Waterloo.

C. K., JR.,

[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, November 5, 1862.

[Colonel HOFMANN:]

COLONEL: The general is ordered to Rectortown through Millville. Join him as quick as you can.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. HALSTED,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Rectortown, you will see by the map, lies on the railroad. We are to reach it to-night if possible. I have your brigade mail.

Respectfully,

[19.] E. P. HALSTED.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Snickersville, Va., November 5, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: The only indication of change on opposite side of the river apparent this morning is the display of eight additional pieces (two separate batteries), which came to vicinity of the ford and are posted so as not to be seen from our points of observation. General Tyler reports the fires opposite Ashby's Gap as increasing during the night. I send my wagon trains in advance to-day sufficiently far to be out of the way to-morrow, and at daybreak shall have all in motion. The advance will be in immediate vicinity of White Plains to-morrow night. A deserter from Ewell's force just in from opposite side says Ewell was at Millwood last night, and he was told that Hill (D. H.) was on this side of the river near Ashby's Gap. This 11 a. m. is reported five battalions of the usual size relieved the enemy's pickets this morning and was followed by eight guns. The deserter states Longstreet is said to be down about Culpeper Court-House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Snickersville, Va., November 5, 1862—2 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Aide and Assistant Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 12.15 just received.* I have previously sent a report under the impression headquarters had moved. To-day eighteen guns have been exhibited in front of the ferry, and six are visible. The same exhibition of force to-day that we have seen heretofore, variously estimated at 4,000 to 6,000 men, and if there is a regular relief daily the number is double. After five battalions, of about 400 each, had emerged from the woods in front of the ford the woods seemed filled with them. The camp remains the same, with wagons loaded with hay and wagons hauling forage to it. Every officer says there is no apparent change, and reports come from various points and officers from generals down. A deserter from Ewell's division (so he says) stated at 11 a. m. that it was at Millwood last night, and he was told that D. H. Hill was on this side of the Shenandoah near Ashby's Gap. He says he came through Trap Gap to avoid Hill. Longstreet, he says, is at or near Culpeper Court-House, but does not know, and Hill (A. P.) is at Berryville. The same report comes from the Forty-fourth New York in regard to enemy's apparent force. General Tyler says the fires opposite Ashby's Gap increased last night. I have sent my trains to Middleburg (fifteen miles), Humphreys guarding. This is to enable the infantry to get well forward to White Plains (twenty-three miles) to-morrow. The citizens of Loudoun County (or, perhaps, the Loudoun County Cavalry,

* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 546.

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returned through some passes north of us) have appeared on the road hence to Harper's Ferry, and attacked one train. They roam the road unarmed, but at favorable opportunity resume their arms concealed on the roadside. I have sent cavalry on the road as far as Neersville. The command marches at daylight via Mountville, Middleburg, &c., toward White Plains. Humphreys will be there; the others close by. I think it advisable to warn all messengers against mounted citizens.

I am, general, very respectfully,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[19.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Snickersville, Va., November 5, 1862.

Humphreys' division will march to-day as soon as practicable; take the road to White Plains via Philomont, Mountville, Middleburg, &c., and camp to-night between Mountville and Middleburg. To-morrow he will move to and camp near White Plains. In order to relieve the road to-morrow, all wagons of the other divisions which will not be required for the service of the troops to-night will be sent with Humphreys' train under the general direction of the chief quartermaster, Butterfield leading. Butterfield will march at 5.30 to-morrow, taking the same road as Humphreys, and camp as near as possible to him. Sykes will withdraw his command from the gap in time to follow Butterfield and camp near him. Unless otherwise directed the trains which do not go to-day of these two divisions will precede their commands. The train of the Forty-fourth New York will rejoin its brigade early to-day and the regiment by dark. No communication hereafter with Harper's Ferry, and wagons now on the way must join to-night.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 5, 1862—11.05 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON:

General McClellan directs that you concentrate the whole of Averell's brigade with your own and move upon Little Washington and Sperryville, as it is possible that the infantry and trains of the enemy may still be passing through Thornton's Gap. From Sperryville you are authorized to move upon Culpeper or any point between that and Warrenton where in your judgment you can be of service. Should you be satisfied that there is no large force in Culpeper or north of it, a reconnaissance as far as the line of the Rapidan will be of great value; in any event it is important to know whether the enemy hold the line of the Rappahannock in force. General Sigel reports that his cavalry at New Baltimore were attacked by and repulsed the enemy's cavalry and that the attempt was renewed to-day by 1,500 cavalry and four guns with similar results. General Burnside will be instructed to send to the vicinity of Markham all the cavalry that may be necessary. Averell's entire force can be withdrawn without waiting for other cavalry to arrive. Your dispatches of 6.30 and 8 p. m. are this moment received. Leave nothing undone to cut off the enemy's trains. The

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general gives you carte blanche, provided you do not unduly risk the loss of your command. Bayard will be instructed to-morrow to move toward Warrenton. When you reach Sperryville the general desires that you send him the latest news. He will send infantry in the direction of Culpeper as soon as possible, but do not calculate on it. Depend upon your own resources. You will be kept fully posted as to the position of the troops.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 5, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL,
Thoroughfare Gap:

General McClellan directs me to inform you that the troops are in the position indicated in my dispatch of last evening.* General Franklin's corps will be in the vicinity of and in front of White Plains to-morrow. General Pleasonton, with his brigade of cavalry, met a superior force of the enemy's cavalry at Barbee's to-day, drove them back, and the last report we had from [him] said that he was following the enemy toward Chester Gap.

P. S., 11.20 p. m.—The general desires me to add that he has just received a dispatch from General Pleasonton, near Sandy Hook, who says that he thinks the enemy's cavalry that he defeated to-day are going to Warrenton, although they made for Chester Gap, and that the greater part of their infantry have passed Sandy Hook. He apprehends that they may attempt to strike you a blow near Warrenton. General McClellan thinks it may be well for you to look out in that direction, although he is in position to give you any support that may be necessary. General Pleasonton will probably be thrown in rear of Warrenton to-morrow.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectorville, November 6, 1862.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States of America:

I have this minute received a dispatch from General Pleasonton near the mouth of Chester Gap.† His information indicates that Jackson is there with his force to defend it. Thirty-six of the enemy's dead in the fight of yesterday have been found on the field.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectorville, November 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. H. HAUPT,
Superintendent of Railroads:

General McClellan desires me to say that we are in possession of Warrenton. General Sickles has been directed to push troops forward

* See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 544. † See 11.15 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 118.

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to Warrenton Junction, and to cover any working parties that you may have on the railroad. The road should be put in running order as soon as possible, in order that the movement of the troops need not be delayed.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your corps to-morrow as far as possible in the direction of Warrenton, keeping your command well closed up.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

P. S.—If headquarters move to-morrow, they will be established in the neighborhood of your corps.

G. D. R.,
[19.] *Colonel, &c.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 6, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

Your dispatch of 12.30 is received,* and General McClellan desires me to say that he has reliable information that General Lee is at Gordonsville and that G. W. Smith is at Warrenton. It is said that there is no force at Warrenton except cavalry, and there is reason to believe that such is the case. General Sigel has been ordered to move two divisions to New Baltimore to-day, which will be in position to support you. If you require more troops than your own corps to take Warrenton, you are authorized to call for any assistance you require from any troops in your vicinity; but you will remain in command of all, unless General Burnside should arrive. I send this by a staff officer, who will remain with you for the purpose of bringing any communication you may have to send to the commanding general. The general is anxious that you take possession of Warrenton, provided the enemy is not too strong for you to accomplish it.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your command as soon after daylight this morning as possible in the direction of Rectortown and Waterloo. You will please follow General Burnside's movement, to support him, if necessary. He is directed to move upon

*Not found.

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Waterloo and to occupy that place with at least one division. General Reynolds will move to-day as far as possible in the direction of Warrenton. General Franklin will move to-day to White Plains. General Bayard moves to-day to Warrenton, to turn it and to gain, if possible, the line of the Rappahannock. General Pleasonton will move to Little Washington and Sperryville, and thence to Culpeper or to such point between that place and Warrenton as he may find advisable. General Porter will move to-day as far as possible in the direction of White Plains.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

WHITE PLAINS, *November 6, 1862—3.30 p. m.*

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,

Assistant Chief of Staff:

I have to report for the information of the commanding general my arrival at this place and the following location of the troops: Humphreys here; Butterfield five miles this side of Middleburg (nine miles distant); Sykes immediately behind him. The last two cannot get farther to-night on account of the trains in advance of them. Both will be here early to-morrow. I left Snickersville at 8.30, at which time the rear guard was left in the gap and Sykes was getting into motion, trains in advance. His report of the appearances on opposite [side] of river was "no change." My aides saw their guns and troops this morning. The pickets report the rolling of vehicles to the right or left all night, ceasing before daybreak. The enemy's pickets were very watchful. At 12 m. I was in sight of the gap, and all was quiet; the rear guard was coming down the mountain. A Confederate surgeon from Aldie applied to me for a pass to Winchester, which he "believed was in our possession, and by this time much within our lines." I would not give it, and required him to return to A[ldie] for three days. His impression was derived from Confederates passing by. Yesterday some 2,000 paroled prisoners and convalescents were sent up from Harper's Ferry to join the army. They were (they said) in charge of two officers. They straggled and strung from my camp to Harper's Ferry. Their presence delayed the marching [of] the rear guard. I tried to protect them and urge them forward, and all masses will arrive safe in camp. I had to turn back to-day wagons going to Harper's Ferry for supplies from corps in front, and hurry up some behind Snickersville. I believe the road is clear, except I am informed that the rebel cavalry have been in the woods all the time, and belong to the home guard of Loudoun County. Franklin is here with his corps. I hear that Reynolds marched to-day. I believe I am rationed for five to seven days with bread, sugar, &c., and beef many days longer. I send Lieutenant McIntyre for orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

WHITE PLAINS, *November 6, 1862—5.50 p. m.*

Colonel RUGGLES,

Assistant Chief of Staff:

I avail myself of the opportunity of two signal officers going to headquarters to report arrival here, though I did so by an aide this

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afternoon. But lest there should be a failure to reach the commanding general, I repeat in part my letter of to-day: Humphreys is here; Butterfield and Sykes about five miles toward Middleburg; trains here; have five to six days' provisions, and generally four days' grain. Nothing new in rear; all quiet. Enemy still the same (apparently) at Snicker's Ford. Vehicles were heard running all night.

Very respectfully,

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

WHITE PLAINS, VA., *November 6, 1862.*

[Colonel RUGGLES:]

COLONEL: I send Lieutenant Weld for orders. All my command is up. I notified you of the number of days' provisions the trains carried or was on hand. It was about all they could carry. I shall have all that I can get and require (probably) in the course of a few hours. Grain will be scarce. Please send me order, if any there be, in writing, relating to movements.

Very respectfully,

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Snicker's Gap, November 6, 1862—8 a. m.

General GEORGE SYKES,
Commanding Division, Snicker's Gap:

GENERAL: I shall move on slowly and expect to be with Butterfield's rear till late to-day. He is all in motion. Monteith has just returned from you. Just before the command leaves, please learn if any of the enemy's troops have been seen and in what force. I learn about 2,000 unarmed men were started yesterday from Harper's Ferry for this army. Many if not most of them have passed. I have sent to hasten up the remainder. Please give directions to the rear guard to push them up, sending those for Couch to Overton, Burnside on his left, Reynolds on his left, near White Plains. Cavalry went down the road yesterday (300) to look after guerrillas. If I meet them to-day shall try to put them in your rear. Wherever you camp to-night, push on early to-morrow, and I will have parties to conduct you to camp. From reports received the impression exists at headquarters that the main force of the enemy has gone south. Their artillery has been heard rolling past Ashby's Gap. Please direct the cavalry to rejoin to-night, or such portion of it as you do not require for rear guard. I will be near White Plains by dark.

Yours, truly,

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

General McClellan directs me to say that Pleasonton has been ordered to move in the morning to Sperryville and Little Washington

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with his entire command. You will please furnish the cavalry necessary to watch Manassas Gap from Devin's regiment. The infantry brigade sent to-day will remain at the gap until further orders. Watch your immediate front with your own cavalry. Bayard has been ordered to move toward Warrenton and endeavor to turn it, and if possible to gain the line of the Rappahannock. Stoneman has been directed to picket his front with his own cavalry and to connect with Sigel. General Couch has been ordered to move toward Rectortown, to follow you up and support you. You will please move in the direction of Waterloo, occupying that position by at least a division to-night, with the remainder of your command closed up as much as possible. You will draw your supplies from Salem and White Plains. Please send a staff officer to headquarters as soon as your command moves. Porter has been ordered to move in the morning by White Plains to support you. If there is no sign of the enemy at Manassas, you are authorized to withdraw the brigade, and to withdraw the cavalry at night.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to occupy New Baltimore with two divisions of your corps, and to hold Thoroughfare Gap with one division. General Burnside is moving to-day with his command toward Waterloo and Warrenton. General Reynolds' corps is following toward Warrenton. General Couch's corps is following General Burnside to support him if necessary. General Franklin's corps will move to-day to White Plains. General Porter's corps will leave Snicker's Gap and proceed to-day in the same direction. General Pleasonton is pushing forward to Little Washington, Sperryville, and Culpeper, or some point, if found more advisable, between that place and Warrenton. General Bayard is moving on Warrenton to turn it, and to gain, if possible, the line of the Rappahannock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The commanding general has just received reliable information that General G. W. Smith is at Warrenton, General Lee at Gordonsville, and that a captain is commanding the post at Culpeper.

G. D. R.,
[19.] *Colonel, &c.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 6, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps:

General McClellan directs me to inform you that we are in possession of Warrenton. He desires that you hold your troops in their present position until further orders, but be ready to move on the shortest notice.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding Defenses Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that from the best information that can be obtained he is of opinion that there is very little force of the enemy remaining in the Winchester valley. A small force was reported yesterday in front of Snicker's Gap. Nothing has been heard from there this morning. The general desires you to communicate with General Morell, in order that all the available cavalry belonging to your command and to his may be sent out at once to scout toward Winchester, Charlestown, and Martinsburg. Please communicate immediately the result of the reconnaissances herein ordered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Commanding Division:

General McClellan directs me to inform you that two corps (Burnside's and Reynolds') are moving on Warrenton and Waterloo; they will hardly be able to reach Warrenton to-night. General Sigel has been directed to send two divisions to New Baltimore to-day. Bayard with his cavalry brigade is moving on Warrenton. Pleasonton with a division of cavalry is moving toward Thornton's Gap. The general desires that you cover the repairs of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far to the front as possible.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general commanding directs me to add that he has this minute received reliable information that General Lee is at Gordonsville. General Smith is in command at Warrenton. It is reported that there are no troops at that place, except cavalry. The post at Culpeper is commanded by a captain, indicating that there is no large force there.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 6, 1862—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Manassas Junction:

General McClellan directs me to say that we are in possession of Warrenton, and he desires that you push a portion of your force forward to Warrenton Junction and furnish all the assistance in your power in repairing the railroad.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1862—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
Salem:

The commanding general directs me to inform you that General Bayard has been directed to move to Warrenton to endeavor to turn it and to gain if possible the line of the Rappahannock. You will therefore be obliged to picket your front with your own cavalry. Endeavor to maintain your communication with General Sigel's cavalry on your left and with that of the Ninth Army Corps on your right.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

General McClellan says do your best to hold Jackson in check if he is there, or at Loura [Luray] if he goes there, but do not lose sight of the importance of cutting the Loura [Luray] road, which is a matter of great necessity. Reynolds will probably be in Warrenton to-night or early to-morrow morning. Please send a party to communicate with Reynolds at that point to-morrow morning, but tell them to be careful and not get caught, as we may not gain possession before to-morrow.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The general commanding desires me to inform you that he has reliable information that Lee is at Gordonsville. G. W. Smith is in command at Warrenton, and it is reported that there is nothing but cavalry there. A captain is in command at Culpeper, so it is reasonable to suppose that the force there is small. Burnside and Reynolds are moving on Warrenton, but will probably not reach there before to-morrow. Burnside's right will rest on Waterloo. Sigel sends two divisions to-day to New Baltimore. Franklin at White Plains and Couch near you.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Salem:

GENERAL: General Pleasonton has been ordered to move to-morrow to Little Washington and Sperryville, and thence to Culpeper or any point between it and Warrenton, as he may find advisable. As soon as

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you are joined by your battery please move in the direction of Warrenton, endeavoring to get to the west of and behind that place, so as to cut off whatever may be there. General Sigel reports his cavalry at New Baltimore were attacked yesterday by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed. The attempt was renewed to-day with 1,500 cavalry and four guns. The enemy were again driven back. If you are able to gain possession of Warrenton and to cut off whatever forces are in front of it, at once reconnoiter and hold if possible the line of the Rappahannock as far as Kelly's Ford. If you gain possession of the line you will be promptly re-enforced by a large force of artillery and infantry. Be sure to communicate frequently. Run no undue risk, but undertake anything that promises successful results.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDER.] HARRISBURG, PA., *November 7, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter is hereby appointed provost-marshal-general of the State of Pennsylvania. Brig. Gens. I. N. Palmer and E. R. S. Canby are assigned to the command of the camps of drafted men at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, respectively.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Rectortown, November 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General HAUPT,
Superintendent Military Railroads, Washington:

The commanding [general] directs me to say that Gainesville will have to be his depot for all the troops until the Orange and Alexandria Railroad can be repaired. Please repair the road to Gainesville from the junction so that it may be in good running order. The troops will be moved down as rapidly as possible to the Orange and Alexandria road. Please repair the Broad Run bridge at once, and be ready to put the rest of Orange and Alexandria road in order, as far as the Rappahannock, as fast as it is covered by the troops. Warrenton is in our possession.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

[19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. HAUPT,
Superintendent Military Railroads:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. As no cars reached this army until 10 a. m. to-day, I do not comprehend your statement that cars are not unloaded with sufficient promptitude.

It does not look well for the future working of the road that you anticipate accusations of delays that have not yet occurred. The delay

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thus far has resulted from the non-arrival of the cars. Wagon trains have been waiting since yesterday morning for them. At 12 m. to-day only three cars had reached Salem, and eleven White Plains.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Left Wing:

General McClellan directs me to say that Piatt's brigade has been relieved at Piedmont by a brigade from Couch's corps, and has been ordered to join his division by way of Salem, stopping at that point for commissary supplies. The squadron of cavalry will have to remain at Piedmont until some other cavalry can be found to relieve it. General Bayard has been ordered to scout the line of the Rappahannock from Waterloo to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; and the general wishes that, with Stoneman's cavalry and any other you may have at hand, you will scout the right flank from Waterloo to Orleans.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

General McClellan directs me to say that General Bayard, with his cavalry, has been ordered to scout on the line of the Rappahannock from Waterloo to the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and that General Burnside, with Stoneman's cavalry and any other he may have, has been ordered to scout the right flank from Waterloo to Orleans. The general directs that you use your cavalry in the best manner you can to obtain information and to keep your flanks scouted.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General SUMNER,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your corps to the intersection of the direct road from Salem to the Cat-tail Branch of Cedar Run with the Centerville and Warrenton turnpike. This movement will be commenced to-morrow and completed the following day. The general desires the march for to-morrow to be an easy one. Upon arriving at the Centerville and Warrenton pike you will please encamp your command on the right of it, and on the Cat-tail Branch of Cedar Run. General Porter's command will go into camp about the same time on the left of the turnpike at the same point. General Franklin will move day after to-morrow to New Baltimore. General Burnside's command is posted in neighborhood of Warrenton and

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Waterloo. General Reynolds is in front of Warrenton. General Bayard is probably over the Rappahannock in the direction of Waterloo. General Pleasonton is probably near Sperryville. Your depot for supplies will be Gainesville until further orders. Supplies from there will be obtained by Centerville and Warrenton turnpike.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General headquarters will move to-morrow to Warrenton or vicinity. I inclose a sketch of the country for reference to-morrow and next day.

G. D. R.

PP. S.—The general desires me to add that the brigade at Piedmont will follow your command as a rear guard, either by way of Rectortown or by way of Salem, as you may judge best. The route by Salem, however, is deemed preferable. The cavalry of General Burnside, near Manassas Gap, will follow the movement of the entire command, and join General Burnside.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel, &c.*

WHITE PLAINS, *November 7, 1862—12 m.*

General MCCLELLAN,
Near Rectortown:

Sykes is in, and reports the enemy the same at Snicker's Ferry as heretofore. Scouts followed him a long distance off. Stragglers are coming in from Harper's Ferry and report a large number there to come up from the Alexandria camp; also wagons. Enemy will certainly take a large number, and I recommend cavalry be sent to protect them. Mine have been and still are driving the men up.

F. J. PORTER,
[19.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near White Plains, Va., November 7, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. This corps will move to-morrow to New Baltimore via Georgetown in the following order: First Division (Butterfield's), 6 a. m.; Second Division (Sykes'), 7.30 a. m.; Third Division (Humphreys'), 8.30 a. m. The baggage wagons will move in the rear of Third Division in the order of the divisions. The ammunition and supply trains will follow in the same order in rear of the baggage trains, the officers of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments procuring such grain and subsistence as can be drawn at this depot before it is the turn of the supply trains to enter the column. If grain is to be had here it will be drawn, and three days' placed in each of the supply and ordnance wagons. Supplies will be drawn after to-morrow from Gainesville by the pike to Warrenton. A guard will accompany the ordnance and supply trains.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your corps day after to-morrow to New Baltimore by way of Georgetown, so as to arrive that day at the first-mentioned place. Your supplies will, after leaving White Plains, and until further orders, be drawn from Gainesville by the turnpike to Warrenton. General Porter moves to-morrow to New Baltimore, and the following day to the Cat-tail Branch of Cedar Run, about one mile and a half northeast of Warrenton, and will encamp on the left of the turnpike. General headquarters will move to-morrow to Warrenton or vicinity by the direct road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rectortown, November 7, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps, Gainesville, Va.:

General McClellan directs me to say that the disposition of your troops, as represented in your communication of to-day, is approved, and he desires that they remain so posted until further orders. General Porter's corps moves to-morrow to New Baltimore, and General Franklin's to the same place the day after. Porter, on the next day, will move to the vicinity of Warrenton, and Franklin the day after. Couch will move direct on Warrenton to-morrow, and headquarters will move by the same route and camp near Warrenton to-morrow night.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, November 7, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

General McClellan desires that you send a portion of your cavalry to scour the country from Thoroughfare to Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, in rear of the army. Any cavalry that you have in the direction of New Baltimore can be withdrawn from there, as there are troops in front.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Your dispatch of to-day received. General McClellan desires that you will send a cavalry force, if possible, toward Fredericksburg, to

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ascertain and report the damage done to the railroad bridges across Accokeek and Potomac Creeks, and their exact present condition.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Commanding Division, Manassas Junction:

General Burnside's corps, together with Whipple's and Stoneman's divisions, are in, and in the vicinity of, Warrenton. Two divisions of Sigel's corps are at New Baltimore. Porter's and Couch's corps will move to New Baltimore to-morrow and Franklin's the day after, and will proceed the next day from there to the vicinity of Warrenton. If, as you represent, there is a large force at Warrenton Junction, the commanding general desires you to move very cautiously. The main object of your movement in that direction is to cover the reconstruction of the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Headquarters to-morrow night will be in, or in the vicinity of, Warrenton. Your dispatches heretofore have been very clear and have given much valuable information. The general desires that you will continue to get all the information you can, and will communicate frequently and fully.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The general commanding desires that you scout the country on the line of the Rappahannock from Waterloo to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and, as far as possible, toward Fredericksburg, and that you will push patrols as far as safe on the farther side of the Rappahannock to pick up information.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

General McClellan desires that you will send a force down the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to ascertain the condition of the bridges across Accokeek and Potomac Creeks. Report immediately the amount of damage done to them and their exact condition at present.

A. V. COLBURN,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near New Baltimore, Va., November 8, 1862.

The command will march to-morrow as follows: First Division, 5.30 a. m.; Second Division, 7 a. m.; Third Division, 8 a. m. It will camp

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on the left of the road and this side of Warrenton on the Cat-tail Branch of Cedar Run, as represented in the accompanying sketch,* and each command will camp in the order named above, right toward Warrenton. The particular portion of ground assigned to each division will be designated by an officer of the staff. The baggage trains of each division will follow in the order named in rear of the whole; the supply trains will follow the rear baggage train and in the order of the divisions.

The commands must be prepared for a longer march, as circumstances may compel it. Headquarters will be at Mr. Horner's house, to the right of Butterfield's division.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 8, 1862—8 p. m.

Instead of moving as directed in circular of this afternoon, the First Division will march at 6 a. m.; Second Division will march at 8.30 a. m.; Third Division will march at 10 a. m. Each division will be followed by its train, which, if in the way of the rear division, will be required to take the right of the road. The troops will take to the fields on the left of the road. The camps and wagons will be on the left of the road. The right of the road is assigned to Sumner's corps. Every effort must be made to-morrow to procure supplies (forage and provisions), which can be obtained at Gainesville.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
November 8, 1862.

The Third Division (General Newton commanding) will march at 6.30 a. m. to-morrow, proceeding by the Georgetown road to New Baltimore, where it will halt. The First Division (General Brooks commanding) will follow the division of General Newton to the same point. The Second Division (General Smith commanding) will march at 7 a. m. on the Warrenton road to the same point.

By command of Major-General Franklin:

O. D. GREENE,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 8, 1862—4.50 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to occupy Thoroughfare Gap with one division, and Hopewell and Aldie with a brigade at each place. The rest of your corps will remain as now posted. He

* Omitted.

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also directs you to keep your cavalry well out, and to scout thoroughly from your position to Leesburg on the right and to General Heintzelman's troops on the left.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[19.] *Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., November 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General NAGLEE,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the Fourth Army Corps has instructed me to inform you that he has this day left Yorktown on leave of absence for two weeks, and that during his absence you will assume command of all the forces at Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Gloucester.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,

[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
November 9, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. Col. W. P. Wainwright, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to command the Second Brigade of this division, now commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hofmann.

By command of Brigadier-General Doubleday:

E. P. HALSTED,

[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Gaskins' Mill, Va., November 9, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army Headquarters:

GENERAL: Nothing further received from General Pleasonton. Whipple's scouts report no signs of the enemy's cavalry toward Flint Hill, &c., to-day. The signal officers have been trying all day to establish communication, but fail to attract attention to their flag, although they see the one near Warrenton distinctly. They will try to-night. I respectfully inclose copy of the orders to General Sturgis, hoping they will be approved. Have picketed a regiment between camp and Miller's Ford and toward Orleans to supply the place of Sturgis' division. Have also desired General Stoneman to furnish further assistance to Pleasonton or Sturgis if they require it. Forage in the neighborhood used up. Can I send wagons ten miles for it to-morrow?

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

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[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Gaskins' Mill, Va., November 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General STURGIS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: By direction of the general commanding I send you herewith a copy of General Pleasonton's dispatch.* You will please proceed with the least possible delay with the remaining brigade and artillery of your division and assume command of your whole division, so co-operating with General Pleasonton as will enable him to carry out his instructions. You will send the two regiments at Amissville to join General Ferrero at Jefferson. The general commanding relies upon your prompt and efficient services in this matter, as an important movement is pending. You will not wait for your wagons, but leave directions for them to follow with a rear guard.

I am, general, very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
[19.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Gaskins' Mill, November 9, 1862.

General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is received.* In accordance with your wish I have ordered General Sturgis to Amissville with his other brigade and two batteries. He is directed to assume command of the division and co-operate with you, so as to enable you to carry out your instructions. He will send the two regiments at Amissville to Jefferson. Should you need further assistance, send a dispatch to me through General Stoneman at Waterloo, who has thrown a bridge over the river at that place.

I am, general, very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
[19.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Ninth Army Corps.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 10, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Upon being relieved by Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur from the command of the First Division of this corps, Brig. Gen. A. Doubleday will resume command of his old brigade.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Near Warrenton, November 11, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The troops of this corps will move at 11 a. m. to-day. The Third Division will march to Fayetteville and take position at the cross-roads;

* See 6.30 a. m., Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 118.

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the Second Division will march to Bealeton and take position there; the First Division will march to Fayetteville and take position at that place.

[By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
November 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. Army,
Warren Hotel, Warrenton, Va.:

GENERAL: In compliance with what seems to be an order from the President of the United States, received from you this morning, I have the honor to state that I will be prepared to turn over the command of the Fifth Army Corps to you at 12 m. to-day, at which hour the division commanders of the corps will be present at these headquarters.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

[19.] *Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Warrenton, Va., November 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires your presence at these headquarters at 12 m. to-day to meet Major-General Hooker, who will then assume the command of the Fifth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. McQUADE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Generals Sykes and Humphreys.)

[19.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Warrenton, Va., November 12, 1862.*

In obedience to the orders from the President of the United States, dated War Department, November 10, 1862,* the undersigned assumes command of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The following-named officers are announced as the staff of the major-general commanding: Lieut. Col. Joseph Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. William H. Lawrence, aide-de-camp; Capt. William L. Candler, aide-de-camp; Capt. Alexander Moore, aide-de-camp; Capt. Harry Russell, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. J. S. Godfrey, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. A. S. Austin, commissary of subsistence; Surg. John Moore, medical director as heretofore. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. All orders and regulations for the government of the corps will continue in force until further orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

[19.] *Major-General.*

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*See Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 569.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 15, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Engineer Brigade, near Navy-Yard, Washington:

General Burnside wishes to have the second pontoon train sent by water to Aquia Creek, as proposed by General Halleck.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[21.] *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 16, 1862.

The troops of this corps will move to-morrow as follows: The First Division (Doubleday's) will march at 7 o'clock, taking the road toward Warrenton Junction, and thence following the Second Division toward Bristersburg. The Second Division (Gibbon's) will march at 7 a. m., taking the road from Bealeton toward Warrenton Junction and thence to Bristersburg. The Third Division (Meade's) will march at 8 a. m., and follow the First Division, its train in advance, to join the rear of Doubleday's train. Commanders of divisions will instruct their division quartermasters to cause their trains to move on the proper routes, and to draw up and park off the road whenever there is any halt caused by coming up with the troops. General Gibbon will leave an officer at the place where the road turns off to Bristersburg to direct the march of the column in rear, who will be replaced by an officer from the First Division to direct the Third Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Douty, First Maine Cavalry, will report with his regiment (except such portion as is now on duty at headquarters) to General Bayard, who is charged with covering the flank and rear of the column. General Gibbon will take the brigade of General Taylor with his division, directing its trains to move in advance of the brigade until it joins the column.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 3D CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 16, 1862.

I. By virtue of General Orders, No. 184, paragraph IV, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Warrenton, Va., November 14, 1862, the undersigned hereby takes command of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

II. The following officers are announced as having been selected to fill the positions on the staff of this corps, viz: First Lieut. A. J. Alexander, Third Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. E. Morford, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, chief quartermaster; Surg. George L. Pancoast, medical director; First Lieut. E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, senior aide-de-camp.

III. The command of the First Division will, until further orders, devolve upon Brigadier-General Birney, volunteers.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
[21.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Corps.*

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HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Warrenton, November 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am informed by Major-General Hooker, commanding Center Grand Division, that a portion of your command will cover the advance of this corps to-morrow. The head of the column will leave its present encampment at 5 a. m. The rear, General Sykes' division, will be in motion at 8.30 a. m. I have ordered General Sykes, who will communicate with you. As General Sykes has very few mounted orderlies at his disposal, I would request you to send to him. His camp is on the turnpike about a mile from Warrenton toward New Baltimore.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[21.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS,
November 16, 1862.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 1, headquarters Fifth Army Corps, the undersigned assumes command of the First Division. Col. J. B. Sweitzer, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, will assume command of the Second Brigade. The following staff officers are announced and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Capt. C. B. Mervine, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. C. Weeden, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. George A. Batchelder, acting division ordnance officer; First Lieut. C. H. Ross, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. T. C. Case, aide-de-camp.

By command of Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin:

C. H. ROSS,
[21.] *Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 17, 1862.

The divisions of this corps will move forward to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock punctually.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Fayetteville, Va., November 17, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: By direction of the general commanding this grand division, I have the honor to report to you that the rear of my corps will leave the vicinity of Warrenton about 11.30 a. m. We have been detained by bad roads. I would suggest that you keep the line of the Northern Branch of the Rappahannock well scouted by your cavalry, and beg that you will give me the earliest information of the presence of the enemy on our right flank, as the line is unavoidably much extended, owing to bad roads. Any information you may receive of

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interest to myself will be thankfully received. Please acknowledge receipt of this by bearer, with any suggestions you may think proper to make.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,

[21.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.*

HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Encamped at Warrenton Junction, November 17, 1862.

General SYKES:

GENERAL: Griffin camps about two miles below here on Elk Run road crossing. Humphreys camps here east of the Orange and Alexandria road, near where you camped when here before. Would like to have you get your trains over across the railroad and parked for the night, camping west of the railroad station on the run that crosses the road just before you get to the station, or near enough thereto for water. We move to-morrow toward Spotted Tavern. See McDowell's map.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. W. PERKINS,

[21.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Doctor Sumac's House, November 17, 1862.

General SYKES:

GENERAL: Inclosed is a rough sketch from the McDowell map, which will show you where we are to camp to-morrow night, and your route and the route of Griffin and Humphreys. A guide will be sent you at 6 a. m., an orderly from Fifth Regiment Cavalry, who has been sent out to find a short cut to Weaversville. There is said to be a road to the right of the road through Bristersburg, said to be a better road. If you prefer you can move on one with your troops, the other with your wagons. Stoneman will be at Bealeton to-night and Morrisville to-morrow night. Pick up all the forage you can to-morrow before you start at the station; two car-loads were ordered set apart for you this afternoon.

Yours,

BUTTERFIELD,

[21.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Corps.*

HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding Second Division:

Inclosed is a rough tracing from the McDowell map, showing you where to camp to-morrow night. Humphreys will start at same time you do, and it will require you to be prompt to keep out of his way. Sykes takes the other road. Stoneman should be at Bealeton to-night and Morrisville to-morrow night. If you run on the Ninth (Willcox's corps) double up your train in fields, and double up your brigades to clear room for Humphreys. I shall probably move down to Bristersburg to headquarters Spotted Tavern or below.

Yours,

[21.] BUTTERFIELD.

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HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General SYKES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Butterfield directs me to say that General Humphreys in his movements to-morrow will take the road indicated by the red dotted lines on inclosed sketch; the road will therefore be clear for you. If you can start your trains earlier than the hour mentioned in the orders for march without trouble, he prefers that you would move them any time after 8 o'clock and before 9. He will be at Hartwood Church to locate your camp, and desires that a staff officer may be at the head of your train when it arrives at Hartwood Church.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—As Stoneman's corps will be getting close in that vicinity about noon, it will be well to get your trains parked and ground selected before his arrival.

[21.]

HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Butterfield directs me to say that you will move by the route which Captain Sterling (Seventh Ohio Volunteers), of General Tyler's staff, has examined to the vicinity of Hartwood Church, at the hour mentioned in the order of this evening. General Butterfield will be at Hartwood Church upon your arrival in that vicinity by the route indicated, and desires you to send a staff officer there at the head of your train, to whom he will point out your camping grounds. The general is obliged for the prompt and full report of a communication to-day with Generals Pleasonton and Averell.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. W. PERKINS,
[21.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 20, 1862.

General Meade will picket with his division from the road coming in on his right between his camp and Stafford Court-House over to the Skinner's Store road. General Gibbon, with his division, will picket from the Skinner's Store road to Potomac Run, and General Doubleday will picket with his division from Potomac Run to the right of General Willcox or the corps next on his left, all facing north.

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 21, 1862.

The divisions of this corps will move to the vicinity of Brooke's Station as early to-morrow morning as practicable, in the following

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order: First, Meade's division; second, Gibbon's division; third, Doubleday's division. A sufficient rear guard will be left to accompany the trains. The provisions on hand will be carried in the knapsacks of the men.

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Mrs. Henry's House, November 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN:

GENERAL: General Sykes is camped near Wallis' house, about three miles from your camp, at Hartwood. He will move at 7.30 a. m. sharp, he writes. Have directed him to move at 7 if possible—that is, if Whipple is out of his way. Captain Tucker reports that you would move at daybreak. I fear you will be delayed by the occupation of the road in advance of you, starting at so early an hour. There is no haste necessary in your getting here other than that involved in the supply question, and you are supplied to the 26th. Take it comfortably and make your camp here in fair time, which you will be able to do starting at same time with Sykes. Longstreet is said to be at Fredericksburg with guns in position. Our pontoon train at Dumfries coming by land. Roads bad to Belle Plain. The supply question most difficult one put at present. Graze your animals all you can and keep a sharp lookout for forage.

Yours,
[21.] BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Mrs. Henry's House, November 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General SYKES:

GENERAL: Move as much earlier than 7.30 as you can to clear your rear for Griffin. The bearer, after going to Griffin, will return to your camp and pilot you down here. Longstreet said to be at Fredericksburg with guns in position. General Hooker says indications of a large force there, judging by the smoke of camp-fires. I send you Baltimore Clipper of to-day. Humphreys' supply train may be winding through your camp to-night.

Yours,
[21.] BUTTERFIELD.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS,
November 22, 1862—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The order for the march of the corps has been countermanded. Your division, being under way, will proceed to the vicinity of Henry's house and camp, keeping well toward Potomac Creek and the railroad, so as to leave room for the other two divisions, which will probably move to-morrow.

Yours,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[21.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *November 25, 1862.*

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III. Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is assigned to duty with the First Division, General Doubleday, and will report accordingly for assignment to the command of the Fourth (or Wisconsin) Brigade of that division.

By order of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 334. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 26, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, VA., *November 28, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. J. R. HALL,
Thirteenth Virginia, Red House:

Put yourself in communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Oley, at Coalsmouth, immediately. If your forces united, after leaving a sufficient camp guard, can be at the intersection of the road ten miles in front of Winfield to-morrow, sufficiently strong without risks to engage the enemy, do so. If not, keep your scouts well out on that side of the river and report anything of importance to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. George Crook:

R. P. KENNEDY,
[21.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *November 30, 1862.*

1. The following-named troops of this command will be in readiness to move at a moment's notice: Col. E. F. Applegate, Twenty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers; Col. Alexander P. Berthoud, Thirty-first New Jersey Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Alexander Douglas, Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers; Maj. F. C. Miller, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers; Col. H. M. Bossert, One hundred and thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. A. E. Donaldson, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, now under the command of Colonel Haskin, in charge of the defenses north of the Potomac, are to take the advance under command of the senior colonel.

2. Colonel Jennings' brigade of infantry to move next, now under command of Brigadier-General Abercrombie.

3. Colonel Wright's brigade of infantry to move next in order, now under command of Brigadier-General Casey.

4. The troops are to take two days' cooked rations in haversacks and five days' rations in wagons, with 100 rounds of small-arm ammunition

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to each man. They will be governed by existing orders as to baggage and transportation.

5. The senior colonel of each brigade will send a staff officer to these headquarters for instructions as to the route and destination.

6. The troops of this command that have been ordered to move at a moment's notice will march at the following-named hours precisely: Those from Colonel Haskin's command at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning; those from General Abercrombie's command at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning; those from General Casey's command at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The staff officers from the senior colonels commanding will report at these headquarters for instructions as soon as possible.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[21.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Fairfax Court-House, November 30, 1862—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General STAHEL:
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The following dispatch is just received from General Burnside:

General SIGEL:

Your dispatches of 6 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. received.* The commanding general desires me to tender his thanks to Brigadier-General Stahel, and the officers and men of his command, for the brilliant success they have achieved.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief-of-Staff.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[21.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 2, 1862.

Lieut. R. S. MACKENZIE,
General Sumner's Headquarters:

General Burnside wishes you to select at Banks' and United States Fords good positions for batteries to cover crossings at those places. One position should, if practicable, be at some distance above, and the other some distance below, the ford to be covered, in the woods, if possible. Look carefully to the approaches to these positions, especially to the upper position at United States Ford. Before the batteries are placed in position, if these positions are wooded they will have to be cleared up, but a screen of trees should be left to hide what we are doing till the last moment. No work will be done until specially ordered, but you should decide on a plan of operations, size of working party, &c., so as to be ready to begin at once when the order is given. Get all the information you can about depth of water and character of fords, especially about the approach on the other side of United States Ford, which seems to cross a canal.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[21.]

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* See Vol. XXI, p. 17.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *December 5, 1862.*

The troops of this command will move to-morrow in direction of the White Oak Church on the road to King George Court-House as follows: The Third Division (Meade's) will move at 6 a. m.; the First Division (Doubleday's) at 9 a. m.; the Second Division (Gibbon's) at 12 m. Each division will send a pioneer party in advance, under an efficient officer, to repair the road and crossings of the streams. General Meade will send out the pioneers of his division this afternoon, directing them to camp on the road. All supplies will be carried, so that there will be no sending back after them, unless it be for the commissary stores, which some of the divisions may not be able to carry. If there are any such they will be placed together in one place and a small guard left with them. As much forage will be carried as possible. Each team will have at least three days'. The brigade of Colonel Gavin will remain on the duty it is now on until further orders.

2. The movement of this corps, as directed in paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 61, of this date, is postponed until further orders, but all preparations for the march will be made so as to move as soon as the road permits. Division commanders will be careful to keep up their supplies of quartermaster's and commissary stores. General Doubleday, commanding First Division, will establish his line of pickets to the front, and General Meade, commanding Third Division, his, from Accokeek Creek to the river.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 1ST ARMY CORPS, *Near Brooke's Station, Va., December 5, 1862.*

General Doubleday having received leave of absence, the command of the division devolves upon Brigadier-General Paul, who hereby assumes command.

By order of Brigadier-General Paul:

HENRY T. LEE,
[21.] *Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *December 5, 1862.*

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6. Brig. Gen. E. H. Stoughton having, in accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, reported for duty to these headquarters, is assigned to the command of the Vermont brigade (Second Brigade), Casey's division. He will report in person without delay to Brig. Gen. Silas Casey.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *December 6, 1862.*

Capt. R. B. Ayres, Fifth Artillery, is hereby announced as acting chief of the artillery of the Sixth Army Corps. He will be obeyed and

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respected accordingly. Lieut. James A. Sayles will report as soon as possible to Capt. R. B. Ayres, acting chief of artillery of Sixth Corps, for duty as adjutant of artillery.

By command of Major-General Smith:

CHAS. MUNDEE,
[21.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDER. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *December 6, 1862.*

Colonel Wyndham will remain with his original brigade in Centerville, sending out a detachment of his men to Chantilly and Hunter's Mill. Colonel Di Cesnola will march early to-morrow morning with his entire command, including the First Virginia Cavalry, under Major Krepps, to Brentsville, and from there across Cedar Run, where he will remain until further orders, leaving a strong picket at Brentsville.

By order of Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel, commanding First Division:

A. G. LAWRENCE,
[21.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *December 7, 1862.*

General Meade's division will move to-morrow morning as directed in General Orders, No. 61, from these headquarters, dated December 5, 1862. General Gibbon's division will follow the next day, and General Doubleday's the day after Gibbon's. Each division will send out parties to find the best roads and crossings and to repair them. The headquarters of the corps will move with Meade's division to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 8, 1862.

Lieutenant MACKENZIE,
Engineers:

I wish you would examine the stone dam a mile above Falmouth across the Rappahannock, and see if it is possible to drain the pond above either by digging around the end of the dam on our side, digging through the dam, or damming it up while enemy hold the other bank, and report at once.

Respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.
[21.]

Memoranda for General Parke.

Each of the five bridges to be covered by a regiment of infantry; commanding officer to consult officer throwing bridge as to posting his troops, and give him any assistance he asks for. At lowest bridge (below

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Deep Run), in addition to the infantry, there should be one battery of light 12-pounders, in addition to the guns from the reserve artillery.

At each bridge there will be held in readiness one pontoon wagon loaded with material for bridge twenty-six feet long, for use of commanders of grand divisions.

C. B. COMSTOCK.

DECEMBER 9, 1862.

(Last paragraph erased. Spoke to General Woodbury, who promised to attend to it, at General Burnside's tent, this evening, December 9.)

[21.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 9, 1862.

Brigadier-Generals PAUL and TAYLOR,
Commanding First and Second Divisions:

GENERALS: The commanding general directs that you move forward early to-morrow morning your commands on the road you are now on, toward General Burnside's headquarters, so as to be as near up as possible to the Belle Plain road, which runs in front of the general headquarters and on which General Meade's division is encamped. You will send at daylight in the morning a staff officer to these headquarters, to whom will be shown your positions. This is not to be construed as the order in which company commanders are ordered to issue the twenty rounds of extra ammunition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[21.]

MEMORANDUM ORDERS. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near White Oak Church, Va., December 9, 1862.

This command will be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice to-morrow. The officers and men will be provided with three days' cooked rations, commencing to-morrow morning. A careful inspection will be had to-day of cartridge-boxes, and all will be filled to the number of forty rounds. Additional ammunition will be issued to captains of companies, who will distribute the same, and before the march to-morrow, to their men at the rate of twenty rounds, to be carried in pockets. Division commanders will see that their batteries and ammunition trains are supplied with three days' forage. Subsequent orders will be issued as to the disposition to be made of the other trains, of the order and hour of march, and of the points to take position.

By command of Major-General Smith:

CHAS. MUNDEE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[21.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1862—10.15 a. m.

Major General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth:*

I beg of you not to telegraph details of your plans nor the times of your intended movements. No secret can be kept which passes through so many hands.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[21.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 10, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Volunteer Engineer Brigade:

The following order of march for pontoon trains is proposed for to-night, to prevent confusion: Spaulding's trains for two upper bridges to move by Phillips house across railroad to Lacy house; the other three trains, Cross' leading, then Magruder's and last Spaulding's, lower bridge, to move to position by turning to the left from the suspension bridge road a little beyond the Wallace house. Chiefs of grand divisions wish to get at bridges one or two bays of bridge flooring to take with them, and two men with each bay to attend to lashings.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[21.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 10, 1862—9 a. m.

Lieutenant CROSS,
U. S. Engineers:

You will move your bridge equipage from its present position so as to arrive at the place where the bridge is to be thrown at 3 a. m. to-morrow. You will park your train and send away the teams, and then proceed to unload and throw the bridge. You may corduroy that part of the marsh which needs it before or after moving the pontoons over it, as you deem best. The bridge will be covered by a regiment of infantry. You will confer with its commander as to posting his regiment, and are authorized by General Burnside to call on him for any assistance. You are authorized to confer with the commander of the batteries as to opening fire if the enemy's fire should be too hot.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[21.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 10, 1862.

The divisions of this corps will be under arms and move punctually in the following order: Gibbon's (Second) division, Meade's (Third) division; Doubleday's (First) division, at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning on the road leading to the river on the left of General Burnside's headquarters. Each division commander will have the forge team of one of his batteries in readiness at the crossing to take pontoon wagon across with the battery. The forge will be left at the crossing, where it can be sent for when wanted. The twenty rounds of extra ammunition required will be issued to-night.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[21.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 11, 1862—9.34 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Falmouth:

Permit me to suggest the importance of pushing re-enforcements across during the night, so as to be able to resist any attack during the morning. This seems to me of vital importance.

H. W. HALLECK,
[21.] *General-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1862—12 m.

General SYKES,
General GRIFFIN,
General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Divisions:

A change has been made in the crossing of the divisions of the Third (Stoneman's) Corps. General Whipple's division crosses the right (upper) bridge, General ——— the center, and General ——— the left. This will not change the dispositions of this corps. General Sykes will follow the division of Stoneman's corps, whichever it may be, that crosses the upper bridge. General Humphreys the center, as above, General Griffin the left. General Griffin will be careful not to follow General Whipple when he (Whipple) changes position to cross the upper bridge. General Whipple's division holds Fredericksburg and the bridge-heads. No definite orders are as yet published for our movements after crossing the river. The general disposition of the Center Grand Division is at present understood to be to support the Right and Left Grand Divisions, or pursue as circumstances may require.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[21.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., December 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General NAGLEE,
Commanding Reconnaissance, &c.:

GENERAL: The following telegram has this moment (4.30 p. m.) been received from Fortress Monroe:

Major-General KEYES:

We may want your whole force at Yorktown. General Naglee's expedition having accomplished the object, his force had better be recalled.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

In accordance therewith the major-general commanding directs that you return to Yorktown immediately with all your force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[18.]

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WASHINGTON, *December 15, 1862.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Falmouth:

I have seen your aide, Major Goddard. You will be fully sustained in any measures you may adopt in regard to unreliable officers. In regard to movements we cannot judge here. You are the best judge. Anything you may want will be supplied as soon as possible. General Dix will assist by diversions. We have every confidence in your judgment and ultimate success.

H. W. HALLECK,
[21.] *General-in-Chief.*

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, Va., December 15, 1862.

Colonel CESNOLA,
Commanding Cavalry:

The general directs you to march with your cavalry to Falmouth, where you will draw forage and provisions, and march to Hartwood. Your picket on Potomac Creek will march at once to Hartwood, leaving a picket of ten men at the creek. From Hartwood this picket will send patrols to Richards' Ford and toward Morrisville. (See diagram.*)

Very respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., December 16, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel LEWIS,
Commanding Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

COLONEL: The commanding general is informed of a threatened attack by General Wise upon your command, with the intent to "surround and capture you." He desires, therefore, that you will take every precaution to prevent a surprise. He desires further that to-morrow you send out a reconnaissance (provided your horses are in condition) in the direction of New Kent Court-House, Diascund Bridge, Long Bridge, and Providence Forge, to see if there are any movements in that direction. You will please make report to these headquarters of the success of the reconnaissance and of any facts that you may learn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 16, 1862.

Colonel CESNOLA,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The general commanding directs you to march at 6 a. m. to-morrow to the camp about half a mile on the other side of Stafford Court-House, with your right wing 100 strong at Aquia and your left 150 strong resting on Potomac Creek, sending patrols and scouting parties

* Omitted.

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to the west toward Garrisonville, Spottedville [Spotted Tavern], and Hartwood Church. Fifty men will report to Brigadier-General Stahel, commanding First Division, at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(See diagram.*)

[21.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY:

As our crossing the river by pontoon bridges and then recrossing it in perfect safety, and directly in the face of a large army opposed to us, is among the rarest operations of war, I have thought that a record of it on file in the Engineer Department might not be without interest, or perhaps of future use. If you will let me have copies of the reports of the different officers commanding bridge parties I will compile such a record, and, with permission of commanding general, forward it to the Engineer Department.†

Very truly, yours, C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[21.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, &c.:

SIR: I beg leave most respectfully to recommend for promotion as brigadier-generals of volunteers Capt. S. H. Weed, Fifth Artillery, and Col. Strong Vincent, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry and good services in the attack of December 13 and the subsequent operations to this date. Captain Weed's judgment, energy, and bravery were beyond praise. His merits as an educated and experienced officer are well known. He seeks the post of honor and danger on the field, and has proven his capacity for the promotion. Colonel Vincent has been long under my command, and has by gallantry and devotion to duty richly merited promotion. I would ask that these officers may be promoted and assigned to duty with me.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[21.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
December 17, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I understood from my staff officer who called upon you last evening that you were to cover our right from Potomac Creek in front of Stafford Court-House to the river or Aquia Creek. I have sent out a strong picket of infantry to connect from your line at Potomac

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*Omitted. †See Comstock's report, Vol. XXI, p. 167.

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Run or Creek to General Sumner's line, on my left. I think this line necessary, as I learn accidentally that some of the spies of the enemy were inside our lines last night. I would most respectfully suggest that the line from Potomac Creek in your front be, if not already done, established at once and made very perfect to prevent the enemy from getting any further information of our movements. You will pardon my suggestions thus direct to you, as some delay always occurs in communicating through proper channels, and it seems to be most desirable that this should be done at once. One of my staff officers, who is the bearer of this, will ascertain from you where the left of your infantry picket-line will reach Potomac Run, in order that our communication may be perfect.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

D. BUTTERFIELD,

[21.] *Commanding Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. GRAND RESERVE DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Stafford Court-House, Va., December 18, 1862.*

During my temporary absence Brigadier-General Stahel will take command of the troops stationed between Potomac and Chopawamsic Creeks, and will send his reports to the headquarters Army of the Potomac. Brigadier-General Steinwehr, stationed near Falmouth, will also report directly to the headquarters Army of the Potomac, and will send copies of his reports to Lieutenant-Colonel Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general, at these headquarters.

F. SIGEL,

[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Stafford Court-House, December 19, 1862.*

COMMANDING OFFICER DUMFRIES:

Scouts who came in just now report the enemy's cavalry under Hampton at Brentsville, where they are said to have had a skirmish with our cavalry. One division of the enemy's infantry is reported will reach Brentsville to-day, and information less reliable mentions the whole of Jackson's corps on the march in that direction. Have your scouts well out toward Brentsville, Catlett's Station, and Maple Valley, and patrol the country with the utmost vigilance in that direction. Communicate with General Slocum and learn from him what information he has gained and report the same with your information at once. Send a patrol, on receipt of this, to this place with orders to report here. Communicate with the forces at Wolf Run Shoals by patrols. Please forward all information without delay.

By order of Major-General Sigel:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,

[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Stafford Court-House, Va., December 19, 1862.*

Colonel CESNOLA,

Commanding Cavalry:

The general commanding directs you to patrol and scout the country from Stafford Court-House and Aquia westward toward Elkton, War-

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renton Junction, Catlett's Station, and Brentsville with the utmost vigilance, as the enemy's cavalry is reported to be over that country in large scouting parties. Send a patrol to Chopawamsic Creek, on the road to Purcell's Mill, and three or four miles beyond. Send also a patrol to Dumfries, over the Telegraph road, who will report to the commanding officer at Dumfries and hand to him the inclosed letter, which may also serve for your private information. Close the letter after you have read it.

Very respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The patrols going toward Dumfries must order all trains to this place at once, without mentioning anything about the enemy.

T. A. M.,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., December 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have to-day reported through the Adjutant-General my assumption of the command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps. In the exercise of a proper courtesy under the circumstances toward General Wool, and consulting our mutual convenience, although I came here on Friday last, the command was not formally turned over until to-day. I find that up to this time there has been no transfer of the troops now at or near Harper's Ferry to this command. General Kelley has not reported, and indeed General Wool does not understand that his command of any forces along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extends farther west than the Monocacy bridge, or perhaps the Point of Rocks, nor that this military department as to Maryland now includes more than the Eastern Shore and four other counties. I beg leave to suggest the propriety of immediately issuing a general order from the War Department defining the extent and exact limits of this department and command and designating the troops that compose the corps.* I am entering upon the discharge of my duties here under serious disadvantages from the want of an organized staff. May I also request, therefore, that as early action may be had as possible upon the recommendations for appointments and assignments which I filed in the Adjutant-General's Office on the 18th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your Special Orders, No. 207, and in pursuance of the instructions of the General-in-

* For reply, see Vol. XXI, p. 874.

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Chief of the Army, I have this day assumed the command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, thus relieving Maj. Gen. John E. Wool. I inclose herewith a copy of my first general order, announcing myself to the troops of the corps.* I arrived here on the 19th instant, but consulting the mutual convenience of General Wool and myself, there was no formal turning over of the command to me until to-day. In the meantime I have been endeavoring, as far as has been possible, to inform myself of the condition of affairs in the department and to commence some organization of my staff.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

[21.] *Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *December 22, 1862.*

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2. The Fourth New York Artillery, One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and fifty-second, and One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers are hereby formed into and will constitute temporarily a brigade, of which the senior colonel will assume the command.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,

[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 23, 1862.

Col. S. H. ALLEN,
Commanding at Frederick City, Md.:

SIR: Your communication of yesterday has been received at these headquarters. It is not deemed advisable to increase any force there may now be at Frederick City. The regiment now stationed at Monocacy bridge will be in part removed so as to be stationed and distributed for the better protection of the line of railroad and for guarding the fords on the Potomac. A regiment of cavalry, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Galligher commanding, has been to-day ordered to Point of Rocks, and will patrol the railroad and scout on both sides of the river. This arrangement will give you more security and protection against raids of rebels at Frederick than any increase of the number of your troops there. The whole of the State of Maryland being now within this department, your reports will henceforth be made to these headquarters. The general commanding thinks that the title of "Military Governor of Frederick" had better be dispensed with. You are probably in command as the senior officer stationed at Frederick, but not knowing the particular troops now there, I am not aware of what regiment you are the colonel commanding, nor whether of cavalry or infantry. Your returns hereafter will of course explain.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See Vol. XXI, p. 873.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., December 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General NAGLEE,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you place your brigade, consisting of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Fifty-sixth New York, Ninety-eighth New York, Eleventh Maine, Eighty-first New York, One hundredth New York, and One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in readiness to move by water at a moment's notice. The general directs that all details conflicting with the execution of the above be suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., December 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General NAGLEE,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to inform you that it may be necessary to send the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers to Gloucester Point to-night. He desires, therefore, that you will direct them to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., December 24, 1862.

Capt. FOXHALL A. PARKER,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Mahaska:

The commanding general desires me, in acknowledging the receipt of your communication, to state that the dispositions of the land forces for to-night (and the prospects for an attack at Gloucester Point) are such as to require the May Queen to be at the dock on the other side. At the same time he directs me to say that in case of absolute need you may call upon Captain Clark for its use, to be returned to him, however, as soon as you can possibly do so.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Yorktown, December 25, 1862.

Col. D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I deem it my duty to inform Major-General Dix that in view of the extent of the works to be defended here and at Gloucester Point the force present is not sufficient. The four regiments of conscripts

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are inadequately armed, and they are so destitute of military instruction that no certain reliance can be had in them. If an attack should be made, I will do all that can be done with the means in my power to repel it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

NOTE.—This supposes the departure of Naglee's brigade.

[18.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

I will send to-day to Harper's Ferry all the re-enforcement available or to spare from here, to wit, six companies of Sixth New York Artillery from Fort McHenry, two large siege guns, and an independent battery, 103 men and six rifled guns. I have communicated directly with General Kenly because of the emergency seeming to require it.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding, Cumberland, Md.:

Proceed immediately on receipt of this to Harper's Ferry and take command in person. I do not like the tone of General Kenly's last dispatch;* there seems trepidation in it.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. R. KENLY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

I understand, through some of the railroad people, that there is a purpose of abandoning Harper's Ferry. From all yet communicated to me I can see no sufficient reason for withdrawing to the Maryland side. You will remember that it is of vital importance to hold the position and preserve the bridge, railroad, and public property.†

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862.

Colonel SCHOONMAKER,
Comdg. Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Hagerstown, Md.:

You will immediately proceed with your command to Harper's Ferry and report for duty to Brigadier-General Kelley from that point. You

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* Probably 7 p. m., Vol. XXI, p. 890.
† For reply, see 1.30 p. m., Vol. XXI, p. 888.

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will march carefully, to save your horses' feet. Horseshoes and nails will be forwarded to Harper's Ferry for you to-day.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS, *December 27, 1862.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 82, from headquarters First Army Corps, dated December 22, 1862, I assume command of this division. Maj. Clinton H. Meneely and Capt. Timothy E. Ellsworth are announced as aides-de-camp, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
[21.] *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., December 28, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just received, through General Kelley, a dispatch from General Cluseret advising me that he was safe at Winchester, and that the enemy had fallen back to Woodstock.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 28, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

I cannot meet you to-day. Am to be in Philadelphia to-morrow. Will come to Harper's Ferry Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. In the meantime look around; consider everything and be prepared, that we may have a full conference as to future dispositions and operations.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, Va., December 28, 1862—1 a. m.

Colonel CESNOLA,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your dispatch received. Hold your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The enemy's cavalry which passed through Stafford Store or Springs did not number more than 500 men, from what I can learn. The general directed fifty men to report to Colonel Schimmelfennig, in addition to the detachment already with him, which was formerly stationed at Aquia.

Respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, Va., December 28, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Col. L. P. DI CESNOLA,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: General Stahel desires me to say, in answer to your communication just received, that you will probably receive instructions from Colonel Meysenburg, who has gone out on the road toward Dumfries. In case you do not receive instructions from him you will fall back this evening to Garrisonville and encamp there for the night. You will guard against a surprise, but in case of an attack you will act as the circumstances may dictate. I send your communication, with a copy of this order, to Colonel Meysenburg.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. ROGERS,
[21.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862—2.55 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received to-day as to building telegraph from Martinsburg to Winchester. I have not answered sooner because so busy providing to meet the raid of rebel cavalry. Stuart has, it seems, slipped through the Army of the Potomac, and was reported crossing the Potomac to-day at Harrison's Island. I have forces scattered and very insufficient for heading him off or catching him, but will do the best I can. See dispatch to General Halleck. I suspend decision as to the telegraph line for General Kelley until this affair is over. I did not come to Washington Saturday because your permission came too late, and last night I went to Philadelphia to the marriage of one of my aides.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., December 30, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

What general is in command of the south side of the Potomac in the vicinity of Harrison's Island, and what information has he of the movements of Lee's cavalry?*

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

I have just learned that my staff officer who was directed to dispatch to you this morning information as to the rebel cavalry crossing and

*For reply, see 9.10 p. m., Vol. XXI, p. 921.

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orders to take measures to meet them, addressed my telegram to General Kenly instead of to yourself. I trust this has made no difference in the action taken. I send up the road to-day in direction of Monocacy bridge a regiment of infantry (One hundred and fiftieth New York), three companies of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and two sections of Chalfin's battery, Fifth Artillery. I think if the rebels reach the road it will be at or near New Market, and they may attempt not only to destroy the road, but to pass to the north of Frederick. My reliance to prevent him must be mainly on the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and such cavalry and artillery as you may have sent.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862—4 p. m

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

The information as to the crossing of the rebels at Harrison's Island was received at 11.30 to-day by dispatch from Colonel Galligher at Point of Rocks, as follows:

I have information that Stuart is crossing at Harrison's Island, fifteen miles below; commenced at 2 o'clock this morning.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

General Schenck intended to go to meet you at Harper's Ferry to-day, but could not leave headquarters while telegraphing and directing as to this apprehended rebel raid. He still proposes to meet you there. No further intelligence from Colonel Galligher.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

The general commanding says "All right." He confides in you. Keep prepared and on the alert, but do not move your cavalry until you have positive information.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Col. W. S. TRUEX,
Commanding at Monocacy Bridge, Md.:

Stuart's force is reported to be 1,000 cavalry and four pieces artillery.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Colonel GALLIGHER,
Comdg. Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Point of Rocks, Md.:

No intelligence from you since your telegram received at 11 a. m. to-day informing of rebel cavalry crossing.* Let me hear from you immediately. The general commanding believes that the information you received and communicated could hardly have been reliable.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM G. ELY,
Commanding Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers and Expedition up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your command with great caution from the time that you leave Ellicott City, procuring information as you proceed, and that you act according to circumstances in resisting this raid of the enemy. You will find Colonel Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, with his regiment and two pieces of artillery at Monocacy bridge. There is also a force of 680 men at Frederick under command of Colonel Allen, First Maine Cavalry.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Colonel SUMWALT,
Commanding, Relay House:

It has been reported that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery has crossed the river near Leesburg. It may not be true, but you will instruct your troops along the Washington Branch to be especially on the alert to-night.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., December 31, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM G. ELY,
Monrovia, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

You will return with your command to this city without delay. Colonel Belger has been ordered to furnish you transportation in time for you to reach this city by daylight to-morrow. The three companies of the Eighteenth Connecticut will take post at Steuart's woods on their arrival here.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See 10.45 a. m., Vol. XXI, p. 919.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *December 31, 1862.*

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2. The following-named regiments, now serving as a provisional brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, are hereby assigned to his regular division and will be reported accordingly: Thirty-ninth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiments New York Volunteers, and One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

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By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1863.

Colonel TRUEX,
Monocacy Bridge:

Send back Colonel Ketcham with the eight companies of his regiment, One hundred and fiftieth New York, now with him; also the two sections of Chalfin's battery. Let them leave Monocacy as early in the day to-morrow as transportation is provided.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Yorktown, January 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUSTEED,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: I have ordered a reconnaissance to be made to-night and to-morrow on the Gloucester side of York River with cavalry under Major Hall. He will land at Cappahosic and come down and enter our lines above the Point. I have ordered signals to be arranged by Lieutenant Andrews, signal officer, and I wish you to instruct Colonel Grimshaw to be on the alert to give assistance in case of need, and to make sure his pickets do not fire on our own men.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[21.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, January 2, 1863.

Major HALL,
Sixth New York Cavalry:

SIR: It is supposed that a picket of rebel cavalry, amounting to fifty or sixty in number, are lying somewhere between Cappahosic Creek and Gloucester Point. I desire that you shall capture all or a portion of that picket. You will take with you 170 troopers, which is all you think are necessary, and with that force you will be landed during the night at Cappahosic. Guides which have been selected by Captain Parker, of the gun-boats, will accompany you. Use your best discretion, and be careful not to allow your party to be surprised or cap-

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tured. You will arrange with Lieutenant Andrews, signal officer, the matters to be observed on coming into our post at Gloucester Point.

I remain, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,

[21.] *Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, January 3, 1863—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,
Drummondtown, Va.:

The general commanding directs that you come to these headquarters as soon as the condition of your command will permit. He desires to assign you to the command of a brigade which may give you more active service, and also to confer with you in relation to Eastern Shore matters. You will turn over your present command temporarily to your officer next in rank.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., January 4, 1863.

Col. D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a reconnaissance ordered by me on the 2d instant, composed of a squadron of Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a squadron of Sixth New York Cavalry, all under Maj. W. P. Hall, Sixth New York Cavalry, returned last night. The party landed at Cappahosic, some sixteen miles above Gloucester Point, and in the course of a little more than twenty-four hours made an extensive examination of the country on the left bank of the York River, extending to Gloucester Court-House and beyond. The reconnaissance was conducted with spirit, and resulted in the capture of one prisoner, a trooper of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and seven horses. No trace of the enemy in force was discovered, and the country was found nearly bare of stock and the men capable of bearing arms were mostly absent. Inclosed is a copy of Major Hall's report.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,

[18.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
January 5, 1863.

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3. Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, having reported for duty to these headquarters in accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, is hereby assigned to the brigade now commanded by Col. F. G. D'Utassy, and will report immediately in person to Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, commanding division.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,

[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Not found.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *January 8, 1863.*

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4. Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, having reported for duty to these headquarters in accordance with instructions from the General in-Chief, is hereby assigned to the brigade composed of First Connecticut Regiment of Heavy Artillery and Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; also the First Wisconsin Independent Company of Heavy Artillery.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Yorktown, January 8, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF GUN-BOAT CŒUR DE LION:

SIR: It is this moment reported to me by telegraph from Williamsburg that heavy cannonading is heard in the direction of West Point. I wish you to go up there and give any assistance or bring back news to me with as little delay as possible.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[21.] *Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.*

DUMFRIES, *January 9, 1863.*

General STAHEL:

My scouting party of 150 cavalry returned from Brentsville. On their arrival there, found out that a party of the First Michigan Cavalry, consisting of one commissioned officer and seven men, had a skirmish in the place about 12 m. The commissioned officer was taken prisoner whilst reading a paper, being dismounted. Two men killed, 1 mortally wounded, 3 taken prisoner, 1 escaped. They were all dismounted save the one who escaped, and were surprised. Party went within two miles and a half of Catlett's Station; no force there; returned via Independent Hill. All quiet.

CHAS. CANDY,
[21.[*Colonel.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., January 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

SIR: It is probably known to you that from the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment and the detachment of the Sixth New York Cavalry, under my command, I can only muster about 600 well-mounted troopers. With those I have repeatedly scoured the country up this peninsula, that between the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers, and the country on the left bank of the York River. Infantry has often been sent out with the cavalry, and all our scouts and raids have been successful. The rebels are at last aroused and are determined to catch us or to be avenged. When the party under Major Hall returned the 8th instant from the White House they had but just left West Point to come to Yorktown when a detachment of upward of 200 rebel cavalry arrived

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at that point. The secrecy and rapidity of the raid, and the fact that my people were at the moment of setting out impressed with the idea that they were destined for another point, alone saved Major Hall and his party. I am almost certain that there is above 1,000 rebel cavalry on this side the Chickahominy, and I am and shall be obliged to keep my small forces nearer home or they will be captured. It must be borne in mind that all the six regiments of infantry under my command were only a few weeks ago perfectly raw. They are making astonishing improvements in their exercises, and will be in a short time among the best regiments in the army. But there is not enough infantry to line the ramparts of the forts, much less to do that and at the same time to furnish detachments for service far away from our works. I have plans in view which would, I think, if carried out, damage the enemy to a very great extent, but I do not think it worth while to explain those plans, unless I can have a considerable force placed at my disposal. I think it absolutely necessary, however, to enable me to annoy the enemy to any considerable extent, that I should have another full regiment of infantry and another full regiment of good cavalry. I could then place a small garrison of infantry and artillery in Fort Magruder, below Williamsburg, to guard against what may now at any time be expected—an attack on that city and on the camp of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a few miles below it. Should you approve the contents of this letter, will you please to submit it to the Headquarters of the Army?

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,

[18.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., January 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUSTEED,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you will have 100 men of the Fourth Delaware Volunteers (properly officered) fully equipped, but in light marching order, at the dock at Gloucester to-morrow morning (January 13) at 8 o'clock. They are designed for a short expedition. Captain Clark, post quartermaster, has been instructed to send the ferry-boat Winnisimmet for the party. They will be instructed to get on board as rapidly as possible, as the boat must return to its wharf on this side before finally leaving. The expedition will return in the afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,

[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *January 13, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. J. T. Copeland is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Michigan Cavalry, and will report immediately in person to Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, commanding division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,

[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *January 14, 1863.*

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4. Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, commanding artillery brigade, will immediately assume command of Fort Lyon and its dependencies in addition to his present command.

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By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., January 14, 1863.

Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron,
Hampton Roads, Va.:

SIR: In the course of my service here my attention has been necessarily called on many occasions to the manner in which the gun-boats on York River co-operate with the land forces. I have particularly noticed the admirable manner in which Capt. Foxhall A. Parker has exercised his office of immediate commander of the naval forces in this neighborhood. That officer certainly combines in his character caution and enterprise in a remarkable degree, and I trust I do not infringe any rule of service when I solicit for him a full measure of your confidence, and such an amount of discretion in the discharge of his duties as will enable him to act in concert with me, as is often necessary, at a moment's notice.

I remain, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[18.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near White Oak Church, January 16, 1863.

Major-General SMITH,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

In compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the general commanding directs that your command be ready to march at an early hour on the morning of the 17th instant, with three days' cooked rations and your supply train loaded with hard bread and small commissary stores. Sixty rounds of ammunition will be carried by each man. The hour of starting will be indicated to you to-day. In the meantime the general commanding desires that you will not communicate these orders, but simply hold everything in readiness as directed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. MCMAHON,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *January 17, 1863.*

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2. Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, Twenty-third New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general of the corps, having been relieved

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from duty at these headquarters, will report to the commanding officer of his regiment (Colonel Hoffman) for orders. In returning Colonel Crane to his regiment the major-general commanding takes this occasion to render his sincere thanks for the very efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of assistant inspector-general, as well as for the valuable assistance rendered him in carrying his orders on the battle-field.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *January 18, 1863.*

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2. Brigadier-General Doubleday, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, will at once assume command of the Third Division, First Army Corps.

3. Maj. H. R. Stoughton, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, having reported with his regiment to this corps, will report to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, commanding First Division, for assignment in his command.

* * * * * * *

By command, &c.:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The general commanding wants you to say to General Milroy that he thinks his scouts must be fools, or else too nervous in their alarms to be reliable. They cry "Wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf, and by and by the wolf may come in fact, and we shall not believe them.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *January 19, 1863.*

The divisions of this corps will move at 12 m. to-morrow with their baggage trains only, in the following order: Third Division, Second Division, and First Division. The ambulances, ammunition, and supply trains will follow the divisions at daylight the next morning, under charge of division quartermasters, to the river crossing. Commanders of divisions will direct their quartermasters to ascertain the route to the crossing and form their park in some secure place. The route of the troops will be near the crossing by White Oak Church to general headquarters, thence to Stoneman's Switch. A staff officer will be sent from each division to the head of the column to learn of the commanding general their location for the night.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
January 19, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General SMITH, *Commanding Sixth Corps:*

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac the commanding general directs that the following-named batteries will report in marching order by 9 a. m. to-morrow, the 20th instant, at General Burnside's headquarters: Snow's, McCartney's, Hall's (First Pennsylvania), Williston's, Hexamer's, Cowan's. Their commanders will immediately on the arrival of the batteries report to Major Tompkins at the tent of Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery. The order for the commanders of those batteries to report to General Hunt to-night is countermanded.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

M. T. McMAHON,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, Va., January 19, 1863.

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16. The Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry is hereby assigned to the cavalry brigade of this corps, and will report for duty to Colonel Di Cesnola, commanding the brigade, at once.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
[21.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
January 19, 1863.

1. The following disposition of troops on the defenses will go into effect immediately:

2. Brig. Gen. A. Hays' brigade: At Centerville, two regiments and a battery; at Union Mills, two regiments and a battery; at Fairfax Court-House, one regiment.

3. Brigadier-General Stoughton's brigade: At Fairfax Station, three regiments and a battery; at Wolf Run Shoals, two regiments and a battery. Another battery will be directed by Brigadier-General Barry to report to General Stoughton. The brigadier-generals are authorized to establish their headquarters at the points most convenient to their commands.

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By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. REDDEN, *Frederick City, Md.:*

Colonel Truex, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, now at Monocacy bridge, has been ordered to assume command at Frederick. You will turn it over to him.

By order of Major-General Schenck: WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[21.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
No. 18. } ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, January 21, 1863.

1. The troops comprising the Eleventh Army Corps will be held in readiness to march from their respective positions at an hour's notice, with three days' cooked rations in their haversacks.

2. In the event of an attack by the enemy, or other pressing emergency, the commanders of the Second Division and the cavalry brigade of this corps will for the time being report to Brigadier-General Schurz, commanding Third Division.

By order of Brigadier-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
[21.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND RESERVE DIVISION,
Stafford Court-House, January 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps, Dumfries:

GENERAL: In taking your position at Stafford Court-House the general desires you to post one division on the north side and one on the south side of the town, front toward the west and southwest. Two regiments of infantry must be put on picket half a mile west of the road leading from Potomac Creek by Stafford Court-House to Aquia Church, this line extending from Potomac Creek to Aquia Creek. Your cavalry will encamp between Aquia Church and Stafford Court-House, about two miles north of Stafford Court-House, throwing their pickets and vedettes out to the west in front of the infantry pickets.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[21.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.:

GENERAL: I have ordered you to-day to send Colonel Pierce's Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry immediately from Kearneysville to the front at Winchester. Situated as he is, General Milroy needs cavalry more perhaps than any one else. I know the importance of looking after the crossing of the Shepherdstown road at Kearneysville, but Colonel McReynolds will have to attend to that for the present by detachment from Martinsburg. As soon as the river rises and promises to keep fairly and steadily up I shall send you, or send to the front, also the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry from the Point of Rocks, and have you send down in its place an infantry regiment, perhaps Colonel Schley's Fifth Maryland. And yet it may be possibly better to take one from another State, for I do not think that Maryland troops are the best fitted for that kind of guard duty. I am giving my attention to the subject of improving and securing the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, so as to make it fit and safe for the crossing of troops. A vast deal may depend upon that. I was glad you sent General Kenly down; he has doubtless made full report to you of our interview.

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He desires to keep his brigade on Maryland Heights, but I still think that the Sixth New York as heavy artillerists would be most appropriately transferred to the Heights. I am a good deal bothered about putting the troops together satisfactorily in divisions and brigades, and I wish I had more of your help. General Buford has not yet been ordered here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

[21.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 22, 1863—3.30 p. m.

General A. E. BURNSIDE,
Aquia Creek:

The weather was so thick at Seddon's that I could not tell whether the camp-fires back of Hayfield have disappeared or not. The camp-fires near Mansfield and in the valley of the Massaponax seem unchanged. I thought I could see a camp opposite Seddon's, but was not certain. Our pickets report the other side still strongly picketed by infantry.

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[21.]

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, Va., January 22, 1863.

Colonel DI CESNOLA,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: As your cavalry force is so small you will send at once, under a sufficient guard, the New York Flying Battery to report to Brigadier-General Schurz and remain under his command until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,

[21.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., January 22, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders the One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers embarked this day on board the steamship Matanzas, with instructions to call for orders at Fort Monroe. The withdrawal of the One hundred and fifteenth from my command reduces the forces here to a point much below the necessities of this front. The infantry remaining with me are new in service and poorly armed. I urgently request that additional regiments may be sent here with the least possible delay.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,

[18.] *Major-General.*

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DUMFRIES, *January 23, 1863.*

Colonel MEYSENBURG:

Information received from reliable source that General Jackson's command is at Port Royal, on Rappahannock. A mail came from there yesterday, and I am making arrangements to intercept one which I am informed will leave here Saturday.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel.

[21.]

DUMFRIES, *January 23, 1863.*

General SIGEL:

I must have more cavalry. The enemy are following, picking up men on the road, and the cavalry I have cannot do the work required of them in patrolling and keeping the roads secure. I have only 150.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel.

[21.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
January 26, 1863.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION:

In obedience to the order of the highest authority the undersigned relinquishes the command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has ever been pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance upon the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns command his admiration and gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service, and most of you by the memories of many battle-fields and the proud recollection that from none of them have you been driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prove true and fight gallantly in the future, as you have ever done in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that for yourselves you will win imperishable fame, for your country final and enduring victory. In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[25.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General MILROY,
Commanding, &c., Winchester, Va.:

I have directed General Kelley to send the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a full regiment, from the Point of Rocks, to report to you for duty.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., January 30, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

What iron-clads, if any, have gone out of Hampton Roads within the last two days?*

A. LINCOLN.

[18.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 2, 1863.

General D. BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit some considerations on the defense of Aquia Creek Landing. That defense might be necessary in two cases. First, in case of embarkation with our rear guard strongly pressed by the enemy; second, in case of an advance from it as a base, to resist raids. The first case is the one which would require the strongest resistance, as the last 6,000 or 8,000 men might be pressed by a superior force, and their embarkation, with the hill overlooking Aquia Creek occupied by the enemy's artillery, rendered very difficult. This difficulty can be overcome by occupying a defensive line running from the point where Accokeek Creek becomes impassable nearly north to Aquia Creek. This line would still leave a hill near the Watson house outside of it, from which Aquia Creek Landing could be seen by the enemy's artillery. That hill should be occupied by a small redoubt for 100 men and no guns. The line in question should consist of a slashing, with short portions of breast-works of logs and earth at points where they would see the slashing well, and three small redoubts. The largest of these redoubts would be on the road from Aquia Landing to Stafford Court-House, about a mile from the landing, and should cover six guns. The other two should be between this and the railroad and should each cover about six guns. The line would be about a mile and a half in length and should be held by 3,000 men against a strong attack. No reference has been made to the point of land on the north side of Aquia Creek and between it and the Potomac, as it is believed that the gun-boats control this. The redoubts will require about ten days for their construction; the other work could be done in four. To finish the work rapidly there should be a working party of 1,500 men, the party not to be changed during the work. Second. In case of advance from Aquia Creek as a base, it and all vulnerable points on the railroad will be liable to raids. Such raids would not probably be made by a force stronger than 2,000 cavalry with six guns. If the gun-boats were withdrawn and not more than 1,000 men left at Aquia Creek Landing, two of the redoubts referred to would be needed, one on the Stafford Court-House road and one near the railroad. But it is believed that a brigade, with the gun-boats, need no additional strength against any probable raid. At Potomac Creek bridge and Accokeek Creek bridge, however, redoubts should be built, each capable of holding 250 men and two guns. The construction of each of these redoubts would require 400 men for ten days.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[25.]

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* For reply, see Vol. XVIII, p. 530.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, *February 2, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. N. Bowen having reported at these headquarters in obedience to Special Orders, No. 37, from the Adjutant-General's Office, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general of the Sixth Corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General Brooks:

JAMES A. SCRYMSER,

[25.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 3, 1863.*

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I submit, as desired, a notice of the places on the Rappahannock River between Skinker's Neck and the United States Ford, which have been examined as possible places for crossing Skinker's Neck. The river at this place bends irregularly through three-fourths of a circle for nearly a mile radius, giving a neck a mile and a half across. The peninsula so inclosed is generally low, not more than ten or twenty feet above the river, but on the northwest side of the Neck the ground rises abruptly from the river to a height of 100 feet, and this high ground runs like a spur into the peninsula, as shown on the sketch herewith. The edge of this bluff is about 1,800 yards from the best place for crossing, and as it curves around is surmounted by six earth-works, some of which look like simple artillery parapets, and some like redans or closed works. In front of this line, on the slope of the hill, are long rifle-pits. The bluff sees nearly the whole of the peninsula, and while occupied in force by the enemy would make the crossing of very doubtful practicability. On our side of the river the ground is generally a plateau, forty or fifty feet above the river, rising into hills from half a mile to a mile and a half back from the river. The bluff referred to is higher than anything on our side within a mile and a half of it. On the opposite side of the river the ground rises rather rapidly from the river bottom to wooded hills, which come close to the river above and below the Neck. The approach to the crossing on this side for 200 yards from the river is through a wooded marsh. The peninsula is generally cleared.

Seddon's and Hayfields.—On the opposite side of the river the plateau is some forty feet above the water, slopes gradually down to it, and is from half a mile to a mile and a half in width, rising then to wooded hills, of which the slopes toward us are generally cleared. On this side the plateau is of about the same height, also cleared, and opposite Hayfields descends abruptly to the river bottom. Near Seddon's the hills narrow the plateau on our side, coming within half a mile of the river. The high ground near Seddon's and the gentle slope from the river up to the plateau on the other side, that slope being thoroughly seen from this side, are the main advantages of this place. Some of the objections are, first, that at the place proposed for the lower bridges a mass of woods on the bank of the river is occupied by the enemy, and they would have to be driven from it before these bridges could be built; second, on the other shore the Port Royal road, running nearly parallel to the river and half a mile from it, gives in places a good defensive line; third, at a mile from the proposed upper bridges a spur with

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apparently some light earth-works on it to cover guns comes within three-quarters of a mile from the river, and would be very annoying to our right flank if we did not succeed in crossing it at once. At the place proposed for the upper bridges General Woodbury has already built one corduroy approach through the marsh. There should be one more built here and one at the lower bridges before crossing.

Franklin's Crossing.—There is here a long line of hills on our side which see well the plateau on the other side, that plateau being one or two miles wide, then rising into hills, generally wooded. Bridges would be perfectly covered from enemy's artillery. Objections are that it is central to enemy's line, and that the enemy may have formed a defensive line in the woods since Franklin's attack.

Banks' Ford.—Here both shores of the river begin rising almost at the water's edge, abruptly on our side, gradually in places on the other side, but to a greater height than on ours. Artillery on this side cannot generally see far on the other side, which in places is wooded to the water's edge, and it is believed that unless the crossing was a surprise, it would be very difficult, if not impracticable.

United States Ford.—This place is inferior to Banks' Ford so far as roads leading to it are concerned. The shore on our side rises at once into bluffs sixty feet high, while the other shore rises gradually, and has a large clearing which is well seen from this side. Its advantages are that the other side is pretty well seen from this; that it is the left of the enemy's line, and that the ford, believed to be a pretty good one, could be used for crossing troops while the bridges were being built. The main objection is difficulty of access and want of room. There was originally a narrow road leading down to the ford. Another has been built by General Woodbury for artillery, and one for infantry, thus giving approaches to three bridges.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[25.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *February 5, 1863.*

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3. In accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Third Division of this corps (Pennsylvania Reserves) will embark at Belle Plain for Alexandria as soon as transportation is furnished, there to report to Major-General Heintzelman. The sick and all the baggage of the troops will be taken with them. The division staff, Captains Hoyt and Reid, commissaries, and Captain Patton, assistant quartermaster, will remain; also the One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-second Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers and the three batteries of artillery (Captains Cooper's, Amsden's, and Lieut. R. B. Ricketts'). The division quartermaster will report at once to the corps quartermaster to arrange details for embarkation. The different quartermasters will turn in all their transportation and ambulance trains to the division quartermaster. The troops will be supplied with three days' cooked rations. No public animals of any kind will accompany the division. In separating from the Pennsylvania reserve Corps, with which the commanding general has been so closely allied for the past eighteen months, he cannot but express his deep regrets. They are, however, lessened by the hope

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that soon their thinned ranks will be filled, and they, once more restored and reorganized, will be returned to the field prepared to add new luster to a name already endeared to our patriotic State.

JNO. F. REYNOLDS,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1863.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 35, headquarters Army of the Potomac, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Sixth Army Corps.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[25.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1863.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I would respectfully suggest for consideration the propriety of thoroughly preparing the approaches which would be needed if a crossing of the river were attempted either at United States Ford or at Seddon's. For the United States Ford there should be two good artillery and an infantry road prepared from the Warrenton road to the United States Ford, entirely independent of each other and completed to the river bottom. At Seddon's there should be another corduroy road built across the marsh and one built opposite Hayfields. I think General Woodbury would be able to furnish officers to oversee the necessary working parties. If another attempt were made to cross the river the places referred to would be two of the four best ones for the attempt. If no further attempt should be made, the work would still lead the enemy to think otherwise, to fatigue and expose his men more, and perhaps prevent him from diminishing his force. In case of a crossing, the advantage of having the approaches ready long in advance is evident. It may be said that the enemy would at once begin to work opposite these places. He has already had the opportunity as to both places. The work on our side is partly done and has been seen by him.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.
[25.]

STAFFORD, *February 6, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Colonel Cesnola will receive your instructions to-night. He says that early yesterday morning a scouting party of eleven men sent out toward Morrisville were attacked by fifteen rebels; Scout Dixson badly wounded and four of our horses shot. Yesternight the pickets on the road to Morrisville were fired upon. Cesnola thought that this may have been done by our own men of Colonel McIntosh's command and sent out a patrol to ascertain, but they did not find any troops in that direction. The attack at Wiggenton's Mill was made by a party of dismounted rebels and not by our own troops.

[25.] F. SIGEL.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Primmer's House, February 7, 1863.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Army of the Potomac, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this corps to the senior general officer present. In parting with the corps, the undersigned begs leave to assure it that he does so with no little regret, as his intercourse with it, both officially and socially, has uniformly been of the most pleasant and satisfactory nature. The undersigned returns his heartfelt thanks to both officers and men for the cordial manner in which they have ever endeavored to second him in all his efforts, and assures them that it will in after life be a subject of great pride to be recognized as one of its former commanders.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
[25.] *Brigadier-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER, *Washington, February 7, 1863.*

1. The Signal Officer of the Army announces to the corps that while the issue of battle-flags to officers distinguished in battle will be continued, the numerous battles have rendered so many changes necessary that hereafter the flags will be retained at the office and decorated at the end of the war with the battle names ordered for each and then issued.

2. During the war officers named for battle-flags will carry and use a common signal flag with a plain star.

3. Officers now having battle-flags of silk are requested to deposit them in the office of the Signal Officer for safe-keeping.

4. It is the wish of the Signal Officer of the Army that worthy officers shall receive at the close of the war this memento of the corps and of the battles in which they have served.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer:

W. R. HARTSHORNE,
[25.] *First Lieutenant and Signal Officer.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., February 7, 1863.

Colonel JOHNSON,
Commanding 178th Pennsylvania Drafted Militia:

COLONEL: The commanding general instructs me to inform you that there are movements of the enemy a short distance above Williamsburg which indicate the possibility of an attack. He desires you to be prepared to answer a call to arms in case of necessity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 8, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Memoranda in reference to crossing.

FEBRUARY 8, 1863.

January 15 there were at Baltimore fifty-eight boats, thirty-six feet long, six feet beam, three feet deep, or of two-thirds greater capacity, nearly, than the common pontoon. These boats were intended for a double roadway bridge, the floor timbers six inches by eight inches and thirty-six feet long, the floor plank two inches thick. At that time the bridge was not supplied with anchors, cordage, &c. If to be used, these should be obtained at once. This material would form a heavy, substantial bridge; too heavy to be thrown across a stream very rapidly, if the boats were separate. If the bridge were put together at the mouth of the river, it might be towed up by steam-boats, at what rate the officers of the navy should be able to judge. A similar bridge of pontoons, the boats being thirty feet long, would tow somewhat easier. If the navy thought they could not tow the bridge as a whole, the boats all towing sidewise, perhaps they might tow it in parts, the boats endwise. These parts could be put together more rapidly if the common pontoon was used—an hour should be enough for the pontoons. The officers on picket along the river should report any sunken canal-boats or other obstructions from Port Royal up. If the bridge was towed at the rate of four miles an hour, it would take twelve hours between Urbana and Port Royal, three hours more to Skinker's Neck, and two more to Seddon's. If it passed Urbana in the daytime the enemy might, perhaps, get notice of it by way of West Point, or White House and Richmond, in four or five hours. The best time for the bridge to reach its place would be about an hour before daylight. This would require passing the most crooked part of the river in the night, and passing Port Royal about 11 p. m. The alarm might, perhaps, be given at this time by the enemy's pickets at that place. If the cause of the alarm was sent at once to Skinker's Neck, the enemy would have an hour and a half to get guns into the works to prevent the passage of the bridge and steamers. It would then be much better that the navy should take tows so small that they could move them at the rate of six miles an hour; then the bridge might reach any point before the cause of the alarm was known at that point, unless the enemy have a telegraph or very good signals. A part of the pontoons should go without beams or floor planks, so as to be used at once for crossing troops to cover putting the bridge together. The division to cross in these boats should be drilled at entering and leaving the boats. If the navy will guarantee to have the boats at the chosen point at a given hour; if this was done so rapidly that the bridge was at its place before the enemy had made any preparation to meet it; if the party thrown across in boats was able at once to cover the construction of the bridge, we should probably get the bridges towed by the steamers across in a time less by two or three hours than that necessary to unload the boats on the bank of the river, put them in the water, and then throw the bridge. On the other hand there would be the chance of failure from the steamers being driven back by the enemy's fire, or from delay by getting aground, giving the enemy time to get ready at the best points for crossing. It is believed that a good pilot can take seven feet of water up to Skinker's Neck, and five feet to Seddon's, both at low water; at high water two feet more.

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

(Handed General Hooker.)

[25.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1863.

Lieut. C. E. CROSS,
Commanding Engineer Battalion:

You will take charge of the works about to be constructed for the defense of Aquia Creek, calling on the commanding officer of the brigade detailed for the purpose for the necessary parties as soon as he has tools and is in readiness for work. The work to be done will be a redoubt near Watson's, another near where the Bruce house stood, and a third on the bluff at the south end of the line pointed out a few days ago. At the Bruce house cover should be prepared for three guns to fire along the Stafford Court-House road, and at the south redoubt for three guns so placed as to control as well as possible the Falmouth road and yet be covered from the guns across the ravine. You are authorized to call on Lieutenants Mackenzie and Suter for any assistance you may need.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Stafford Court-House, Va., February 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. STAHEL,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general the cavalry at Allcock's will be withdrawn and will encamp near Stafford Court-House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 2. } *February 10, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Pennsylvania Reserves, having been assigned to duty in this department, will take post as follows: The Third Brigade, Col. J. W. Fisher, will relieve General Cowdin's brigade at Minor's Hill; the Second Brigade, Col. H. G. Sickel, will relieve Colonel Gurney's brigade at Upton's Hill; the First Brigade, Col. William McCandless, will take post at Fairfax Court-House. On being relieved General Cowdin's brigade will occupy a camp near Arlington, and Colonel Gurney's near the Seminary, the positions to be selected by General Abercrombie. The Provisional Brigade, General Abercrombie's division, will be broken up, and the One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and fifty-second, and One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Regiments composing it will report to General Martindale, commanding Military District of Washington, for duty. The One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, General Hays' brigade; One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Gibson's brigade; Company B, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania; Company F, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania; the One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and forty-ninth, and One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers,

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General Martindale's district, are now relieved from duty on the military defenses of Washington, and will without delay report to General Joseph Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1863.

Colonel FAIRCHILD,
Commanding Detail Second and Sixth Wisconsin Regiments:

I send inclosed instructions for an expedition with your command, with a slight sketch* of the peninsula. Supposing the transportation to be in readiness to-day, you will embark your command before dark and sail for the landing near Heathsville, which you should make by daylight; disembark and march at once for Heathsville; take possession of whatever supplies are at the supposed depot (a mail may probably be intercepted at this point), and after gathering up everything, as indicated in instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, in the neighborhood and loading them upon the boat, send the boat up to some landing at Nomini Bay, and proceed to march your command by land to that point, gathering in all the forage, soldiers on parole, contrabands, &c., seizing for this purpose such transportation as you may find in the country. Much must be left to your judgment in conducting the expedition, and depend upon the information you gain on the spot as to the direction in which you move your command, &c. It is probable that our cavalry will occupy Westmoreland Court-House to cover embarkation of what you bring up to that point. You will enforce the strictest discipline, and exact from all a strict compliance with orders upon the march, and summarily punish any unauthorized plundering, it being understood that everything taken is for the use of the Government. Anything more than this is nothing less than robbery.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1863.

Colonel GAVIN,
Commanding Seventh Indiana Regiment:

I inclose copies of instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, with a sketch* of the peninsula below. Supposing the boats to be ready at Belle Plain to-day, you will embark your command and sail through the night for some landing near Mattox Creek, and proceed to carry out the instructions contained therein with regard to forage, rebel soldiers, contrabands, &c. Proceeding, intercept a mail and go on down to some landing at Nomini Bay, to which point you will direct the boat to meet you. If you can learn of anything at Leedstown which will make that place worth while visiting, you can do so; you might

* Not found.

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possibly find a mail there. You will enforce the strictest discipline and obedience upon the part of every one, and punish summarily any unauthorized plundering. Everything taken is for the use of the Government; anything other than this is robbery. It is probable that some of our cavalry will be sent to Westmoreland Court-House.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
[25.] *Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed to send down an infantry expedition (to be absent three or four days) as far as Heathsville, and to come up along the river for the purpose of gathering in forage and breaking up any depots they may find, &c. I expect them to get off this evening so as to land to-morrow morning early, the 13th, and was directed to notify the cavalry in my front. It is important that none of the citizens should know of the movement. Will you please notify your cavalry of this in such a manner as to avoid its being made public, and if you have no direct instructions in the matter, would like a regiment of cavalry sent down as far as Westmoreland Court-House to cover the embarkation of such property as may be brought in at Nomini Bay. I send this by my aide-de-camp, Captain Wadsworth, who will carry any order you may have to the cavalry and accompany any party you may send out.

J. F. REYNOLDS,
[25.] *Major-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Boscobel, February 12, 1863.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 6, paragraph 1, headquarters Army of the Potomac, current series, the undersigned assumes command of the Third Army Corps. The following staff are announced: Capt. O. H. Hart, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Robert H. Torre, acting aide-de-camp; Surg. Thomas Sim, medical director; Capt. H. D. F. Young, ordnance officer; Capt. Van B. Bates, provost-marshal, who will be respected and obeyed accordingly. The headquarters of the corps are established at Boscobel, formerly occupied as headquarters of the Second Division.

D. E. SICKLES,
[25.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 15, 1863.

Lieut. R. S. MACKENZIE,
Engineers:
(Through Lieutenant Cross.)

The work to be done at Potomac Creek will consist of (1) a small redoubt thirty or forty feet square on the highest point shown you; (2) an oblong closed work, with two or perhaps three barbettes for

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field guns in the lower position, the length of this work about forty yards; (3) the palisading with parapet toward the river at the end of the bridge, and (4) a semicircular work to cover the block-house on the left bank of the creek. If the block-house can be sunk two or three feet it should be done, as it would save work. The work covering the block-house from artillery fire should be at least twelve feet from it and with a banquette. A working party of 600 men is ordered. To employ this force it will be necessary to begin on all the works. The working party will be under your control. Lieutenant Cross will furnish you any assistance he can.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1863—12 m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Colonel Bailey, commanding outposts, reports that after examining the dragoons whom he arrested yesterday for shamefully passing through his lines to the rear when attacked by the enemy, and finding some of them hurt by falling from their horses and one wounded, he let them go. The orders received last night will be strictly observed in the case of other stampeders who fall into Colonel Bailey's hands. Colonel Bailey reports a large force of our cavalry passing his post about 3 o'clock this morning. Colonel Bailey expresses confidence in the means at his disposal to repel any attack which may be made by Lee's cavalry.

I am, general, very respecttully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[25.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 1ST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Belle Plain, March 1, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

G. R. PAUL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 1, 1863.

Captain POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of Washington:

Having marched ninety miles in less than forty-eight hours in endeavoring to accomplish the object for which it was sent out, it would be advisable to let my command rest for the day, where they have plenty of forage, at Falmouth Station. Will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow. If absolutely necessary can start immediately. If so, please telegraph. Roads very bad.*

P. WYNDHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

[25.]

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*For reply, see Heintzelman to Butterfield, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 115.

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT, *Carlisle, Pa.:*

You will proceed without delay to Winchester, Va., there to report for duty to Brigadier-General Milroy.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., March 7, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

SIR: As yet I have obtained no reliable information concerning the landings on the Pamunkey. The change of commanders of the gunboats has caused some unavoidable delay. Commander Creighton thinks he will get some news from that quarter shortly, and I will go up to West Point to-morrow with him and point out such features of the country as I am acquainted with. He has spies out at this time. One of the two scouts sent out from the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry was left sick by his companion in the woods. He has not yet returned, and I fear he has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It is very difficult to penetrate the enemy's lines, and the reports brought by refugees are too conflicting to be relied upon. It appears to be nearly certain that the enemy has a force at the White House, at or near Slatersville, and at Diascond bridge. Their pickets guard the shore of the Pamunkey from the White House down to the mouth, and we shall not be able to land without their notice, and perhaps not without their opposition. The new regiments are doing well in their drill generally, and it will be dangerous to trust them before the enemy until they reach a certain point of discipline and instruction.

I remain, &c.,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

[18.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Newport News, Va., March 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the temporary absence of Major-General Smith the command of the corps devolves upon you.

By command of Major-General Smith:

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.:

GENERAL: In view of the present state of affairs in Western Virginia the general commanding appreciates your preference of a command west of Harper's Ferry. He will organize the First Division,

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therefore, for you, to consist of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Brigades named on the plan submitted to you, leaving the other three brigades at Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, and Martinsburg, to constitute a division for Brigadier-General Roberts. The objection to this assignment for you is that it will reduce your command below what you ought to have. However, besides its political importance you will be expected to claim and add to it all or most of the regiments of General Moor's brigade, sending only to Brigadier-General Milroy the two Virginia regiments which formerly belonged to his division. With a view to this it is desirable that you should as soon as possible communicate with Brigadier-General Moor, and send to these headquarters a memorandum of the forces which may be properly claimed as belonging to the Eighth Army Corps, to be organized into a fourth brigade for you. Ascertain and state also where those several regiments are now stationed and by whom severally commanded. With reference to this change you had better, perhaps, in anticipation of it as soon as convenient after Brigadier-General Roberts has arrived and is settled at Maryland Heights, return again and establish your headquarters at Cumberland, or at such point west of Martinsburg or Cumberland as seems best to you. Before you leave Harper's Ferry, however, you will proceed to make the changes heretofore indicated by the general commanding in the disposition of the troops at that point, putting Brigadier-General Kenly's brigade, consisting of four or five regiments of Maryland infantry, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Baltimore battery of light artillery, and Seventeenth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, on the Virginia side of the river, and the rest of the forces there, including the New York and Massachusetts heavy artillery, on Maryland Heights and Maryland side. The general commanding will postpone announcement of any new organization until the Senate adjourns, which must be in a few days. This is on account of Col. B. F. Smith and Colonel Morris being nominated, as he understands, for brigadier-generals. If Colonel Morris is confirmed, he can command a brigade on Maryland Heights under Brigadier-General Roberts, and thus relieve from the objection of Colonel Staunton, Colonel Schley, or another Maryland colonel having that command.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,

[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General MILROY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding having sent the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, heretofore stationed at Martinsburg and Kearneysville, to report to you and become a part of your command, there is now no cavalry remaining upon that part of the railroad except the four companies of the Potomac Home Brigade. He advises, therefore, that the scouting of your cavalry should be frequently westward, so as to cover the approaches toward Martinsburg, Kearneysville, and that direction generally.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,

[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., March 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. L. H. PELOUZE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventh Army Corps, Dept. of Virginia:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in addition to the testimony furnished by the deserter from the enemy yesterday, that a negro in the employ of Captain Coffin, post commissary, was in Gloucester County on the evening of the 6th instant. He reports that when about five miles out from the point he saw a large force, composed of cavalry and artillery. Of the latter there were five pieces, one large gun drawn by eight horses. Of the others, two at least were brass. When he saw them they were moving toward Gloucester Court-House. He afterward was at the house where General Lee (he described him as an old looking man) dined or took tea, and from the servants he learned that Lee had told the mistress of the house that he had 5,000 men with him. The negro thought that there were not so many; that he had come down with the intention of making an attack at Gloucester Point, but had retreated because he could not discover where the pickets were, either from want of proper guides or some other reason; that he intended to return to the attack, and meantime had left two men to ride around and gain all possible information about our pickets, &c.; that he intended to place the large gun somewhere above the Gloucester Point and shell Yorktown. One reason assigned for this falling back was that some of his men had deserted, and he was afraid they would bring information of the movement to us. It will be seen that this testimony fully corroborates that furnished by the deserter, and seems to place beyond a doubt the fact that the enemy are planning an attack in considerable force upon our lines at Gloucester Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

P. S.—The above is the substance of an account given by an intelligent contraband. It corroborates the information brought by Smith, the deserter.

[18.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 9, 1863.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The works for the defense of Aquia Creek Landing and Accokeek Creek railroad bridge having been finished to-day, I have no further need of details from General Geary's division.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[25.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
March 9, 1863.

The undersigned having been relieved from temporary command of the First Army Corps, hereby reassumes command of the First Division.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding First Division.

[25.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 9, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER SIXTH ARMY CORPS:

GENERAL: The commanding general expects that you will have your command in complete readiness for service at any day; that the supply of arms, clothing, equipments, pioneers' tools, ammunition, and all the necessary material will be so complete that by no possibility can there be the slightest delay, in consequence of want of preparation, whenever you may be ordered to move. The general will hold you responsible in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. DICKINSON,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General MONTGOMERY,
Philadelphia:

Lieut. Col. W. D. Whipple has been ordered to Philadelphia to take the command at that post, of which you have been relieved by the War Department, and you will turn everything over to him when he arrives.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Yorktown, Va., March 9, 1863.

Col. D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia:

SIR: It having been reported to me from several sources that a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery had approached to the neighborhood of Gloucester Point, I crossed the lines this morning, attended by Brigadier-General Busteed and an escort of troopers, and discovered the ground they had occupied. Along a space of a little more than a mile in the road to Gloucester Court-House the enemy's cavalry and artillery remained in column from 12 o'clock Friday night till Saturday morning at dawn and then turned back. The head of their column was within a mile and a half of our pickets, and the remains of fires every twenty or thirty yards corroborate their presence. An old intelligent contraband who met the column and passed along its whole length told me they filled the road, and that it was General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry. He was questioned continually by the rebels, and after examining him carefully myself I am convinced that they were under the command of that officer and that they numbered about 2,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. It has been reported by two contrabands that General Robert E. Lee came down with the cavalry. This report I do not altogether credit, though it is stated with great assurance that the old general was riding about with his two sons.

I remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[18.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 11, 1863.

Major-General SICKLES, *Commanding Third Corps:*

GENERAL: One of our scouts brings information of an intended raid by the enemy. There may be no truth in it. It will be well, however, to have vigilance enjoined upon pickets, reserves, &c., the troops kept generally in camps and arrangements made to forward prompt and reliable information of any movement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the enemy are busily engaged constructing an earth-work within short musket range of my pickets on the opposite bank of the river. This work faces the river and commands what appears to be a practicable ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding First Division, Harper's Ferry, Va.:

I go to New York for three days, leaving Brigadier-General Morris, by authority of the President, in command during my absence.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Newport News, Va., March 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. W. GETTY,
Commanding Third Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will please hold your division in readiness to go to Suffolk immediately. Steamers are expected by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to take off 2,000 or 3,000. You will take tents and camp equipage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
[18.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Newport News, Va., March 17, 1863.

General STURGIS, *Commanding Second Division:*

You will have your division prepared to move at a moment's warning.

By command of Brigadier-General Willcox:

N. BOWEN,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Newport News, Va., March 17, 1863.

Colonel HAWKINS:

The Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers will remain at Newport News till further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Willcox:

N. BOWEN,
[18.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
Charleston, Va., March 17, 1863.

The Fifth and Thirteenth Regiments Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant Witcher's company, Third Virginia Cavalry, are hereby attached to the First Brigade, District of Kanawha, and will immediately report to Col. R. B. Hayes, commanding.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon:

JAS. L. BOTSFORD,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS, *Comdg., &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

You will order the Sixth Maryland and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania back to Harper's Ferry.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
March 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

5. The troops of General Casey's division will immediately take post as follows: First Brigade, Colonel Fessenden, at Chantilly; Second Brigade, three regiments at Wolf Run Shoals and two regiments at Union Mills; Third Brigade, General Hays, at Centerville, where General Casey will establish his headquarters. One battery of this division will be stationed at Wolf Run Shoals, one battery at Union Mills, and two batteries at Centerville.

* * * * * * *

7. Maj. Gen. J. Stahel is assigned to the command of the division of cavalry south of the Potomac, to be composed of the following brigades: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. T. Copeland, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Cavalry; Second Brigade, Col. R. Butler Price, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, First Vermont Cavalry, First Michigan Cavalry, squadron First Ohio Cavalry; Third Brigade, Col. T. M. Bryan, Fifth New York Cavalry, First Virginia Cavalry, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

* * * * * * *

9. The brigade of cavalry under General J. T. Copeland is relieved from duty with General Casey's division and will report to Major-General Stahel.

10. The Ninth Michigan Battery, horse artillery, Captain Daniels, is relieved from General Barry's command, and is assigned for duty with cavalry division under Major-General Stahel.

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11. Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel will establish his cavalry reserves and his own headquarters at Fairfax Station, and will make the necessary dispositions to cover with his forces the whole front from the Occoquan along Bull Run to the mouth of Goose Creek.

12. Commanders of divisions and separate brigades south of the Potomac will apply to Major-General Stahel, commanding cavalry division, for orderlies and mounted men necessary for their headquarters.

13. Col. Percy Wyndham is relieved from duty in this department and will join his command in the Army of the Potomac. The major-general commanding seizes this occasion to express his high appreciation of the energy, gallantry, and devotion to the service of Colonel Wyndham, and to thank him for his services while in command of a cavalry brigade in this department.

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By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, March 23, 1863.*

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5. Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham, volunteer service, will report for duty with Birney's division, Third Corps.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *March 24, 1863.*

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8. Commanding officer of First Division will detail 200 men, with a complement of officers from the Fourth Brigade, to proceed under the command of Colonel Fairchild, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, on an expedition (with two days' cooked rations and three days' small rations and bread, the latter to be sent to the landing in wagons; greatcoats, blankets, and haversacks) to be ready to move at 4 p. m. on the 25th instant. Colonel Fairchild will report at headquarters First Division at 10 a. m. to-morrow for orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth:

T. E. ELLSWORTH,
[25.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *March 25, 1863.*

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5. Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, volunteer service, having reported for duty to these headquarters, will report to the commanding officer of First Division for assignment.

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By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 26, 1863.*

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9. Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to the Adjutant-General of the Army for court-martial duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, March 26, 1863.*

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7. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, volunteer service, will report in person to the major-general commanding First Corps for assignment to a brigade.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., March 26, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

Instead of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, send the First New York Cavalry, with Colonel McReynolds, to Berryville. Also send one regiment of infantry with him. Notify me of their moving, and I will send one or two regiments of infantry from Harper's Ferry. I want to establish a third brigade of your division at Berryville under command of Colonel McReynolds.

R. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, March 26, 1863.*

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

The Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and Sixth Maryland Volunteer Infantry will be transferred permanently to your command and ordered to Berryville; also Captain Means' company of cavalry. Send with Colonel McReynolds to Berryville a section of light artillery.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

General Milroy reports four regiments rebel cavalry and a battery near Front Royal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Commanding, &c., Winchester, Va.:

Instruct Colonel McReynolds to watch and guard carefully the fords of the Shenandoah and to scout the gaps.

Very respectfully,

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland, Md.:

GENERAL: By General Orders, No. 19,* which will be issued to-morrow, you are assigned to the command of the First Division of this army corps, specially charged with the protection and defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Monocacy bridge to the Ohio River. You will proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry, where you will at present make your headquarters and relieve Brigadier-General Roberts, who has been assigned to the command of the Fourth Separate Brigade. You will confer freely and fully with General Roberts, who is not so familiar with the country in which he is to operate as you are, and give him all the information you can as he may desire in relation to that locality, the people, and the points where troops are stationed and their connections.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. A. Moor (colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry) not having been confirmed by the Senate, it becomes necessary to assign another officer to a command west of the mountains. General Orders, No. 20,† organizes the Fourth Separate

* See Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 158. † See Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 163.

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Brigade of this corps, composed principally of the troops which were under General Moor, and the command of that brigade is assigned to you. Your headquarters may be for the present at Buckhannon, but to be transferred to Beverly or elsewhere as the season advances and as the exigencies and conveniences of the service may, in your judgment, require. The other troops of General Cox's command which were transferred to this department with the District of Western Virginia will remain under the command of Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon. General Cox himself will not remain in or return to Western Virginia. Brigadier-General Kelley is familiar with the geography, people, and location of troops within the district of country or region wherein your operations will be, and you are directed to confer with him in order to obtain the fullest information he can give you. On consultation with the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief at Washington, and considering the special character of the service, it has been thought best that all the troops employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Monocacy to the Ohio River should be under one command, and that General Kelley, who has been so long on the duty, should be placed in charge of that protective force. Your command will be an independent one, reporting directly to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,

[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1863.

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3. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, volunteer service, will report in person to Brigadier-General Doubleday, commanding Third Division, for assignment to a brigade.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
March 30, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have the honor to commend to the attention of Your Excellency the services of Prince Salm, of Prussia, a colonel in the Eighth New York Volunteers, with reference to his promotion. This distinguished officer has shared with us for more than a year the fortunes of our eventful war. He brought to our cause the experience of several campaigns in Europe and the professional advantages of a thorough military education. This is the first instance in which I have ventured to address a recommendation to the Government in behalf of any officer not serving in my own command, nor should I feel justified in this deviation from the rule hitherto prescribed for myself unless I had enjoyed the opportunity to assure myself of the eminent ability and worth of Colonel Salm. If he has not before been brought more directly to the notice of Your Excellency it is none the less flattering to his unobtrusive merit. And I am sure that it will be gratifying to the people of his country to see that the zeal and devotion of one who, following the illustrious example of La Fayette and Steuben, has been signalized by that recognition which, fairly earned in the field and

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generously bestowed by those in authority, confers upon a soldier a recompense not more welcome than just. The regiment which Colonel Salm commands will be mustered out of service in the latter part of April. Unless promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, for which he is abundantly qualified, the service will lose in his unwilling retirement one of its most accomplished and faithful officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 31, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: In case a siege of Richmond is deemed among the possibilities of the coming campaign, I think the chief quartermaster should be notified that he may be called on to furnish on our arrival in front of Richmond 10,000 shovels, 5,000 picks, 5,000 axes, and 2,000 shingling hatchets; that the Engineer Department should hold in readiness 30,000 sand-bags, and that the secret service should, if possible, obtain authentic maps of the defenses of Richmond, either through their agents or by the public offer of large rewards. Such maps would be of no less value in case of an assault than in case of a siege. In the first case they would save valuable time that would otherwise be spent in selecting the proper point of attack, or might indicate at once that point. Such maps are undoubtedly in existence. Copies or originals may perhaps be obtained. It is believed to be impossible to compile such maps here from information given by persons who enter our lines, so as to obtain with sufficient accuracy either the strength of the works or the character of the ground around them.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
March 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY:

GENERAL: It is reported from the outposts that the enemy is approaching our lines in considerable force. You will please hold your command in readiness for a prompt movement.

By command of Major-General Sickles:

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Whipple.)

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
March 31, 1863.

Major-General BERRY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Have your picket and grand guard on the alert, and see that the commanding officer of your outpost is in communication with

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the advance guard of cavalry and with the general officer of outposts on your right and left.

By command of Major-General Sickles:

O. H. HART,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 3, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Our plan is to pass Saturday night on the boat; go over from Aquia Creek to your camp Sunday morning; remain with you till Tuesday morning, and then return. Our party will probably not exceed six persons of all sorts.

A. LINCOLN.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 3, 1863.

To His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your telegram of to-day has just been received by me. I am rejoiced to learn that you have appointed a time to visit this army, and only regret that your party is not as large as our hospitality. Your wishes will be secured at Aquia on your arrival.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Indorsement on communication of Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, dated March 28, 1863, and printed in Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 368.]

APRIL 3, 1863.

As General Halleck did not oppose General Humphreys' promotion, but on the contrary supported General Burnside's recommendation for such promotion, the whole motive of General Humphreys' complaints falls to the ground.

H. W. HALLECK,
[19.] *General-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Yorktown, Va., April 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to state that he desires to have an expedition sent into Gloucester County early to-morrow morning, for the purpose of reconnoitering the country, to discover if possible the movements of the enemy, who are reported to be hovering about our lines, and also to bring in a quantity of grain known to be collected for the rebel army. The force will consist of 300 infantry from the Fourth Delaware Volunteers, the battalion of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry now at Gloucester Point, and 100 cavalry from the Sixth New York and Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who will be sent across the river at 6 in the morning, the whole to be under

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command of Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, to whom the commanding general desires you will give the necessary instructions. These will be to start as soon as the cavalry from this side report to him, to scour well the country, observing all necessary precaution to prevent a mishap; to have always an advance guard and flankers well out, so that if approached by an overwhelming force they can easily fall back, for it is not expected that they will be taken. In any event, it is not the general's desire that they go farther than where the grain is stored—Colonel Tabb's. The post quartermaster has been directed to furnish each cavalryman, to the extent of his ability, with a grain sack; this to the end that as much as possible may be loaded and brought in, and the general desires that all that cannot be taken away in that manner be destroyed. The men should be provided with one day's cooked rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
[18.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Yorktown, Va., April 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-Commander GILLIS, U. S. Navy,
Senior Officer at Yorktown:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 2d instant to Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee of your recent successful expedition to Mobjack Bay. I also acknowledge your letter to me of the 4th instant. It is exactly in accordance with my wishes to continue my co-operation with you in destroying the resources of the rebels. In order that no time may be lost, will you do me the favor to come on shore at once, and we will arrange an expedition for to-morrow.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[18.] *Major-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters:

There is reasonable ground to expect important news hourly from Charleston via Richmond. Will you be on the *qui vive* for anything from the enemy opposite.

G. V. FOX,
[25.] *Assistant Secretary.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Yorktown, Va., April 7, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel GRIMSHAW,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: Your orders were given with a view to your return to Gloucester Point to-night. It was supposed you might otherwise be subject to capture by the enemy's cavalry. If you can make such arrangements as to be certainly protected by the gun-boats, you are authorized to remain out till to-morrow night. The enemy's cavalry are so numerous

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that I do not think it at all prudent for you to remain all night, unless you can have their full protection. You must retire from any point before an overwhelming force.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[18.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Yorktown, Va., April 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send for your information the following extract from the testimony of two refugees from the South, citizens of Prussia, who have just come through Richmond, on their way from South Carolina to Europe. They state:

That at about 10 a. m. on Friday, the 3d instant, a vast assemblage of women, numbering at least 4,000, congregated in the park in front of the capitol and clamorously demanded bread for their starving families. Jeff. Davis appeared on the steps of the capitol and made a speech to the crowd, promising them money, which they declared to be worthless, and his voice was drowned amid cries for "bread!" "the Union!" "No more starvation!" &c. The crowd then proceeded to the general commissary depot, which was broken into and a large quantity of stores carried off by the people. Davis remarked that such disgraceful affairs were worse than Union victories.

This account so entirely corroborates those published in the papers of yesterday, and is besides so much more minute than those reports, that I deemed its communication to the Headquarters of the Army as of sufficient importance.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[18.] *Major-General, Commanding Department of Virginia.*

[Indorsement on communication of Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, dated April 3, 1863, and printed in Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 373.]

APRIL 10, 1863.

Another copy of this communication was indorsed by me to the Secretary of War. No further action seems necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
[19.] *General-in-Chief.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
April 11, 1863.

1. The following assignment is made of medical officers in this department: Surg. J. W. Fitzpatrick, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, as medical director of the cavalry division; Surg. W. S. Thompson, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Col. H. G. Sickel, as medical director of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

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7. The following designated troops will be immediately prepared to take the field. They must be ready by the morning of the 13th instant: Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Maine Volunteers; Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Tenth Vermont Volunteers; Thirty-ninth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and

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twenty-fifth, One hundred and twenty-sixth, One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and fifty-second, One hundred and sixty-ninth, One hundred and forty-first, One hundred and twenty-seventh, One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-fourth, One hundred and fifty-third, and One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers; Second Connecticut Battery; First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Company H; Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery; Eleventh and Ninth Massachusetts Batteries; Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; Tenth New Jersey Volunteers; Twenty-second and Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers; Seventeenth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-seventh New York Batteries; Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers; Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, and First Delaware Battery.

8. Each regiment of infantry will provide itself with forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes and sixty rounds in wagons to each man. Each battery of artillery will have its ammunition boxes filled and 200 rounds in wagons.

9. The allowance of tents will be as follows: For each division and brigade commander, one wall-tent; to every two officers of their staff, one wall-tent; to the colonel, field and staff officers of each full regiment, three wall-tents; to each officer commanding a battery, one wall-tent; to each company officer, one shelter-tent; to every two non-commissioned officers and soldiers, one shelter-tent. Commanders of regiments will draw immediately shelter-tents as prescribed, but no issue thereof will be made to the men without orders from these headquarters. The authorized allowance in each case will correspond with the proportionate strength of the regiment.

10. Officers' baggage will be limited to blankets, a small valise or carpetbag, and a reasonable mess kit.

11. The troops will have seven days' rations, of which three cooked will be carried in the haversack.

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By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

Memoranda in reference to crossing Rappahannock.

APRIL 12, 1863.

It is assumed that the force of the enemy within fifteen miles of Fredericksburg is probably 40,000 men and does not exceed 60,000. Cross 30,000 men at Port Royal, with instruction to move out to Bowling Green and Fredericksburg road. If the enemy is retreating by Telegraph or Bowling Green road, to attack him in flank; if not, to move toward Fredericksburg and attack him in rear. Simultaneously with this cross the balance of the army at Franklin's crossing and Smithfield. If the enemy could be persuaded to wait an attack anywhere, it would probably be in their old position, and yet prisoners say that nothing has been done to strengthen the place since the day after the fight. Attacked by nearly double his force, it is thought the position could be carried even if the enemy did not know there was a large detachment on his line of communications. If the navy can guarantee to have the pontoons in rafts of three or four boats at Port Royal at daylight in the

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morning, the bridge should be finished in three hours, and at night the detachment should be in position on the Bowling Green and Fredericksburg road and watching the Telegraph road. At Franklin's crossing the bridges should be ready at 8 a. m. Cavalry, with two or three brigades of infantry to clear the way, should cross at United States Ford or at Banks' Ford, if possible, and act on the enemy's flank and rear. If it were deemed impracticable for the cavalry to force a passage at these points, as they would have a long detour to make, they should start the preceding day. In case of the crossings mentioned, the enemy would seem to have three courses to follow—first, to fall back at once; second, to send a detachment to meet ours toward Port Royal and to fight us at Franklin's crossing; third, to leave a rear guard at Franklin's crossing and throw his main force on our detachment near Port Royal. In the first case both our main body and detachment should follow at once; in the other two, both main body and detachments should attack as soon as they are in presence of the enemy. The cavalry should be prepared for the possibility of the enemy's falling back toward Gordonsville. It would seem that nothing decisive would be effected by crossing the army at Banks' or United States Ford. The crossing would be on the enemy's left flank and he could not concentrate rapidly, but, on the other hand, if he fell back we should be seven or fifteen miles from his central masses when across the river. Prisoners have stated that when the attempt was made to cross at Banks' Ford very few of the enemy's troops were moved up, as they did not believe we could cross there. May not the true reason have been that they intended to fall back if we crossed and proposed only to resist the building of the bridges?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

(Handed General Hooker April 12.)
[25.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Yorktown, Va., April 12, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM P. HALL,
Commanding Sixth New York Cavalry:

MAJOR: As Colonel West may be attacked in force at Fort Magruder at any time and your and our communication with him be cut off, the commanding general desires you to be governed by the following instructions until further orders: You will keep yourself constantly advised of the movements on the front, patrolling the country well to your front and flanks to detect any attempt of the enemy to get to the rear of Fort Magruder. In case you find your communication with Colonel West cut off, you will report the fact at once to these headquarters. Captain Paul will then be ordered to report at once to you, and with your command thus strengthened you will exercise the utmost care and vigilance in watching the enemy's movements. You will not retire to this fort until actually compelled to do so to insure the safety of your command, but will constantly patrol the roads and country generally, and will make frequent reports to these headquarters of everything that occurs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[18.]

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CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *April 13, 1863.*

[General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:]

GENERAL: I read with great surprise recently that portion of your report upon the battle of Antietam, in which, when giving your reasons for not renewing the battle on the morning of the 18th and referring to the time of arrival of re-enforcements, you state—

and Humphreys' division of new troops, fatigued with forced marches, were arriving throughout the day, but were not available until near its close.*

This statement does me and my command great injustice, and in connection with the circumstances under which I took command of that division in Washington and marched it to the Army of the Potomac, it has, I believe, done me a serious injury at the War Department. I know that the commander of an army of 100,000 men cannot, from personal observation, be acquainted with the movements and condition of each division, yet there were facts connected with the time at which my division joined the army at Antietam and the number of men present when it lay in position in the rear of General Morell's division, and the time at which it occupied Morell's position when he vacated it, that I thought would have prevented any misapprehension or forgetfulness as to those points. First, as to the time at which my division arrived. It was not later than 7 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 18th of September, when I reached your headquarters, having halted my command a quarter or third of a mile from it. I reported at once to General Williams, but some fifteen minutes elapsed before I was introduced to your tent, where apparently you had just finished breakfast. The breakfast I partook of at your invitation refreshed me to such a degree that I shall not soon forget it. I mention it to recall the time to your recollection. Your inquiries were directed to the strength of my division, their ammunition, number and kind of pieces of artillery and their ammunition, my replies to which appeared to give you great satisfaction. The fact of their having marched all night and from about 4 or half past 4 the preceding afternoon, was of course well known to you, and to my remark that many had fallen out of the ranks and that the division would need a couple of hours of rest and refreshment before it could be worth much, you replied that that they could have during the day, to get them to the ground occupied by General Porter's corps. You stated briefly to me some of the chief events of the day before—particularly the position of General Burnside toward the close of the day—and at that time and in conclusion mentioned that you had not yet decided whether to renew the battle that morning. Between half an hour and an hour after leaving your tent I marched my division past your headquarters, and while it was passing through the cluster of houses called Keedysville you passed it on your way from your headquarters (to General Burnside's position I supposed). During the halt of an hour or an hour and a half, while I was at your headquarters, the greater part of those who had fallen out on the march came up, and my division was about 6,000 strong when you passed it. Troops in Keedysville delayed its progress, but at 9.30, or at latest 10 o'clock, it was in position 400 or 500 yards in rear of Morell's division on the reverse slope of the hill, the apex of which was occupied by General Porter and his staff. About an hour later General Morell evacuated his position and my division occupied it, filing past you as they did so. This was before midday, and I believe not later than 11 o'clock. My division, all told, consisted of nearly 7,000 men. The

* See Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 32.

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morning report on the 20th of September shows that about 500 men, sick and others, had been left behind by the brigades before they reported to me in Washington. There were therefore about 500 stragglers, or men who had been unable to keep up during the night march of more than twenty-three miles, or rejoin their regiments when my division marched past your headquarters and took up the position in rear of Morell. As to the condition of my men for battle and their spirit, it is to be remarked that, unused to fatigue, their making such a march with the object of being up in time for the expected battle that day was good evidence before trial that they would do their duty, and they have proved it since. Refreshed by two hours' rest and by food, they were ready to do their part in the expected encounter. Having, I hope, recalled the facts to your mind upon the points of time of arrival and numbers present, I now wish to present to you those respecting the forced marches I had made. In reality I had made but one—the night march that brought me to the Army of the Potomac. On Sunday, the 14th of September, at daylight, I marched from Washington and reached Monocacy depot, three miles from Frederick, on Tuesday afternoon, having marched each day about fourteen or fifteen miles. Here I received orders from General Porter, commanding the corps to which my division was attached, to take post in front of Frederick, in order to cover it and to watch my left. I passed the next morning in examining my ground and country in front of Frederick, and making the necessary arrangements with the military governor of that town, &c., and was returning to camp to move my division when, at about 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 17th, I received an order from you, signed by General Marcy, directing me to join the army. I set my division in motion immediately, and at sunset, after marching five miles, received a communication from General Porter informing me of the battle at Antietam, going on as he wrote, and directing me to march all night and join the army by daylight if possible. The effect with which I carried out those directions I have just stated. I and my command thought we had done our duty under great difficulties in a manner that entitled us to approval. Nothing but the spirit of heroism would have carried men who had recently entered the service and who were unused to fatigue and hardship through that march. Their mortification at finding their acts not recognized, one sensitive to approbation may imagine. I am responsible for their acts, and your report would make me as a laggard, and as such I am convinced it is received at the War Department. Under this conviction I have recited to that Department the facts I have just repeated to you,* with the hope you will do me and my command the justice of correcting the error I have pointed out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General.

[19.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *April 14, 1863.*

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7. The following troops will embark at daylight to-morrow morning for Norfolk, reporting at Fort Monroe: The Second Brigade, General Abercrombie's division, with the exception of the Sixteenth Virginia Volunteers; the Third Brigade, General Abercrombie's division; the One

*See Vol. XIX, Part I. p. 373.

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hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, of Colonel Haskin's division; the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, from the Convalescent Camp, and the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, from General Martindale's command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *April 15, 1863.*

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2. Maj. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of his division.

3. Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie is relieved from the command of his division, and will assume command of the division heretofore commanded by Major-General Casey.

4. General Abercrombie will establish his headquarters as designated in Special Orders, No. 36, current series, from these headquarters.

5. The Ninth Massachusetts Battery and Seventeenth New York Battery are detached from General Abercrombie's command, and will report to Col. H. G. Sickel, commanding Pennsylvania Reserves.

6. Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler will assume command of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Second and Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and will establish his headquarters at Arlington.

7. The Sixteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers is temporarily attached to Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler's command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 16, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX:

Thanks for your note and the newspapers just received. You shall have every man that can be spared. I am with you in the hope you can strike a good blow.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[18.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, April 16, 1863.*

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7. Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, volunteer service, will report to the major-general commanding the Eleventh Army Corps, for assignment to a brigade in that corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *April 17, 1863.*

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3. Brig. Gen. G. J. Stannard will report to Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie for assignment to the command of the Second Brigade, General Abercrombie's division.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

NEWPORT BARRACKS,
April 17, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General PECK:

I have been out since daylight this morning reconnoitering Swansborough and vicinity and have just returned, finding my scouts just in via Bogue Banks. They report that day before yesterday all the Georgians left excepting fifteen men. The reports that have been widely circulated of an increased force being sent this way is said in Swansborough to have been meant to cover the retirement of troops to Richmond. There is no one at Jacksonville, no one at Piney Green; the twenty men at Palo Alto have been cut down to eight, and three remain at Smith's Mills. Some dismounted cavalry in Onslow County are reported to have been sent to Virginia as infantry. There are two men from Kingston, at home in Swansborough on furlough, fishing. All can easily be captured and I respectfully and earnestly beg permission to go over to-morrow night and do it—or go up to-morrow to New Berne and submit to you a plan that has been long in preparation to do it. It can be done with no risk, I think.

EDW. H. RIPLEY,
Colonel.

Please reply to-night.

[18.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *April 19, 1863.*

1. The following-named regiments will embark to-morrow, 20th instant, at 6 a. m. at foot of Sixth street, Washington, for Fortress Monroe, and will report to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix: Tenth New Jersey Volunteers and One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers. A sergeant and ten men from each regiment will remain as a guard of its Government property until it can be properly disposed of.

2. The following-named regiment will embark to-morrow, 20th instant, at 6 a. m. from pier No. 2, Alexandria, for Fortress Monroe, and will report there to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix: Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers. A sergeant and ten men will remain as guard of its Government property until it can be properly disposed of.

3. The Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps (except the detachment now on duty at the Convalescent Camp), will report without delay to Brig. Gen. John P. Slough, military governor of Alexandria.

4. The Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps (except the regiment now on duty at Vienna), will report without delay to Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, military governor of Washington, D. C. Each brigade will leave a small guard in charge of its Government property until it can be disposed of.

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5. The First Heavy Artillery (Eleventh Vermont Volunteers) will report for temporary duty to Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, military governor of Washington, D. C.

6. The Seventeenth New York and Eleventh Massachusetts Batteries, attached to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, will report temporarily to Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, commanding artillery, Defenses south of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

LEAVITT HUNT,
[25.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, *April 21, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant is received. It will afford me pleasure to make the corrections your letter suggests in the full and final report I am now preparing. My impression has been that your command was not in condition to be thrown into action until near the close of the 18th, if then; but I never attributed any blame to you or your troops for it, regarding it as the necessary result of circumstances beyond your control. I do not now see that any censure upon yourself could be implied from the paragraph you quote. None was intended.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[19.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *April 21, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

6. The One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers will embark at once from foot of Sixth street, Washington, D. C., for Fortress Monroe, and will report to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix. One sergeant and ten men will remain as a guard of its Government property until it can be properly disposed of.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 24, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. Van Alen, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[18.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *April 24, 1863.*

The commanding general takes occasion to thank the Twenty-fourth Michigan and Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiments, under Colonels Morrow

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and Fowler, for the prompt manner in which they accomplished the object of the expedition to Port Royal.* The endurance shown by their march of nearly thirty-six miles in twenty-four hours, during the very inclement weather of yesterday, proves their value as tried and experienced soldiers, and entitles them to the highest admiration and praise.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 24, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

By telegram from Major-General Milroy I learn that the expedition under Brigadier-General Elliott is a success. Captured about 20 prisoners and some 30 horses; 9 rebels killed; lost 2 in killed.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

Governor Peirpoint authorizes the calling out of Wheat's brigade of militia to aid Colonel Wilkinson, if needed. You will let me know accordingly, if wanted. I think it will not be necessary.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will immediately cause the One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, of your command, to proceed without delay to Monocacy bridge, there to remain with the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, prepared for any movement that may be determined upon. They will go in light marching order, taking with them only their overcoats and blankets. Each man must be supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition and will carry two days' rations in his haversack. Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson will furnish the necessary transportation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*See Vol. XXV, Part I, p. 137.

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CAMP STEVENSON, HDQRS. 44TH REGT. MASS. VOL. MILITIA,
New Berne, April 25, 1863.

Col. HENRY T. SISSON,
Commanding Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers:

COLONEL: At a meeting of the field, staff, and line officers, held in Washington, N. C., on Tuesday evening, April 21, Col. F. L. Lee presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, during the late siege of Washington, N. C., when the town had been bombarded and all its communications cut off for fifteen days, after several ineffectual attempts had been made to relieve the garrison and the enterprise had been virtually pronounced impracticable, Colonel Sisson volunteered the services of his regiment, and succeeded, against every obstacle and discouragement, in running the blockade with the steamer Escort, thus bringing to the besieged forces the much-needed re-enforcements, ammunition, and supplies:

Resolved, That in this achievement Colonel Sisson, with his brave regiment, has performed one of the most heroic acts of the war, and that this act, by so disheartening the enemy that within ten days he was led to retire, was the immediate cause of the raising of the siege.

Resolved, That the members of the Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia feel that thanks are particularly due from them to their comrades in arms, who so generously volunteered their services and met so great risks in carrying succor to a brother regiment.

Resolved, That as an expression of their gratitude and admiration, if it meet the wishes of the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment, a set of colors be presented to them, bearing a device commemorative of their act of gallantry.

FRANCIS L. LEE,
Col., Comdg. Forty-fourth Regt. Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

[18.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
April 26, 1863—2 p. m. (Received 2.25 p. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding, Baltimore:

I have the following: On the 21st Jones was at Harrisonburg and Imboden not far off; their whole force about 6,000. They had just issued ten day's rations and it was understood that they were intending to turn Milroy and destroy the railroad bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the mouth of South Branch of Potomac and Cacapon River, which has heretofore been done by Imboden.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

[25.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863.

Capt. CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department, Washington:

In the valley in General Milroy's command I have three brigades—General Elliott's, Colonel Hay's, and Colonel McReynolds'. General Elliott has gone with his toward Moorefield; Colonel Hay remains still at Winchester, and Colonel McReynolds at Berryville. I have but three full regiments of cavalry. Two, the Twelfth and Thirteenth

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Pennsylvania, have gone with General Elliott; the other, the First New York, is with Colonel McReynolds, and has been directed to scout up the valley and along the Blue Ridge.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Commanding, &c., Winchester, Va.:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to express through you to Colonel McReynolds his great satisfaction at the success which attended the recent expedition for the capture of the guerrilla chief Leopold, and his high appreciation of the energy, boldness, and discretion of the justly praised officers Lieutenants Powell, Wyckoff, and Means, as also of the brave men who were charged with its execution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

You have anticipated the general's desire. He was about to request you to go to New Creek. Report by telegram from different points as you proceed west. General Kenly must keep up dispatches from Harper's Ferry.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX,
Commanding at Frederick City, Md.:

You will hold the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers in readiness for movement at a moment's notice in light marching order, taking only overcoats and blankets. Two days' cooked rations will be at once prepared and sixty rounds of ammunition for issue. The One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, Colonel Emerson, left by rail at 9.30 this morning, and will report to you on its arrival at Monocacy bridge. Acknowledge the receipt of this.

H. S. BRIGGS,
[25.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863.

Colonel TRUEX,
Commanding, &c., Frederick or Monocacy Bridge, Md.:

The One hundred and fifty-first New York, Colonel Emerson, and all available portion of the Fourteenth New Jersey, must be kept ready to move westward whenever called for by Brigadier-General Kelley.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863—2 a. m.

General WHEAT,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

I have Governor Peirpoint's authority for calling out your brigade, but I see as yet no necessity for it. I only request you to hold all the force you can in readiness to come out if required.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863.

General JAMES S. WHEAT,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

If you have howitzers with your brigade and can man and work them take them along. Let me hear from you.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Hartwood Church, April 27, 1863.

1. Col. Adelbert Ames, Twentieth Maine Volunteers, is assigned to temporary duty on the staff of the major-general commanding. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 27, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

I gave you General Halleck's own words as to General Elliott. I understand him as assenting to the movement up the valley, if deemed judicious by you and by him, who are there on the spot, and you have my permission to act at your discretion, from what you know of the probable movements and position of the enemy.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 27, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER, MONOCACY BRIDGE:

The One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Infantry and what portion of the Fourteenth New Jersey can be spared from the bridge will proceed at once to Maryland Heights and report to Brigadier-General Morris.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, *April 28, 1863.*

The order of march for to-morrow, 29th instant, will be as follows: First, Griffin's division; second, Sykes' division; third, Humphreys' division. Brigadier-General Griffin will be prepared to move at 7 a. m. He will send a staff officer at daylight to communicate with Major-General Slocum, in order to ascertain the earliest moment at which the road to Kelly's Ford will be open. Major-General Sykes will move at 7 a. m. and close up on Griffin's division. He will place his battery in front of his column, prepared to move forward, to report to General Griffin in case its services are required. Brigadier-General Humphreys will move immediately after General Sykes. He will furnish the necessary details to Captain Comstock to take up the pontoon bridge. When taken up, he will place the pontoon train in his own train between his brigades, and so dispose his artillery as to cover to the best advantage the rear of the column, the protection of which he has the especial charge. All officers are earnestly enjoined to keep their commands well closed and prevent all straggling. Under instructions of the commanding general this command will be called on to-morrow to make a long and rapid march. The major-general commanding fully relies upon every man cheerfully submitting to the exertions he will be called upon to make for the purpose of securing the success which it is earnestly hoped and believed will attend the movement.

By command of Major-General Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *April 28, 1863.*

The troops of this command will move to the river-bank near the place where General Franklin crossed and will take position in rear of the point designated, out of view of the enemy, before dark. The right division will leave camp immediately upon receipt of this order. The First, Second, and Third Divisions will commence to move at such time and by such practicable routes as will enable each, by an easy march, to reach the position designated before night fall. Care must be taken to avoid interference on the march and to conceal the movement as far as possible from the enemy. Ambulances and trains will be parked in the rear and concealed behind the hills ready to move when desired. Trains will be loaded with supplies of forage and provisions to include at least eight days' short forage for the animals. Whenever an opportunity occurs without interference the supplies that may have been consumed will be replaced. The troops will have the eight days' rations as heretofore provided in orders. When the troops have crossed the river the ammunition trains and ambulances will be held in readiness to move first. The wagons with intrenching tools will move with the ammunition trains. The batteries will be posted under the direction of the chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac and the chief of artillery of the corps. Division commanders will send a staff officer to report at these headquarters at the commencement of the march and also upon occupying the positions herein indicated. No fires will be lighted to-night. Division quartermasters will report in person to the chief quartermaster of the corps to receive directions in relation to the movement and parking of trains.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

[25.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 28, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has left for the scene of operations above. I have received the following report from Professor Lowe, who has been instructed to get all the possible information of the enemy's movements from the balloon:

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *April 28, 1863—9 a. m.*

GENERAL: I am sorry to state that the wind has been so high thus far this a. m. that I have been unable to ascend with the balloon. The first opportunity shall be improved and reports made. A heavy storm is apparently near at hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

Signal officers have been directed to be vigilant and watchful and to report everything. I shall keep you fully advised of everything that is reported here. Have you any wishes or commands?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The night before last, April 26, Rodes' (D. H. Hill's) division had not moved; A. P. Hill's and Trimble's also; and there are no signs of a move. This from deserters who have just come in.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General BROOKS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Sedgwick directs that you will have your division in the immediate vicinity of Franklin's crossing at 11 p. m. ready to cross in boats and hold the ground on the opposite side until the bridges are completed. You will not move from the heights on this side of the river until you have the cover of the darkness. The crossing in the boats must be effected with the utmost celerity and in the strictest silence. General Benham will indicate to you the exact time and place of crossing.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 28, 1863.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

I have no reliable information of any rebels at Morgantown, and doubt the rumor of their reaching that point or getting to the north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in any considerable force. All mischief done has been between Oakland and Grafton, which places we now hold. An empty train of stock cars was captured, which we have

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recovered in good order, and the bridge over Youghiogheny west of Oakland burnt, which we are to-day rebuilding. The raid was of cavalry and I hope to intercept their retreat.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 28, 1863.

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
Pittsburg, Pa.:

See my telegram to Governor Curtin repeated to Colonel Cross. Since then I learn that all the works at Rowlesburg and Cheat River are safe. I have communication and the railroad open all but twenty miles between Grafton and Rowlesburg. I have no confirmation yet of the rebel force extending to Morgantown, but it may be so.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 29, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General COUCH, or
COMMANDING OFFICER UNITED STATES FORD:

[The] major-general directs that a messenger [be sent] to run his horse to Kelly's Ford, starting with this dispatch to Captain Comstock or the officer in charge of the bridges there. These orders [are that] not a wagon must cross the bridges after this line reaches Captain Comstock. The bridges will be immediately taken up and removed to Ely's Ford. The wagons must return to United States Ford. The general prefers that not a dragoon should cross the river rather than the bridge should have been made use of by them.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.:

GENERAL: I inclose you copies of the correspondence* by telegraph between Colonel Wilkinson and myself, and call your attention particularly to what relates to the burning of the bridge six miles east of Clarksburg. If the colonel does not ask for a court of inquiry I think I shall have to submit the matter to a court-martial. Two bridges near Burton, on the railroad between Grafton and Wheeling, are reported to have been burnt by the citizens of the neighborhood. You will institute, if such be the case, a rigid investigation, to ascertain who were concerned in the act. If they were disloyal persons, who did it in aid of the rebels, they must be at once arrested for punishment. If they were Union citizens, who resorted to it as a means of cutting off the

* See Vol. XXV, Part II, pp. 296, 297.

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approach of the enemy to Wheeling, it only affords another proof of the disastrous panic spread by the cowardly telegraph operators who deserted their posts at Grafton and Fairmont.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va.:

The most reliable information I have of the number of the rebels who have been at Fairmont makes the estimate from 600 to 1,000. Let Mulligan know.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek, Va.:

Railroad people reported yesterday that our troops had evacuated Rowlesburg. I do not understand that the Cheat River trestles must still be protected. Have you sent force beyond Oakland? Mulligan reported to Wheeling yesterday the enemy in strong force at Morgantown. Where exactly is Greenland Gap? It is not on map. When you can do it, get the names of all officers and men who fought so bravely at Greenland Gap, with special report. You may find Major Showalter deserves particular mention also.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Ely's Ford, April 30, 1863—5.20 a. m. (Received 7 a. m.)

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that we have crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, with the exception of the batteries, which are preparing to cross now. The major-general commanding is of the opinion that, in consequence of the force we have across the river, there is no necessity for keeping the whole of your command with the train. He thinks one regiment ought to suffice. You are desired, therefore, to push forward with all speed possible with the rest of your command, in order to join the column. The major-general commanding directs me to say that now time is precious and the most must be made of every moment, and it is of the highest importance that the whole corps should be united as rapidly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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The major-general commanding, after reading this note, desires me to say that he is perfectly satisfied that you have made every exertion to get up. It is only his anxiety to push ahead that induces him to write you as above.

F. T. L.

[25.]

APRIL 30, 1863—8.15 a. m.
(Received 9.40 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has gone on to Hunting Run, at the head of General Griffin's column. You will follow on at once. The order of march this morning is, Sykes first, then Griffin, on the road to Chancellorsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

CHANCELLORSVILLE,
April 30, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division, Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: Bring your command on as far as you can without destroying entirely their efficiency. We are going into camp near this place, and I would like you to get up as far at least as the crossing of Hunting Creek by the road from Ely's Ford. Report where and when you go into camp.

G. G. MEADE.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Chancellorsville, April 30, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to come forward to this place to-morrow morning. You will march by early daylight, as it is all important that you report with your command at the earliest possible moment. Headquarters are at Mrs. Chancellor's house at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS:

The orderly who brings this will remain with you to-night to communicate with the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[25.]

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati:

Thanks for your promptness. You have done more than I could have expected or asked. Any help you send will be more likely needed from Parkersburg this way than at Wheeling. Scammon may soon need up the Kanawha aid which I cannot give him. My trouble on the railroad has been want of cavalry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 30, 1863—4 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., New Creek:

The Fifth New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, 600 men, will leave for Harper's Ferry at 9 a. m.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

NEW CREEK, *April 30, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Nothing new from Grafton; all quiet at 3 p. m. No communication by telegraph with Clarksburg since 5 o'clock. Presume Jones crossed the railroad and cut the wires. Troop trains will be here about 12 o'clock to-night. Will not be detained at Youghiogheny. Bridge will be completed by daylight in the morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
[25.] *Brigadier-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, April 30, 1863.

Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN,
Grafton, Va.:

General Roberts telegraphs from Clarksburg the advance of Jones at Shinnstown, seven miles north of him, and the advance of Imboden and Jackson eleven miles from him on the Philippi road. General Kelley will have you supported from the east, when you can support Roberts, I hope.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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*Reply of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, to the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, submitted to the public on the 6th of April, 1863, with a map.**

On the 6th day of April last a report, purporting to be signed by the members of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, was published in many of the leading papers in the United States. The

* For acknowledgment of receipt of the pamphlet by Halleck, see Vol. XXI, p. 1007.

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Thirty-seventh Congress expired by constitutional limitation on the 4th of March previous. Some of the testimony embodied in the report has been taken since that time, and consequently this document has been spread before the country without having been submitted to either branch of Congress. I do not refer to this irregular proceeding of a committee which had ceased to have a legal existence as a defense against the charges of which they have convicted me, but as one of the facts fairly to be considered in connection with the report itself and the purposes it was intended to subserve. The committee have not devoted much space to me, either in citations of testimony or in statements of their own; but in that limited space they have presented me before the country as responsible for the loss of the battle of Fredericksburg in consequence of my disobedience of the orders of General Burnside. If this be true I have been guilty of the highest crime known to the military law, for the commission of which my life is forfeit and my name consigned to infamy. Justice to the country, to the Administration which has given me important commands in its armies, and to myself, demands that I meet these grave allegations as promptly as possible; while, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, the mode I adopt is the only one open to me. Since the publication of the report I have received an answer to an inquiry at the Adjutant-General's Office, informing me that there are no charges on file against me at the Department to which as a soldier I am amenable. I am not at liberty to ignore a report which has already reached the hands of a majority of the loyal people of the United States, emanating from a committee of their representatives in Congress, because the legislative department of the Government has taken upon itself duties that belong to the Executive. I cannot shut my eyes to the magnitude of the question in its immediate public aspect. If it affected only myself, I might be well contented with the verdict which history will pass upon the transaction under the sacred law which governs the ultimate triumph of the truth. For two years we have been struggling to subdue a rebellion so enormous in its proportions and so persistent in its purposes that it has become a revolution.

This Government has put into the field over 700,000 men. To discipline these men and to lead them in the field the country must depend upon such as have been educated, to some extent at least, in military science. Hence it is a public question of the highest possible importance whether an officer who has held important commands since the beginning of the war is entitled to the confidence of the people or has justly forfeited his claim to it. It is a sad commentary upon the disjointed condition of the times, that at the very moment when the nation is offering its blood and treasure without stint in the effort to preserve inviolate the principles of civil liberty, a citizen of that nation, however humble, shall be accused, tried, and condemned of an infamous crime, before a tribunal sitting in secret session, without notice, or even an intimation, of the charges made against him; without the opportunity to confront or examine the witnesses brought against him; to be himself called and interrogated, in utter ignorance that he is under trial; and, finally, to be denied permission to produce witnesses, when the fact became apparent to him that he was, for some unexplained reason, in danger of condemnation. Since the time when the corner stone of all civil liberty was laid under that Government from which we derive our laws, which gives to the meanest subject or the greatest criminal the right to meet his accusers face to face and to confront his witnesses, no parallel can be found in the history of constitutional governments

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so startling in its violations of all that is sacred in personal rights as are the proceedings of the secret tribunals created by the Congress which has just expired. The report in question has been given to the press, but no part of the evidence is published, except such extracts as the committee have seen fit to embody in the report itself. Of my own testimony given before the committee but a small part is printed. I shall therefore submit to the public some facts stated by me to the committee which they have not published, and some of the proofs which I requested the committee to take, but which they declined, upon the ground that they had not the time to take the testimony. Among the facts submitted by me to the committee which they have not noticed are some which I must repeat in substance here.

On the 12th day of December last, when I crossed the Rappahannock, I was in command of the Left Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, which numbered about 40,000 men. It was entirely crossed and posted in line of battle by 3 o'clock of that day. My command consisted of two corps of three divisions each. At 5 o'clock General Burnside came to my headquarters, where he met, with me, Generals William F. Smith and John F. Reynolds, corps commanders. The subject of conversation was a proposed attack upon the enemy on the following morning, when I strongly advised General Burnside to make an attack from my division upon the enemy's right with a column of at least 30,000 men, to be sent in at daylight in the morning. At that time two divisions of General Hooker's command were on the north side of the river, near the bridges that I had crossed. In order to make such an attack as I advised I informed General Burnside that these two divisions must be crossed during the night. I reiterated my request that I should receive my orders as early as possible, that I might make the necessary dispositions of the troops before daylight. He stated at one time that I should have my orders in any event before midnight, and at another that I should have them in two or three hours. He left my headquarters about 6 p. m., and I awaited his orders during the night. None reached me until 7.30 o'clock in the morning. At midnight I sent an aide to ask for them and received the reply that they were being prepared and would be sent forthwith. The order which I received was brought by General Hardie, of General Burnside's staff, well known in the service as an able and zealous officer. It reached my hands at 7.30 on the morning of the 13th. My command was then in the same position as when General Burnside left my headquarters the evening previous. The night had passed without orders, and General Hooker's two divisions were still on the other side of the river. With the light furnished by this state of facts, General Burnside's order, though incongruous and contradictory on its face, admitted of but one interpretation, viz, that he intended to make an armed observation from the left to ascertain the strength of the enemy—an interpretation also given to it by both of my corps commanders. The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13—5.55 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac:

General Hardie will carry this dispatch to you and remain with you during the day. The general commanding directs that you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road; and you will send out at once a division at least to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the heights near Captain Hamilton's on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the plank road to its intersection with the Telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view to seizing the

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heights on both of those roads. Holding these heights with the heights near Captain Hamilton's, will, he hopes, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns, distant from each other, with the view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog. Two of General Hooker's divisions are in your rear, at the bridges, and will remain there as supports. Copies of instructions given to Generals Sumner and Hooker will be forwarded to you by an orderly very soon. You will keep your whole command in readiness to move at once as soon as the fog lifts. The watchword, which, if possible, should be given to every company, will be "Scott."

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

Thus it will be seen that after ordering me to keep my whole command in readiness for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, I was directed to send out at once a division at least to seize the hill at Hamilton's. After referring to the order to General Sumner, he reiterates the direction to keep my whole command in readiness for the Richmond road movement. For three hours before the order reached me I was satisfied that General Burnside had given up the idea (if he ever entertained it) of making an attack in force from the left, for the delay in sending the orders made such an attack impossible with any reasonable chance of success. And in this connection it is not improper in me to state that a map, made by the rebel General Jackson's topographical engineer, has fallen into the hands of our officers since General Hooker has been in command, from which it is apparent that the enemy's position could not have been carried by any force less than that recommended by me on the afternoon of the 12th. General Burnside knew the strength in numbers and position, as well as the desperate determination of the rebel army. Had he intended a movement in force, his orders both to myself and General Sumner would have been commensurate with such a purpose. Had he expected me to make such an attack upon an enemy whom I had met too often to be guilty of the folly of underrating, he would have given me the night in which to make a disposition of my troops for the conflict of the morrow, instead of leaving me to pass it in sleepless anxiety in my tent. General Burnside ought to have known, and doubtless did know, that to make his "main attack," and thereby bring on a general engagement on my front, under an order of this description, sent after daylight in the morning, was to send his troops to a useless and unavailable slaughter; and therefore he could not have intended it. I acted upon the order at once, as nearly according to its literal directions as was in my power. The attack was ordered to be led by General Meade, one of the ablest officers in our service, supported by General Gibbon on his right, and General Doubleday in reserve. These three divisions formed one of the two corps (General Reynolds') under my command on the south side of the river. Shortly after Meade advanced, the enemy's cavalry appeared on the left, accompanied by artillery, and Doubleday was ordered to drive them away. Soon after these troops were advanced, finding that the enemy was in force on all sides, I sent to General Stoneman to cross with one of his divisions, and before that had entirely crossed his second division was also ordered over. The crossing of these divisions (which should have been made during the previous night, had an attack in force been contemplated) occupied at least three hours. While this was going on, one of General Smith's divisions was also ordered to report to General Reynolds. Of these several movements General Burnside was kept informed by reports made by General Hardie to him at intervals during the day; and

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between 7.40 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. it was reported to him, by an officer of his own staff, that out of the eight divisions composing my entire command, including the two divisions that had been ordered across the river, six divisions had been employed in making the effort to seize Hamilton's Hill, keeping the attacking force supported, and in checking the advance of the enemy, while but two divisions were left to protect the bridges, the right and the center, and to keep the line of retreat open, and which two divisions were actually attacked during the day. After my testimony had been taken by the committee, and they had declined to call General Hardie as a witness, I asked permission to hand them copies of the reports made by him to General Burnside during the day. This request was granted; and, although it is impossible to overstate the value of the testimony contained in these dispatches, fourteen in number, sent from the field of battle by an officer of the staff of General Burnside, who could have had no motive at the time to state anything but the exact truth, as the events were transpiring under his own eyes, yet no mention of or reference to these dispatches is made by the committee in their report. As they present a statement of the transactions of the day upon the left, as seen by a competent and impartial witness, I present them in full, in the order in which they were sent. It will be noticed that the first dispatch is dated at 7.40 a. m. This dispatch is as follows, viz:

HEADQUARTERS FRANKLIN'S GRAND DIVISION,
December 13—7.40 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Meade's division is to make the movement from our left, but it is reported that the enemy's skirmishers are advancing, indicating an attack upon our position on the left.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Assistant Inspector-General.

The telegraph station connecting with General Burnside's headquarters was about one-third of a mile from my headquarters, so that by 8 o'clock of that morning General Burnside was informed by his assistant inspector-general of the fact that I had sent General Meade's division to make the movement directed by him. I submit, with entire confidence, that had General Burnside, upon the receipt of General Hardie's first dispatch, discovered that I had either misapprehended his order, or was sending too small a force to its execution, he would at the moment have corrected my misapprehension. So far from that, General Burnside did not communicate with me in any manner from that time until 2.25 p. m. of that day, when he sent me an order in writing, in which it was stated that my instructions of this morning were so far modified as to require an advance upon the heights immediately in my front. General Hardie's dispatch upon the receipt of this order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 13—2.25 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Dispatch received. Franklin will do his best. New troops gone in. Will report soon again.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Later in the day, and after 3 o'clock, when every regiment that I could spare was engaged in various parts of the field (as will appear by referring to Hardie's reports and General Burnside's own testimony hereafter given) with an enemy that greatly outnumbered us, and when

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all my energies were directed to save the wing from being overpowered, and its line of retreat cut off, I received a verbal message from General Burnside, by one of his staff, that General Sumner's troops were being hard pressed, with a request to make a diversion in his favor if I could. To this I also responded that I would do my best. For the details of what was done by me during the day I leave General Hardie's dispatches to speak for themselves. He was at my side from shortly after sunrise until sunset. He not only knew of every order and movement made by me, or under my direction, but was a perfectly competent judge of their wisdom and sufficiency. In the performance of an act of common justice he has placed these dispatches at my disposal. *a* The following are copies of all those sent by him on the 13th of December, the day of the battle:

HEADQUARTERS FRANKLIN'S GRAND DIVISION,
December 13—7.40 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Meade's division is to make the movement from our left, but it is just reported that the enemy's skirmishers are advancing, indicating an attack upon our position on the left.

9 A. M.

General Meade just moved out. Doubleday supports him. Meade's skirmishers engaged, however, at once with enemy's skirmishers. Battery opening on Meade, probably from position on old Richmond road.

11 A. M.

Meade advanced half a mile and holds on. Infantry of enemy in woods in front of extreme left; also in front of Howe. No loss so far of great importance. General Vinton badly but not dangerously wounded.

LATER.—Reynolds has been forced to develop his whole line. An attack of some force of enemy's troops on our left seems probable, as far as can now be judged. Stoneman has been directed to cross one division to support our left. Report of cavalry pickets from the other side of the river that enemy's troops were moving down the river on this side during the latter part of the night. Howe's pickets reported movements in their front, same direction. Still they have a strong force well posted, with batteries there.

12 M.

Birney's division is now getting into position. That done, Reynolds will order Meade to advance. Batteries over the river are to shell the enemy's position in the woods in front of Reynolds' left. He thinks the effect will be to protect Meade's advance. A column of the enemy's infantry is passing along the crest of the hills, from right to left as we look at it.

12.05 P. M.

General Meade's line is advancing in the direction you prescribed this morning.

1 P. M.

Enemy opened a battery on Reynolds, enfilading Meade. Reynolds has opened all his batteries on it; no report yet. Reynolds hotly engaged at this moment; will report in a few moments again.

1.15 P. M.

Heavy engagements of infantry. Enemy in force where battery is. Meade is assaulting the hill; will report in a few minutes again.

1.25 P. M.

Meade is in the woods in his front; seems to be able to hold on. Reynolds will push Gibbon in, if necessary. The battery and woods referred to must be near Hamilton's house. The infantry firing is prolonged and quite heavy. Things look well enough. Men in fine spirits.

1.40 P. M.

Meade having carried a portion of the enemy's position in the woods, we have 300 prisoners. Enemy's battery on extreme left retired. Tough work; men fight well. Gibbon has advanced to Meade's right; men fight well, driving the enemy. Meade has suffered severely. Doubleday, to Meade's left, not engaged.

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a In addition to the forces referred to in these dispatches, a division from General Willcox's corps reported to me late in the afternoon, and was put in the vicinity of the bridges; too late, however, to aid in any of the operations on the extreme left.

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2.15 P. M.

Gibbon and Meade driven back from the woods. Newton gone forward. Jackson's corps of the enemy attacks on the left. General Gibbon slightly wounded. General Bayard mortally wounded by a shell. Things do not look as well on Reynolds' front; still we'll have new troops in soon.

2.25 P. M.

Dispatch received. Franklin will do his best. New troops gone in. Will report soon again.

3 P. M.

Reynolds seems to be holding his own. Things look better somewhat.

3.40 P. M.

Gibbon's and Meade's divisions are badly used up, and I fear another advance on the enemy on our left cannot be made this afternoon. Doubleday's division will replace Meade's as soon as it can be collected, and if it be done in time of course another attack will be made. The enemy are in force in the woods on our left toward Hamilton's, and are threatening the safety of that portion of our line. They seem to have detached a portion of their force to our front, where Howe and Brooks are now engaged. Brooks has some prisoners, and is down to the railroad. Just as soon as the left is safe our forces here will be prepared for a front attack, but it may be too late this afternoon. Indeed, we are engaged in front anyhow. Notwithstanding the unpleasant items I relate, the morale generally of the troops is good.

4.30 P. M.

The enemy is still in force on our left and front. An attack on our batteries in front has been repulsed. A new attack has just opened on our left, but the left is safe, though it is too late to advance either to the left or front.

I am willing to abide by this testimony, to determine whether I lost the battle of Fredericksburg in consequence of my disobedience of an order directing me "to attack with a division at least and to keep it well supported." On the night following I was with General Burnside at his headquarters, when he informed me that he intended to renew the attack from the right and to lead the Ninth Corps in person. At two interviews during that night (which lasted at least two hours) he did not intimate to me any disapprobation of my conduct, or of that of my officers and men, during that day. Again I urged upon him that if the attack was to be renewed, to renew it from the left, but with such force and preparations as would command success. An order, however, for an attack from the right was given by him. On the following day I had another interview with General Burnside, at his request, in which he informed me that strong protests were made against a renewal of the attack by Generals Sumner and Hooker, and he abandoned the plan of another attack with expressions of the greatest reluctance. I was with him for two or three hours on that occasion; and during that interview he did not express or intimate, in his language or deportment toward me, that he was not entirely satisfied with my conduct and that of my officers and men. On the Wednesday or Thursday following I had another interview with him, in which, so far from expressing any dissatisfaction with me, he stated very distinctly that I alone of his generals had "held up his hands" (as he expressed it); that he had fully determined to resign his command, and to recommend me as his successor, as the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac. From that time until I was relieved from the command of the Left Grand Division, although frequently called into consultation by General Burnside, he never told me, or gave me to understand, that I had either misconstrued or disobeyed his orders, or was in any way responsible for the disaster of the 13th, or had in the least lost his confidence. Indeed, had he believed that I had disobeyed his orders

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on the 13th, he could not have discharged his duty to the country without preferring charges against me to that effect.

It was during the period of time last referred to that the General Order, No. 8,* to which the committee have made reference in their report, was directed to be issued by General Burnside. The committee state that this order dismissed some officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President, and relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac; that General Burnside asked the President to sanction the order, or accept his resignation as major-general; that the President acknowledged that General Burnside was right, but declined to decide without consulting with some of his advisers. As I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac almost immediately after this interview with the President, I shall assume that I was one of the officers thus relieved in the order; an assumption I could not make from any evidence derived from General Burnside's conduct to me when we were together, but which I am compelled to make, because I have been so informed by two gentlemen of high character who have seen and read the order. It further appears from the report that the committee had that order before them; and as they have seen fit to visit upon me solely the responsibility for the loss of the battle of Fredericksburg, without referring in any manner to the repulse on the right, or stating its fearful loss in killed and wounded, I feel at liberty to state, on the authority of these same gentlemen who have seen Order No. 8, that under that order General Hooker was one of the officers dismissed from service, subject to the approval of the President. If, therefore, that order is invoked as a record of conviction, and by it General Hooker is dismissed while I am only relieved, I have the right to state the fact, and leave the public to judge of the motives of the committee in stating that they have not considered it essential to report upon the operations of the right wing in this battle. Not only so, but I have the right to challenge the verity of the statement "that the President acknowledged General Burnside was right," when it was known to the committee that in the same order in which the President relieved General Burnside from the command of the Army of the Potomac he made General Hooker his successor.

But I shall not accept it as conclusive against my conduct that General Burnside did recommend that I should be relieved. It is a part of the history of the times that after the failure of his attempt upon the rebel army behind the heights of Fredericksburg, he addressed a letter to General Halleck relieving the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief from all responsibility for that movement; and it is equally true, though not so publicly known, that shortly after that letter was published General Burnside made quite as formal and earnest a request to the President to remove the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief from the positions severally occupied by them as he did to dismiss certain of his officers in the Army of the Potomac. If it was true that the movement was his own, it was but an act of common justice to assume its responsibility. Without intending to reflect upon that kind of magnanimity that takes the responsibility of a failure from the shoulders of those above us and places it upon those below us, I will prove by documentary evidence from General Burnside's hand that his plan as given to the committee was not the plan on which he conducted the operations of the battle. The committee have printed General Burnside's plan of attack as given by him. By the side of this, I print an extract from the letter of

* See Vol. XXI, p. 998.

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General Burnside to General Halleck, dated December 19, six days after the battle, by which it appears that he intended to make his "vigorous attack," as he there calls it, over two miles from my front and upon the heights in the rear of the town of Fredericksburg, and that part of his order to me in which he informed me of the orders which he had given to General Sumner, showing that General Sumner's movement was to be simultaneous with mine. In this he states the measures taken to avoid a collision between General Sumner's forces and mine, while in the plan before the committee he is represented as testifying that he did not mean that General Sumner should move until I had taken the position designated in the order.

General Burnside's plan of attack, as given by the committee.

The enemy had cut a road along in the rear of the line of heights where we made our attack, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour around through a bad country. I obtained from a colored man, from the other side of the town, information in regard to this new road which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of that new road, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. I did not intend to make the attack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy, cutting their line in two; and then I proposed to make a direct attack on their front and drive them out of their works.

General Burnside's plan of attack in his letter to General Halleck.

I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a *vigorous attack*, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces *behind and on the crest in the rear of the town*, in which case we could fight with him with great advantage in our favor. For this we had to gain a height on the *extreme right* of the crest which commanded a new road lately made by the enemy, &c.

Extract from General Burnside's order to me, informing me of General Sumner's orders.

He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the plank road to its intersection of the Telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view to seizing the heights on both of those roads. Holding these heights with the heights near Captain Hamilton's, will, I hope, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns, distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog.

The statements in General Burnside's letter to General Halleck, his statement in the order of the 13th to me, and his statement of his plan before the committee all agree upon one point at least—that he did not mean to make his "main attack" under either of those orders. Under the orders he issued he designed seizing, first, the heights in rear of the town; next, the heights near Captain Hamilton's, which he supposed would stagger the enemy, and then he proposed to make a "direct attack" in the enemy's front and drive him out of his works. The orders not only agree in this, but the fact, in all the significant proportions of its results in killed and wounded, was before the committee,

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that General Sumner's command did actually move to seize "those heights on the crest in rear of the town," almost as soon as I did. At that time I had not only not taken the position at Captain Hamilton's, but was crossing troops from the other side of the river to save those who had been sent to make the attempt. General Burnside was informed of all this by General Hardie as the effort progressed. How, then, is it to be accounted for that General Burnside could have so far forgotten his intentions as to say "that he did not intend making the attack on the right until that position (my position) had been taken?" If he did not intend to do so, why did he make the attack before the contingency happened? He knew that the position on the left was not taken; why, then, did he order General Sumner forward if his intention was to keep him back until it was taken? If he did not intend that General Sumner should move until I had taken the heights at Captain Hamilton's, what does this language in his order to me mean—"he has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the plank road to its intersection with the Telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view of seizing the heights on both of those roads? Holding these heights with the heights near Captain Hamilton's will, he hopes, &c. He makes these moves by columns, distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog."

This is the language of a simultaneous movement, and that no doubt may be left about it, he gives as a reason why he keeps the moving columns distant from each other that they might not encounter each other in a fog. If both columns were not to be moved at the same time it is difficult to see how they could have collided in a fog. It is, therefore, perfectly evident that under both orders issued that morning by General Burnside he imagined that he could seize certain heights over two miles distant from each other with the comparatively small force of a division sufficiently supported for each column, and that when these were taken he expected to follow up by orders for a main attack with the "whole command," which I was to keep in "position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road." In the execution of these orders the enemy discovered himself in force so much greater than General Burnside anticipated that the plan proved totally inadequate to its expected results. The disaster which followed is a matter of history, and, considering the pressure to which the mind of the commanding general must have been subjected since that time, it is not difficult to find a reason why his present recollection of his plan differs so materially from the orders which he gave before the movement was made, but I submit that is an insufficient reason for visiting the consequences of the failure upon his subordinates in command.

After reciting the order, the committee state that when last before them I considered the meaning of the order to be an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was. They then proceed as follows:

> In his (Franklin's) testimony given when your committee were at Falmouth he says: "I put in all the troops that I thought it prudent and proper to put in. I fought the whole strength of my command as far as I could and at the same time keep my connection with the river open."

These two statements seem to be presented under the idea that they convict me of an inconsistency, and in the report furnished by the committee to one of the newspapers, printed in pamphlet form, entitled "Tribune War Tract, No. 1," this statement of the committee is headed

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in capital letters, "Franklin's inconsistent statements." What inconsistency is there between my interpretation of the second clause of the order that it was for an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was and in the statement that in sending in this armed force of observation I had ascertained where the enemy was, and had been compelled to fight the whole strength of my command as far as I could, and at the same time keep my communication with the river open in resisting a superior force which had discovered itself on three sides of me? But the committee in quoting my testimony, for some reason satisfactory to themselves, have omitted to state what was testified by me in the same connection. By referring to the testimony given by me at Falmouth (which has heretofore been made public) I find that the words immediately following the quotation made by the committee in their present report are as follows: "The reason that we failed was that we had not troops enough to carry the points where the attack was made under the orders that were given." Why the committee have omitted that part of my evidence, while from the quotation marks the reader is led to suppose the whole sentence is given, I shall not stop to inquire.

The next statement in the report refers to the number of troops with which the attack was made by me, under the orders to send out "a division at least," to seize the heights near Captain Hamilton's, and that is headed in the tract in the same conspicuous manner, "Franklin responsible for the defeat." The committee's statement on this subject occupies but a few lines, and admits the sending out by me, under this order, of four divisions, numbering 16,500 men, as stated by them, without giving the number of Doubleday's division, which was nearly 7,000 more. The committee name only Meade's, Gibbon's, Doubleday's, and Birney's divisions, as those by which the attack was made and supported. They had it in proof, and in General Hardie's reports, that Newton's and Sickles' divisions also aided in that movement, while the divisions of Howe and Brooks also engaged the enemy during the day. However easy of explanation it may be that the employment of Newton's division was not referred to in the report, it is difficult to understand why Sickles' division should be omitted, when the only evidence they have published on this subject discloses the fact that Sickles' division was also engaged. The committee further say, "that the attack was in reality made by one of the smallest divisions in my command, the division of General Meade, numbering about 4,500 men." They have omitted to state in that connection what was in evidence before them—that Meade's division was posted on the extreme left of my line, and the order being to attack at once, was consequently best posted for the attack. The Army of the Potomac had no braver soldier or better officer than General Meade to lead his division to the attack. The committee next say, that "General Burnside, upon hearing of the small force ordered to attack the enemy, sent an order to General Franklin to make a vigorous attack with his whole force." The committee do not state when General Burnside sent to me any order after that received at 7.30 a. m.; but if the ordinary construction is to be put upon their language, they intend to be understood that a second order was sent to me immediately after the receipt of General Hardie's first dispatch to General Burnside, dated at 7.40 a m., in which he was informed of what I proposed to do under the order. As before observed, this dispatch must have been received by General Burnside by 8 a. m. So that, according to the report, General Burnside sent me a second order to make a "vigorous attack with my whole force" shortly after 8 a. m.

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By referring to General Hardie's reports, it will be seen that the first dispatch from General Burnside, after that brought by him, is dated 2.25 p. m., in which he states:

DECEMBER 13—2.25 p. m.

Dispatch received. Franklin will do his best. New troops gone in. Will report soon again.

This order, so far from being an order to make "a vigorous attack with my whole force," directed me as follows: "Your instructions of this morning are so far modified as to require an advance upon the heights immediately in your front." The response made to this modification of the order is shown by General Hardie's dispatch to his chief just given. The committee then proceed: "Several of the witnesses testified that had the attack then been renewed with all the available force under General Franklin's command, it would have been successful." Who these witnesses are is not stated, nor is a word of their testimony given. If any one upon whose opinion the public would place any reliance had been found to express such an opinion, it has been given in ignorance of the orders under which I was acting during the day, or upon the assumption that such an order as the committee state I did receive was issued to me in the early part of the day. I have shown that no such order was issued, and that the second order that was issued was received at 2.25 p. m. In connection with this modified order it is necessary to state, that immediately in front of one of my divisions was a narrow valley, held on both sides by the enemy, and protected by abatis, and troops entering it were necessarily subjected to a fire from both sides. It is patent from an examination of this last order, that so far from being an order to renew the attack upon the hill at Captain Hamilton's, it was a virtual abandonment of that attempt. I was not allowed the opportunity to examine those witnesses, nor to produce those I named to the committee, who were with me during the day, and who alone were sufficiently acquainted with all the facts to form a respectable opinion on the subject. But whatever opinions may have been expressed before the committee by witnesses, whose names they have not given, the same committee submitted a report to the Senate on the 23d day of December last, containing the evidence taken by them on the 19th of that month, in which the testimony of General Burnside, taken immediately after the battle, is given. This has been printed by order of the Senate. From this document I make the following extract (referring to the battle of Fredericksburg):

Question (by committee). What causes do you assign for the failure of your attack here?

Answer. It was found to be impossible to get the men up to the works; the enemy's fire was too hot for them; the whole command fought most gallantly; the enemy themselves say they never saw our men fight so hard as on that day.

Question. Were the enemy's works very strong?

Answer. Their works are not strong works, but they occupy very strong positions. It is possible that the points of attack were wrongly ordered; if such is the case, I can only say I did to the best of my ability.

* * * * * * *

Question. Do I understand you to say that you expected General Franklin to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry their fortifications?

Answer. I did expect him to carry that point, which being done would have placed our forces in rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would shake their forces to such an extent that the position in front could be easily stormed and carried.

Question. To what do you attribute his failure to accomplish that?

Answer. To the great strength of the position and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there.

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General Burnside then explained that the delay in building the bridges gave the enemy time to accumulate his forces before he was able to order the attack.

* * * * * * *

Question. What was the conduct of the officers and men during the attack?
Answer. With the exception of a single regiment it was excellent.
Question. Will you state, as nearly as you can, the whole number of our troops that were engaged?
Answer. We had about 100,000 men on the other side of the river.
Question. What part of that number were actually engaged in battle?
Answer. Every single man of them was under artillery fire and about half of them were at different times formed in columns of attack. Every man was put in column that could be got in.

With this evidence of the general commanding the army before them, a committee of Congress, in a report submitted to the public without the testimony, deliberately state:

The testimony of all the witnesses before your committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that General Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of General Burnside would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory.

The committee continue (still referring to the order which they say was to make a "vigorous attack with my whole force," and was sent by General Burnside upon his hearing of the small force which I had ordered to the attack):

General Franklin testifies that it was not an order, but a request, and that when he received it it was too late to renew the attack, and therefore he did not do it. General Franklin testifies as follows—

The committee then proceed to give an extract from a small portion of my testimony, in which not a word of my testimony on the subject of this request is given. My statement to them on that subject was substantially that after 3 o'clock of that day, according to my best recollection, an aide from General Burnside came to me with the message that the enemy was pressing General Sumner on the right, and that I was requested to make a diversion in his favor, if I could. I again replied that I would do the best I could. About the time that this message came, viz, at 3.40 p. m., as will be seen by referring to General Hardie's reports, that officer informed General Burnside as follows:

Gibbon's and Meade's divisions are badly used up, and I fear another advance on the enemy on our left cannot be made this afternoon. Doubleday's division will replace Meade's as soon as it can be collected, and if it be done in time of course another attack will be made. The enemy are in force in the woods on our left toward Hamilton's, and are threatening the safety of that portion of our line. They seem to have detached a portion of their force to our front, where Howe and Brooks are now engaged. Brooks has some prisoners, and is down to the railroad. Just as soon as the left is safe our forces here will be prepared for a front attack, but it may be too late this afternoon. Indeed, we are engaged in front anyhow. Notwithstanding the unpleasant items I relate, the morale generally of the troops is good.

Keeping in mind the fact that the divisions of Howe and Brooks, which General Hardie reported to General Burnside were then actually engaged, were the two divisions upon which I had to rely to protect my right, center, and bridges, and that every other division of my command was at that moment already in support of the left, and that this dispatch of General Hardie's was a piece of the evidence before a committee supposed to be in search of the truth in regard to a subject of such magnitude as the loss of the battle of Fredericksburg, it seems incredible that the next paragraph of their report, following the extract

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from my testimony which they have given, is the one already quoted, that—

> The testimony of all the witnesses before your committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that General Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of General Burnside would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory.

This sweeping statement is made without giving a word of testimony in support of the conclusion, or the name of a witness. I am necessarily in ignorance of what has been testified to by others before the committee, but I know that General Burnside and myself were at least two of "all the witnesses," and that he, when he was first examined, testified to the contrary of any such statement. I know that General Hardie's words, written from the battle-field to his chief, were in evidence, and that the facts shown by these witnesses prove the conclusions of this committee to be as unfounded as they are unmerited.

Standing, as I do, thus arraigned and condemned by the committee, I have no fear that my countrymen will adopt their verdict until I have been heard in my own behalf. They have thus far inhaled with the air they breathe that vital principle of fair play that hears before it condemns. As a people, they have no purpose to serve in striking down a public servant, unless he has proved to be unfaithful to his trust, and to their sense of justice I appeal, though the circumstances attending my accusation compel me to add to my statement a few words personal to myself. My profession is that of arms. I was educated to it as a pupil of the nation. My duty and inclination leading in the same path, with the feeling that stirred the nation's pulse when its flag was torn down by parricidal hands, I dedicated my life and whatever was enwrapt within my life to the defense of my country. I did not underrate the proportions of the rebellion, and I accepted my line of duty with the conviction that the nation would require of its loyal children determined purpose, and perhaps great sacrifices, before its unity would be restored. With these convictions I took command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac in June, 1861. From that time until I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, on the 25th day of January, 1863, I have been trying to do my duty in camp and upon the field. That I have not altogether failed, the brave men who have grown up with me have proved on the battle-fields of Virginia and Maryland, and it is but common justice to those of them who yet live, and to the memory of those who are dead, to say that they never failed me in the time of trial. My time has been passed with my command. Including a period of illness, I have been absent from it but twenty-one days. This has left me but little time to look after matters personal to myself. Having no political associations of influence, I must content myself as best I can with the reflection that the committee believed that the failure at Fredericksburg demanded a victim, and that, being of no consequence except as a soldier, it was most available to order me to that duty. I have had no friendships which have stood in the way of the performance of my duty.

When General Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac, and up to the time he left it, I gave a hearty obedience to every order he gave me, as well as a full and frank expression of my opinion when he invited me to his councils. I supposed that we were attached friends, and that we were both looking only to those means which would achieve success. I agreed with him fully in the propriety of crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg at the time proposed by his original plan. After that failed, whatever advice I gave to him in council sprang from the honest convictions of my judgment, and I should have

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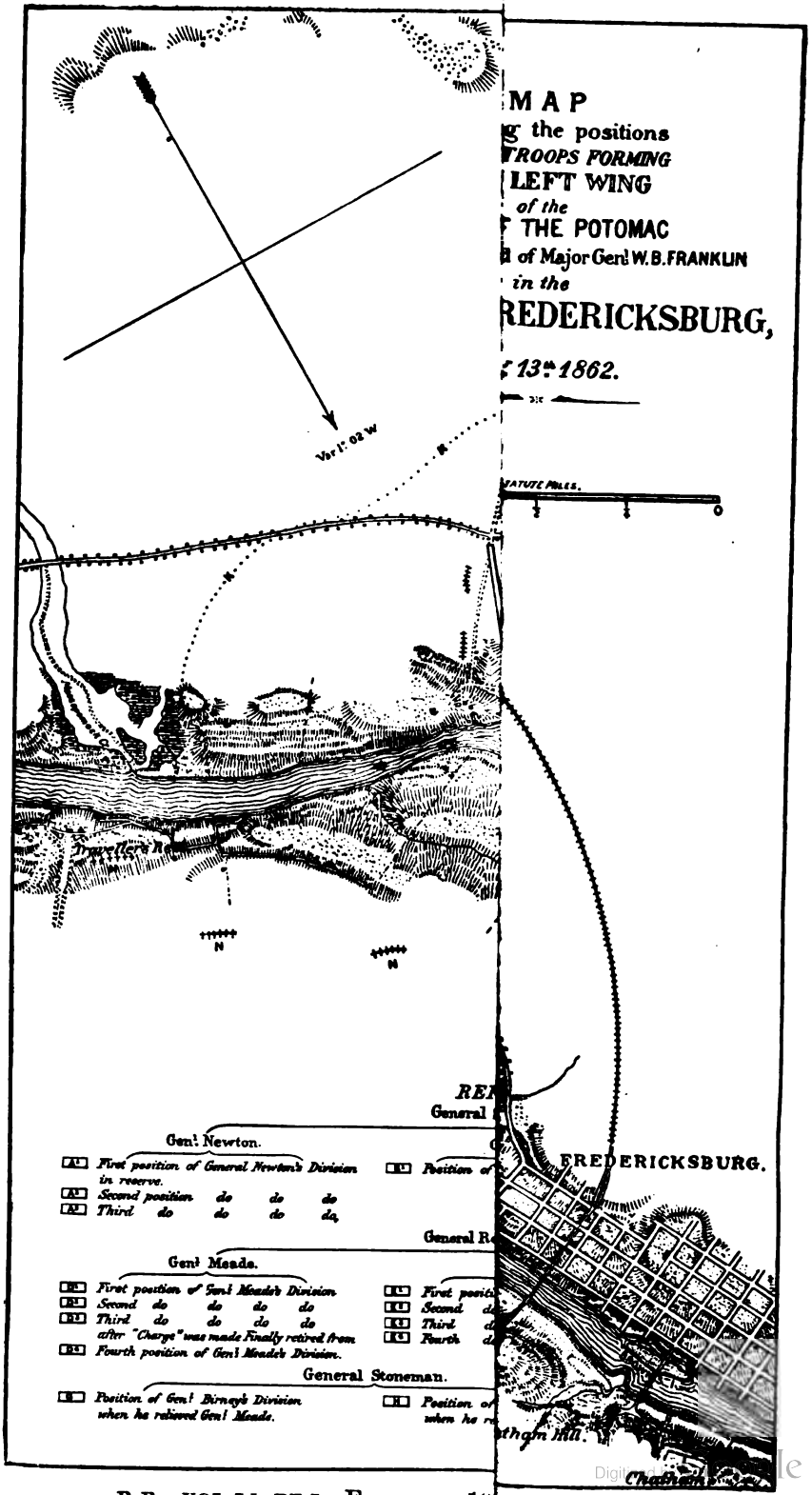
MAP
the positions
TROOPS FORMING
LEFT WING
of the
THE POTOMAC
of Major Gen! W.B. FRANKLIN
in the
REDERICKSBURG,
13th 1862.
Var! 02 W
STATUTE MILES.
0
N
N
Gen! Newton.
First position of General Newton's Division in reserve.
Second position do do do
Third do do do do
Gen! Meade.
First position of Gen! Meade's Division.
Second do do do do
Third do do do do
after "Charge" was made Finally retired from.
Fourth position of Gen! Meade's Division.
General Stoneman.
Position of Gen! Birney's Division when he relieved Gen! Meade.
FREDERICKSBURG.

been recreant to my duty, to my country, and my own conscience had I given him any other. When the crossing was determined upon, with what alacrity I obeyed the order, the time within which my troops were crossed and placed in line of battle, is the best evidence. This done and our troops posted on the enemy's side of the river, with nothing but frail pontoon bridges between them and their destruction as an army, I proposed that an assault should be made upon the enemy's position with a column strong enough to command success (naming the number of at least six divisions), with the request that I might be allowed to make immediate dispositions to carry it out. After waiting through the night I was ordered to take a particular height with one division and to keep my whole command in readiness for some contemplated movement. In obeying this order according to its letter and spirit, a force of the enemy upon my left, my right, and my center, discovered itself, sufficient to engage during the day every division in my command. Our failure was the natural consequence of the insufficient preparation and the inadequate provision for an attack upon an army like that in front of us. This being the state of the facts, so far as I am concerned, without a hearing or the opportunity of defense, a report from the legislative branch of the Government has been spread through the newspapers and in pamphlets before my countrymen, stating that had I obeyed the orders given me by General Burnside on that day our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory. Instead of a brilliant victory, it was a sad and fearful disaster, in which many brave men fell—men to whom I was attached by two years' association, and for this disaster, and for the blood of these comrades, this committee say I am responsible. I place these facts by the side of their report, perfectly willing to abide by the verdict which the public will pass upon me.

WM. B. FRANKLIN.

[21.]

MAY 1, 1863—1.50 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Deserters just received from Early's division, Hays' brigade, Jackson's corps. Their division relieved A. P. Hill, who marched up to our right. You have, I should judge from their statements, one less division to-day than yesterday in your front, when they left. The table of regiments, &c., given you is confirmed by all statements yet received.

Respectfully, DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

The general wants to hear from the balloon.

[25.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

General Reynolds reports that the result of demonstration was that the enemy got under arms. He adds: "From what I have told you, you will understand that I could not move without bringing on an engagement."*

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

* For Reynolds' dispatch in full, see Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 340.

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HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
May 1, 1863—9.05 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Have received dispatch countermanding order for demonstration.*

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

MAY 2, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires, as soon as you are supported by Brigadier-General Mott—and before if in your judgment it is practicable—a small force, to be left to your discretion, should be sent up the river road, with directions to proceed cautiously and ascertain if there is any appearance of the enemy in your immediate front. Particular instructions should be given to them, in case they are driven in, to return in such manner as not to mask the fire of the batteries. Major-General Couch reports indications of the enemy massing in General Hancock's front, which is on the plank road and old turnpike.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MAY 2, 1863—8.55 o'clock.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

General Reynolds' movement will be a little delayed in consequence of the heavy shelling they have given him. His infantry have been in motion for some time, and the whole movement will be pushed.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[25.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 2, 1863—11.05 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The troops are all across and moving up the road. The bridge is on this side and being taken apart. The enemy interfered in no way except with his artillery, one shot striking the bridge while the troops were crossing, delaying us until a new boat could be put in. I report that pontoon bridge will be piled on this side and left. There are no trains to haul them off.

JNO. F. REYNOLDS,
[25.] *Major-General.*

MAY 2, 1863.

Major HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The hill in front of General Zook's picket-line and to the left of the road I think can be easily taken by a strong skirmish line; if it was gained it would be a very important point, as there is an open field

* See 8.50 p. m., Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 343.

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beyond the wood. A party of sharpshooters, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, are now trying to gain the crest, but are not strong enough to hold it. I would respectfully request that a staff officer be sent to examine the position.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel Sixty-first New York Vols., Division Officer of the Day.

[25.]

MAY 2, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy have entirely withdrawn their advanced line with the exception of a small picket force.

T. S. C. LOWE,
Aeronaut.

[25.]

CUMBERLAND, *May 2, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Just arrived here on my way to Harper's Ferry. Will be detained here till 6 p. m. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania are on their way back to the Ferry. The Twelfth are expected here in about an hour. Will push it on to Roberts as fast as possible. We will have to look out for Jones on his return, as he has remounted his men with fresh horses stolen from the people in Western Virginia. I have effectually blocked the Northwestern turnpike from North Branch to Stony Run and ordered Smith to fall back to New Creek and assume command, which I think will make that important point safe.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[25.]

UNITED STATES FORD, *May 3, 1863.*

General BUTTERFIELD:

Do not expect dispatches much from General Hooker at present. He wishes to hear constantly from you but he is too engaged. He has been slightly hurt, but not at all severely. No firing for an hour. Am just back from Hooker's headquarters. The slaughter has been fearful on both sides. The enemy must have suffered most as he has been forced to attack every time. Your last dispatch is received and forwarded.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

[25.]

SEDGWICK'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 3, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The enemy's infantry is very light along the whole line opposite here, and especially immediately in rear of Fredericksburg. I can see no troops moving this way on any of the roads. Heavy cannonading has just commenced on the right toward Chancellorsville.

T. S. C. LOWE.

[25.]

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MAY 3, 1863.

General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division:

The major-general commanding directs that the last order be obeyed, and that the regiments be sent, as General Mott's brigade is ordered to the front. Everything goes well. Sedgwick has Fredericksburg. Sickles is in Jackson's rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 201. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 4, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

7. Maj. Gen. F. Sigel, U. S. Volunteers, having reported from leave of absence April 30, will proceed to New York and await orders there from the 1st instant.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN ALEN,
Aide-de-Camp, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Major-General Meade directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication,* and to say that the Third Division of this corps (Brigadier-General Humphreys commanding) has been ordered to re-enforce Major-General Reynolds in case that officer needs support. A staff officer has been sent to General Reynolds to give him this information. Major-General Meade directs me to write this because General Humphreys' division comprises all the troops he has in reserve, Griffin's and Sykes' divisions being already in position on the line ordered to be held by this corps by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 5, 1863—12 m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I deem it my duty to report that the distinguished conduct of Brigadier-General Birney, Brigadier-General Pleasonton, Col. S. B. Hayman, and Col. William Blaisdell, in the engagements with the enemy on the 2d and 3d instant, merit the prompt recognition of the Government. The conspicuous gallantry and ability which they

* Probably that of 3.45 p. m., Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 401.

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evinced entitle them to promotion. The vacancies made by the death of Major-General Berry and Brigadier-General Whipple should, I respectfully suggest, be filled by promotions from the troops of the same army corps, considering that promotions have been so nobly earned in this corps. I earnestly solicit for these recommendations the notice of the general-in-chief of this army, in order that the service may have all the advantage to be derived from judicious and discriminating promotions, and the value of these, it may be superfluous to add, is doubled when they are promptly conferred.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, May 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Clarksburg:

Very little indeed. Perhaps the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and a small re-enforcement of cavalry. But I doubt the enemy's design to return to Grafton or Clarksburg. He is perhaps maneuvering for the railroad beyond you, Parkersburg and the Kanawha. Hooker is understood to be going on gloriously.*

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

CENTERVILLE, *May 6, 1863.*

Brigadier-General STANNARD,
Union Mills:

It is important to hold Rappahannock Station. You will therefore order a regiment from Union Mills to hold that front and the railroad in its rear. You will apply immediately for transportation by railroad. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

By order of General Abercrombie:

SAML. APPLETON,
[25.] *Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, May 7, 1863—1.15 a. m. (Received 1.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

You will bring back your forces from Edenburg and Woodstock. A portion of your command must be sent to the relief of General Roberts. Let the Ninth and Tenth Regiments Virginia Infantry be held ready for immediate movement to Martinsburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* This in reply to Roberts of May 5, embodied in Schenck to Kelley, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 429.

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, May 10, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Grafton, Va.:

The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry left Martinsburg last night under orders to proceed to report to you at Grafton. The Twelfth Virginia Infantry will follow, and a battery, being all of Hay's brigade at Winchester. I think it will not be necessary to send you more force, but give me frequent reports of the situation. Do you credit the report of a rebel force in Tyler County, or going toward Wheeling? Can they go in there and escape you without being cut off?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, May 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Grafton, Va.:

If you have enough re-enforcement at the west you may order the Tenth Virginia Infantry and Battery B, First Virginia Artillery, to stop at any points on the railroad east of Grafton where you want them. We must hold all Milroy's troops ready to return if needed; but I think of sending the Ninth Virginia to Scammon, on the Kanawha, and giving Milroy something from here in exchange for it. The battery will leave Harper's Ferry between 12 and 2 to-night, and the regiment of infantry perhaps not until near noon to-morrow.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, May 10, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Grafton, Va.:

Another regiment, the Tenth Virginia Infantry, and Battery B, First Virginia Artillery, will leave Harper's Ferry for Grafton to-night. I think from your reports you can hardly want more troops in that direction. What is your opinion? We may next require them east of you. It is absolutely necessary that you find out something certain of the movements, position, and number of the rebels. They may suddenly move to the valley or east of the mountains, concentrate, and come down that way.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 10, 1863—5.30 p. m. (Received 9.45 p. m.)

General ABERCROMBIE,
Centerville:

General Stoneman has been ordered by General Hooker to picket the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Rappahannock Station to Cedar Run. General Stahel has been advised. As soon as his troops occupy

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the ground the general commanding directs that you withdraw your troops to this side of Cedar Run.

S. H. LATHROP,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, May 12, 1863.

Col. R. B. HAYES,
Commanding Brigade Opposite Charleston:

Your note is just received and all is right. There is, of course, great commotion in town. All will think it horrible, but they have been playing the game of treachery and must take the result. I have ordered 100 men to be brought over as a firing party. Hope the rebels will not come in, but if they do Charleston must be destroyed. I have been reading the treacherous correspondence of the people here for the last three months, and I think that our wives and children deserve as much consideration as those of Charleston.

Very respectfully, &c.,
E. P. SCAMMON,
[25.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

CHARLESTON, *May 12, 1863.*

Colonel HAYES:

I have already given you the "scare." Think there is truth in it. Will probably be over before morning. Meantime, I direct you to have guns in readiness to fire on Charleston. If rebels come in here Charleston shall be destroyed, for it is the work of disloyal citizens.

E. P. SCAMMON,
[25.] *Brigadier-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp White, Va., May 12, 1863.

Maj. J. P. MCILRATH,
Comdg. Twenty-third Ohio Vol. Infty., Camp White, Va.,
[AND OTHER SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS:]

SIR: I am directed by General Scammon to have all in readiness for an attack. I do not think it necessary to awaken the men at present, but you will see that sentinels are on the alert, and such preparations are made as will enable you to have your men ready for an attack on the shortest notice. Captain Simmonds and Lieutenant Austin, in case of alarm, will put their guns in position to bear on Charleston.

Respectfully, &c.,
R. B. HAYES,
Colonel Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.
[25.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, May 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Grafton, Va.:

Have requested General Burnside to send the gun-boat now at Parkersburg up the Kanawha to Charleston. Report anything you may ascertain in regard to movements of the enemy.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to solicit the attention of the general-in-chief of this army to the distinguished conduct of Brigadier-General Pleasonton, commanding division of cavalry, on Saturday, May 2. This accomplished officer, by his gallant and able co-operation while temporarily under my command, assisted materially in averting the disaster which threatened the army on that day through the failure of the Eleventh Army Corps to resist the attack of the enemy on our right flank. I respectfully suggest that General Pleasonton should be promoted for his brilliant services on that occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend the promotion of Col. S. B. Hayman, commanding brigade, First Division, to be brigadier-general. This to fill the vacancy to be made by the promotion of Brigadier-General Birney, or the actual vacancy made by the death of Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple, mortally wounded on May 4, near Chancellorsville, and I respectfully request that this promotion be conferred upon Colonel Hayman for distinguished conduct in the battles and operations of the 2d and 3d of May, 1863.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend the promotion of Brig. Gen. D. B. Birney, commanding First Division, to the vacancy created by the death of Major-General Berry, commanding Second Division, killed in action on the 3d instant in the battle of Chancellorsville, and I respectfully request that this promotion be conferred upon General Birney for distinguished conduct in the battles and operations of the 2d and 3d of May, 1863.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend that Col. William Blaisdell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding First

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Brigade, Second Division, of this corps, be promoted to be brigadier-general, to date from May 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles and operations of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May, 1863. Colonel Blaisdell has served with distinction and fidelity in all the campaigns of this army, and is an officer of great merit.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend for appointment to the position of brigadier-general, Col. A. Buschbeck, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Steinwehr's division. For nearly two weeks he commanded a brigade near Kelly's Ford, thirty miles away from the rest of the army, in a manner most satisfactory. On the march and during the battle Colonel Buschbeck gained respect and encomium from all. More than any other officer, he, with his brigade, checked the pursuing enemy. I believe him to be a man of integrity and ability. Second. I recommend Capt. H. Dilger, Battery I, First Ohio Artillery, for a lieutenant-colonelcy by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct during the late battle. He handled his battery as well as a man could and receives my highest commendation.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL HEINTZELMAN,
May 14, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore:

Maj. Gen. J. Stahel has sent out a force of 400 of the First Michigan Cavalry to try and intercept Mosby, which is all the available force we could send, and as there are 400 of the enemy reported near Leesburg and 500 near Upperville, it is not considered safe to allow them to proceed too far, and in consequence will be of little assistance to the detachment of the First New York sent out by you, as our forces are so far apart.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SCHENCK,
Baltimore, May 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. H. MORRIS,
Harper's Ferry:

Four hundred rebel cavalry are now reported near Leesburg and 500 near Upperville. Have Colonel Schley and Captain Means keep a sharp lookout on and across the river. There may be a raid designed, but let our people beware of any vain rumors.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[25.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *May 18, 1863.*

The following officer is assigned to duty on the staff of the major-general commanding: Capt. LeGrand Benedict, assistant adjutant-general. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Sickles:

O. H. HART,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May 23, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russy, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Defenses south of the Potomac, headquarters Arlington house. Col. T. R. Tannatt, on being relieved, will assume command of his regiment.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCE,
Bristoe, via Warrenton, May 28, 1863.

Maj. H. BALDWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fairfax Court-House:

Force sent to White Plains returned. Party by way of Warrenton met small squad at Salem that escaped toward Waterloo. Party by Hopewell Gap and Middleburg met several small squads that fled, after a little skirmishing, to the mountains. Party via New Baltimore and Georgetown met nothing. Force sent to hold Thoroughfare Gap had pickets driven in from this side, but held place until arrival of the united columns from Plains, when a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in our dislodging and dispersing them in every direction. The enemy numbered sixty. Fight lasted twenty minutes; 2 rebels known to be killed; 3 wounded, 1 mortally. We brought in 6 prisoners. Our loss, 2 horses killed and 2 wounded. The various parties brought in 15 horses. This expedition demonstrated no considerable force from Warrenton to Middleburg, but Mosby is said to have now, somewhere in or about Aldie, a piece of artillery taken in yesterday from way of Waterloo. All quiet this way.

W. D. MANN,
[25.] *Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 160. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 30, 1863.*

A medal of honor has been awarded to Private Samuel Johnson, of Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, for having, by individual bravery and daring, captured from the enemy two colors at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and received in the act a severe wound. He will be transferred to the Invalid Corps as a commissioned officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[19.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WASHINGTON, *May 30, 1863.*

General STAHEL:

The general evinced much satisfaction at your success. He trusts your cavalry are on the alert and that the capture of Mosby's guns will be followed by yet more gratifying achievements.

S. H. LATHROP,
[25.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 31, 1863.

Major-General Reynolds having gone to Washington for a few days, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the First Army Corps.

A. DOUBLEDAY,
[25.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *May 31, 1863—2 p. m.*

Colonel MANN,
Bristoe:
(Via Warrenton Junction.)

The general commanding directs me to convey to you and the officers and men in your command his grateful acknowledgments for the valuable service which you have rendered in routing the enemy and capturing their artillery in the fight of yesterday. He will take pleasure in recommending all engaged to the favorable consideration of the commanding general.

By order of Major-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 1, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the First and Third Brigades, Pennsylvania Reserves, the Third Brigade to be stationed at Upton's Hill and First Brigade at Fairfax Station, where General Crawford will establish his headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
[25.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general of the Sixth Corps for assignment to a brigade in that command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 4, 1863.

Major-General SYKES,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding you will without any delay move with your division and take position on the Rappahannock River, posting one brigade at Banks' Ford, one brigade at United States Ford, with a detachment from the latter to be sent to Richards' Ford and posted there for its protection. You will post the other brigade of your division in reserve at Benson's Mills, that being a central point from whence roads lead to Richards', United States, and Banks' Fords, and from which any portion of your line can be easily re-enforced. The major-general commanding directs me to inclose herewith copies of telegrams received from the commanding general; also a map of the section of the country to be occupied. The major-general commanding directs that you take with you the intrenching tools of the supply train, and direct your subordinate officers to immediately prepare defenses, such as rifle-pits, epaulements for batteries, and to make every disposition to check, retard, and prevent the crossing of the river at the points whose defense is intrusted to them. There are now two batteries of light 12s posted at Banks' and United States Fords. Two rifled batteries have been ordered to these points to report to you. The major-general commanding directs that you will instruct the several commanding officers at each of the places occupied to immediately make themselves acquainted with the woods, paths, &c., leading from their posts up and down the river and back into the country, to keep up communications with the posts on their right and left, and you will discuss and arrange with them a plan of operations in case the enemy should force a passage at any point, in which case you will concentrate all your command within striking distance as rapidly as possible, and hold the enemy in check the longest possible time, falling back, when pressed, on the main army at this place. You will be careful to see that your command takes with it a full supply of ammunition, and you will issue rations so as to have always two days' cooked on hand, being thus prepared for immediate movement. You will be particularly careful to require your commanders to keep all wagons well in rear, and caution them to consider themselves on advance picket duty, requiring the utmost vigilance and activity. The major-general commanding desires that you will give your personal attention to the posting of your troops in their respective positions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
June 5, 1863.

COMMANDERS OF DIVISIONS AND ARTILLERY BRIGADE:

GENERAL: Your division will be held in readiness to march at daylight to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Birney:

J. HAYDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that when the bridge Brigadier-General Benham is ordered to throw across the river to-day shall have been laid, you hold it with such force as may be necessary for the purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD:

We are shelling the enemy's rifle-pits in front of Franklin's Crossing where we propose to lay a bridge.

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch having returned, he directs me to say to you that he has assumed command of the Second Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
[27.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

COUCH'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 6, 1863.

General WILLIAMS:

My corps officer of the day reports the following:

The enemy have retired their line of pickets from the river and established a new line back of the city. Their earth-works are full of men, and they are mounting heavy guns and moving artillery.

D. N. COUCH,
[27.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 6, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The following has just been received from General Barnes:

Colonel Vincent reports that at Kemper's Ford the pickets yesterday were weak and few appeared. This morning they are stronger and show themselves in considerable numbers. Last night two supports were heard to move nearer the river, being moved back at daylight. It was not possible to ascertain whether they were cavalry or infantry. At Ellis' Ford the enemy makes no attempt to conceal his movements; has but small force, and there is apparently but little, if any, strengthening the line.

GEO. G. MEADE,
[27.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. SYKES,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Telegram sent for your information and guidance.* As this dispatch is inconsistent with the one from General Butterfield requiring the enemy's strength to be felt, I have telegraphed to know whether it supersedes the former, also for explanation as to the expression "pickets not to be withdrawn," and asking whether small parties are to be left at the various points at this time occupied. Please prepare for orders for immediate movement, and arrange so that details may be left to occupy as pickets the different points you are now defending and guarding, making these as small as possible, and selecting some independent command and officer to take charge in case of the withdrawal of the command.

By command of Major-General Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you send at once all your intrenching tools to the bridges at Franklin's Crossing. It is the intention to throw up a field-work to cover the bridges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you order Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell to report in person at these headquarters without delay, to receive instructions for special duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. William Harrow, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Couch for assignment to a brigade in the Second Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See Williams' dispatch of 9 p. m., Vol. XXVII, Part III, p. 17.

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CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, Va., June 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. MCM. GREGG,
Commanding Second and Third Cavalry Divisions:

GENERAL: You will move your command to-day in such manner as to be able to act with them at daylight in the morning (to-morrow) to cross the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford. On arriving at Kelly's Ford you will find Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, with a command of 1,500 infantry and one horse battery, which force will be under your orders for ensuing operations. At daylight of the 9th instant you will cross your whole command of infantry, cavalry, and artillery over the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford as expeditiously as possible. A couple of boats will be at the ford under your orders, to enable you to cross some infantry above or below the ford, to drive away the enemy's pickets attempting to annoy you. Unless there is the most urgent necessity for it, do not use your artillery in effecting a crossing, as it would only apprise the enemy of your advance. Have no bugle or other calls sounded until further orders. As soon as you have crossed the river, move on as rapidly as possible, keeping your force well in hand, and masking the infantry with your cavalry and by the forests to prevent the enemy from observing it. When your infantry have crossed Kelly's Ford, direct it to move on Brandy Station. The cavalry will extend to the right as far as that point, with its line in the direction and as far as Stevensburg. It is expected that by the time your right is near Brandy Station, you will be in communication with the other forces of the expedition. If this is the case, you will then, while moving forward your right in the direction of Culpeper, swing round your left to envelop such of the enemy's forces as may be east and south of Culpeper. Brigadier-General Russell's command will act with General Ames' command on reaching Brandy Station, and form a distinct command under the orders of Brigadier-General Russell. General Russell's command will follow the cavalry movement to Culpeper. General Barnes, of the Fifth Corps, at Kelly's Ford, will be directed to cross 500 men to the opposite side of the river and put themselves in communication with your force at Stevensburg, to protect your flank from attack. You will place in position at Stevensburg at least one regiment of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with especial instructions to look out for Raccoon Ford. You will also throw out strong pickets in the direction of Ely's and the Germanna Fords, who will give timely notice to Barnes' infantry of any approach of the enemy in that direction. Should you hear very heavy firing with troops not of your command, hasten to their assistance. Headquarters will move with the infantry and cavalry on the right until they arrive at Brandy Station. After that the headquarters will be with the infantry command, unless circumstances require a change, when you will be duly notified. Endeavor to communicate with the command on your right as soon after crossing as possible. It gives me great pleasure to state, general, you have my entire confidence in the execution of these duties. Keep me fully advised of your progress.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. PLEASONTON,
[27.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 9, 1863—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General BARNES,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has read your reports, and directs me to say that your arrangements to co-operate with General Pleasonton's cavalry are satisfactory. The information given by Colonel Vincent is corroborative of what he has already heard. You can send in your reports, instead of every three or four hours, say every six hours—about 7 a. m., 1 p. m., &c. Very important information will of course be sent in as soon as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 9, 1863—7 p. m.

General BARNES:]

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you immediately send to the support of General Pleasonton, at Brandy Station, 1,000 infantry from your command. They should have their three days' cooked rations in haversacks, and be supplied with forty rounds in boxes and twenty-five on their persons. No wagons or vehicles to accompany them except a few ambulances. Let no time be lost in pushing forward this command, and assign to its direction an intelligent and active officer. It would be well, if practicable, to send the whole of the brigade from which the 500 were taken this morning; but upon this point I leave details to your discretion. General Pleasonton must be promptly re-enforced without the least delay, and the nearest troops should be sent to him, supplying their places with your reserves. The map I furnished you will indicate the road from Kelly's Ford to Brandy Station. Hold your posts on the river in force, and put all your artillery in position to cover the withdrawal of General Pleasonton's command in case the same should be necessary. Just as I had completed the above the accompanying telegram was received from headquarters suspending for the present the order to re-enforce General Pleasonton. You had better, however, be prepared for the receipt of such orders, getting the command required ready at Kelly's Ford, and your reserve ready to move down and take its place. I regret I have so frequently to call your attention to the necessity of keeping me promptly and frequently advised of what is transpiring in your front. The last and only dispatch this day received from Kelly's Ford is dated 7 a. m., and a fast horse can certainly traverse the distance in two hours and a little over. It is impossible for me to answer the numerous calls from headquarters if you do not co-operate by keeping me posted up. Let me know by bearer, Captain Jay, aide-de-camp, your proposed arrangements and all that has occurred in your front.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

P. S.—A telegraph line is now being put up to your headquarters. Will reach there about midnight. Please take care of the operator sent up.

[27.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
June 9, 1863.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have four brigades in this corps commanded by colonels. The impression prevails that all promotions come from outside the corps. Now, in order to strengthen the command and insure its efficiency, I recommend for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general: Col. Adolphus Buschbeck, Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. Orland Smith, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers. I can vouch for these officers' loyalty, energy, and peculiar fitness as military men. If these worthy officers can be promoted I believe it will serve to allay much of the irritation that seems to exist in this corps.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
June 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. M. T. MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

COLONEL: I have given the instructions suggested to the commanding officer on the left, General Wheaton, and particularly warned him against any surprise. I did not feel any alarm, not having the brigade in reserve, but would feel much stronger were my lines not so much constrained by the rifle-pits. I regard the rifle-pits as at present laid out a positive weakness in compelling me to occupy a certain line, and by not allowing me to use my own discretion and make my own dispositions. For the information of the general commanding the corps and to satisfy my own sense of duty, I am obliged to state the line of rifle-pits is virtually no reserve, is by no means a strong one, but under any circumstances the commanding general may be assured the troops under my command will do their duty to the last extremity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Magruder, June 10, 1863.

Captain GILLIS,
U. S. Navy:

SIR: The infantry will be at the Jamestown Island wharf at or before midnight. I have no reason to suppose they will have any difficulty in getting there. If they do not get there it would not be worth while to march to Barrett's Ferry to-night, and they would return here. If you find them on the wharf, and I doubt not you will, please go on rapidly, and if possible land them at two points on the Chickahominy. If you do not find the infantry, I trust you will not fail to steam up the Chickahominy past the mouth of the Diascond, as I wish to give the enemy an idea that we are coming in on the rear of the bridge. Go as far up that river as you think prudent, in any event.

Yours, truly,

E. D. KEYES,
[27.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 11, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that you will camp in the vicinity of Berea Church; that you will move to the support of General Meade, who holds the line from Banks' to Kelly's Ford, or to General Birney, who will hold the line from Kelly's to Beverly Ford, as circumstances may require. Put yourself in telegraphic communication with headquarters and with Generals Meade and Birney, the latter at Bealeton, the former near Grove Church. Orders concerning your pickets will be sent upon receipt of your reply as to number of men, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[27.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 11, 1863.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps to the vicinity of Bealeton at once, the march to be made in such a manner as to conceal the movement of your troops and trains from the observation of the enemy. To have your corps at Bealeton by to-morrow evening. You will guard the river from General Meade's right at Kelly's Ford to Beverly Ford. You will gain much information as to these fords from the commanding and other officers of the Cavalry Corps now in that vicinity. Your column must be made as mobile as possible and divested of everything in excess of regulations and prescribed orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[27.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Magruder, June 11, 1863.

Captain GILLIS,
U. S. Navy:

SIR: I regret the non-arrival of the gun-boats, but do not wish to abandon the expedition. I have sent down to order the Smith Briggs up, and will have the infantry at the wharf at 12 to-night. Don't let the Smith Briggs go very far up the Chickahominy; not quite so far as I would have sent her to-day, but still some distance.

Yours, in haste,

E. D. KEYES,
[27.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, June 11, 1863.

Captain GILLIS,
U. S. Navy, Commanding Gun-Boats:

SIR: I shall expect you to be at the Jamestown Island wharf at midnight to-night with three gun-boats and two transports. As you pass

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send a boat in to the King's Mill wharf, which is a mile or so below the mouth of College Creek and directly opposite this place. I will have a letter there for you, and a party there on the lookout. Show lanterns on the starboard side only till you get my note; after that go as dark as possible, as the enemy have lookouts on both sides of the river above. I shall send about 1,200 infantry with two days' rations, and I wish them to land at one or two points on the right bank of the Chickahominy, as you may think most prudent, and that they should march briskly up the roads and make their presence known. I should like to have them ashore on that side from early morning till near night, you taking them on board before dark and landing them on the same Jamestown Island wharf, where you will wait till you learn the bridge across the stream to the mainland has not been destroyed during your absence. Should you not find any infantry at the wharf on your way up, wait there a short time and then steam up into the mouth of the Chickahominy; remain some time after daylight, and if my men are not there return to Yorktown. Keep a good lookout for enemy's vessels and examine the river closely. If anything specified herein should not occur as foreseen, you must act in accordance with your own sound discretion. Send me a note, stating what vessels you have, from King's Mill wharf, &c.

I remain, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[27.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Williamsburg, Va., June 11, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GORDON,
Commanding Division:

SIR: I have not yet succeeded in communicating with the gun-boats. Shall not abandon the effort till dark, and am now going down to the Jamestown Island landing myself. As seven gun-boats (two monitors) have passed up, I think you can remain out another day or two. We shall stir up the enemy when we succeed in landing some infantry above the Chickahominy. If you think you can remain out I will send out some loads of meat, bread, coffee, &c., as you may desire, early in the morning. In no case do I wish you to return until late to-morrow evening if you can possibly avoid it.

Yours, very respectfully,

E. D. KEYES,
[27.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
June 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you take the road hence to Kelly's Ford and picket thence to Beverly Ford, detailing one of your brigades for this purpose and using the other for a reserve. A battery will be ordered to report to you and will be attached to your reserve. You will establish your pickets between the points above mentioned, and by the use of rifle-pits and abatis you will enable your men to render the fords impassable to the enemy. You will establish communication with General Meade, who is on your left, and with General Pleasonton, who is upon your right. The headquarters of the

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corps will be established at Bealeton, and you will communicate with them on the right if you find that you cannot do so with Pleasonton to-night. You will use every endeavor to carry out these instructions before dark, and report the result of your efforts to these headquarters this evening in person. The train of your division will be sent to Bealeton; your ambulances will accompany the division. The tools of your pioneers are supposed to be sufficient for your use, but should it be thought necessary to increase the strength of the working parties you will obtain the necessary tools at these headquarters. It is, however, necessary that the tools be used as economically as possible, and none taken from these headquarters if it can be avoided. Lieutenant Briscoe (the bearer) will accompany you as a guide, and you will avail yourself of his intimate knowledge of the country in establishing your picket-line.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

J. HAYDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Fort Magruder, Va., June 12, 1863—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General GORDON,
Commanding Division:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has just received a communication from Major-General Dix informing him that General Peck has moved in the direction proposed. It is the desire of General Dix, as well as of General Keyes, as he notified you last night, that you should keep your command out longer than to-day if you can do so without hazarding its safety, and he thinks you ought to be able to learn something of the enemy's numbers and position. The general commanding requests that you will send in your requisitions for such supplies as you may require, and that if possible an officer may be sent to attend to forwarding them for your whole command, including Colonel West's. He wishes to be informed of anything that occurs of importance, and he will be glad if you determine that it is prudent to remain out at least one day longer after to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSWALD JACKSON,
[27.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Williamsburg, Va., June 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GORDON,
Commanding Division:

SIR: I have your note of to-day. Have ordered up to you two days' rations, as I am not certain it is expedient for you to return to-morrow. I think it better not to hurry back, and to feel the enemy a little more. I have been waiting impatiently all day to get word from Colonel Johnson and the gun-boats, and will write you the news I may receive. My orders cannot be positive at this distance, and you must be the judge as to whether you can hold your ground or not; but I think it highly important that you should remain out a while longer.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, June 13, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren is assigned to the general charge of the troops designated to cover the withdrawal of the sick and supplies from Potomac Creek and Aquia depots. He will be guided in this duty by the special instructions he has received from the commanding general, and his orders will be obeyed by all concerned.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he is in receipt of your note of this morning, relating to the defenses of the fords, and that he desires that you take immediate measures to carry out the instructions of yesterday, but while doing so that you also use every precaution necessary to avoid observation.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

J. HAYDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Berea Church, June 13, 1863.

Major-General SYKES:

You will concentrate your division (trains and batteries) at Hartwood Church, and there await the relief of your pickets on the river. Those at Banks' Ford will be relieved by Major-General Hancock; those at United States Ford by cavalry to be sent by Major-General Reynolds. So soon as your pickets are relieved you will proceed as rapidly as possible to Warrenton Junction from Hartwood Church, taking the right-hand road, so as to avoid General Barnes' division moving from Morrisville to the same point through Elk Run. I shall proceed from hence to Grove Church, and will leave with you at Hartford an operator to telegraph to Grove Church so long as I remain there.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send a competent officer, with instructions, with the trains to keep them moving on and out of the way and to keep the road clear. That you take a position on the north side of Potomac Creek, if necessary on the high ground, until Hancock's trains have passed; all trains to keep in

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motion until near Dumfries and across Occoquan River. You will send a staff officer to-morrow p. m. to Dumfries, to report to headquarters for orders.

Very respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton Junction, Va., June 13, 1863.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps, Bealeton, Va.:

GENERAL: General Pleasonton directs me to communicate all the information of interest to you concerning the movements of our troops. General Gregg has been ordered to send a brigade to Warrenton with instructions to scout toward Amissville, Little Washington, and beyond. General Buford has been instructed to send a brigade to Salem with instructions to scout west into the valley if possible. We have no positive information of the movements of the enemy, but have reason to believe that the enemy is making a movement with a view to turning our right. Any information will be promptly communicated to you. The cavalry was ordered to report to you and should have been there early this morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

The general commanding wishes to impress upon General Kelley the importance of concentrating at Martinsburg Colonel Smith's brigade, which Brigadier-General Tyler will be in Martinsburg on special train to take command of. Are the lines in working order to Winchester?

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Frederick, Md.:

Milroy attacked in force; rebels approaching Maryland. It is necessary to be on the alert and watch telegraph and bridges.

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: You will relieve the pickets in command of General Birney at Beverly, Rappahannock, and Kelly's Ford, stationing strong reserves

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at each of these places. You will hold these positions, taking charge of all the pickets until Monday morning, 15th instant, at which time you will fall back in the direction of Manassas and Centerville. General Hooker's headquarters will be at Dumfries to-night. You will be charged with covering the withdrawal of this wing of the army to the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 14, 1863—1 p. m.*

General SCHENCK,

Baltimore:

Get Milroy from Winchester to Harper's Ferry if possible. He will be gobbled up if he remains, if he is not already past salvation.

A. LINCOLN.

[27.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,

Comdg. Department of the Susquehanna, Chambersburg, Pa.:

Ewell, with Jackson's old division and in force, has been fighting us since last night at Winchester, and is pressing on to Martinsburg. I have not the means to check him at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or at the Potomac River. I shall concentrate all I can to hold Maryland Heights.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg:

Received the following from Major-General Halleck:

It is reported that Longstreet's and Ewell's corps have passed through Culpeper to Sperryville toward the valley.

Be cautious.

DONN PIATT,

[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,

Harper's Ferry:

All troops, stores, &c., west of Martinsburg must be carried to Grafton, where Averell is ordered also to concentrate. This order must be promptly carried into effect.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,

[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS, *Frederick, Md.:*

Concentrate rapidly as possible your forces at Harper's Ferry. Rebels attacking Milroy at Winchester, while detached forces are pressing on to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Williamsburg, Va., June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General GORDON,
Commanding Division, near Nine-Mile Ordinary:

SIR: Your note of this morning was duly received. I am glad you have possession of Diascond bridge. You do not mention in your note the name of the officer who commanded the force which took possession of the bridge. While I was up at your headquarters yesterday you told me, as I understood, that Colonels Porter and Grimshaw were both out, and I would like to know which first crossed the bridge. Your arrangements appear to be good and your activity sufficient. In following out the programme "to feel the enemy constantly," I must require greater caution in proportion as you advance farther up the Peninsula. The reports I have received that some of Longstreet's corps are not far from the White House, on the other side of the Pamunkey, renders the caution necessary. The next move I make to facilitate and aid your movements will depend on the answer I receive from General Dix and Admiral Lee. The moment I determine on anything I shall notify you.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
[27.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
June 15, 1863.

Major-General BIRNEY, *Commanding Third Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that, with your corps, you move to Manassas to-day and remain there until the troops and trains coming up on the right have crossed the Occoquan. You will take such position at Manassas as to cover the railroad, using any of the old fortifications that may be of benefit to you. My headquarters to-night will be at Centerville.

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 15, 1863.

Hon. JOHN L. CHAPMAN, *Mayor of Baltimore:*

The State of Maryland having been called on to furnish 10,000 troops for six months as her contingent of the 100,000 asked for by the President's proclamation issued to-day, I doubt not the loyal people of Baltimore will at once do their part to help fill the requisition. In this I am

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told that the ever-patriotic members of your city council are anxious and ready to co-operate. But the council being now adjourned over to the 29th instant, I take the liberty of suggesting whether, in order to afford them an opportunity of promptly acting, it may not be advisable for you to summon that body to meet immediately, that the subject may be laid before them for consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Colonel MULLIGAN, or
OFFICER IN COMMAND AT GRAFTON:

Instead of remaining at Grafton as the point of concentration you will push eastward with all the force you can, and all the means of transportation you can command, to New Creek. The enemy this morning is believed to be in Martinsburg, but we hold Harper's Ferry and Winchester.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 15, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM H. BOYD,
First New York Cavalry, Chambersburg, Pa.:

You will immediately proceed with your command, together with all other cavalry from this department that may have arrived at Chambersburg, and go by way of Emmitsburg and Frederick to Harper's Ferry, there to report to Brigadier-General Tyler for duty.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 16, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. Brigadier-General Paul, First Division, will report without delay to Brigadier-General Robinson, commanding Second Division, for assignment to the First Brigade of that division.

3. Brigadier-General Cutler, commanding First Brigade, First Division, is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of that division.

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By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 16, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

General Couch telegraphs me his latest information is that the enemy took possession of Chambersburg with 600 to 800 men. He hopes to have more certain information in an hour or so.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House:

Push out as rapidly as possible to Harper's Ferry. Leave at Monocacy bridge guard enough to man the block-houses. At what hour will you be ready to move? Keep me advised.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House:

Get ready, but do not start until further orders.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House:

Be on the alert to-night. Trouble apprehended on railroad between you and Washington.

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD,
Point Lookout, Md.:

Steamer leaves here for Point Lookout to fetch your troops. Please hasten their embarkation.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Chief of Staff.*

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 16, 1863.

Colonel TRUEX,
Comdg. 14th New Jersey and 138th Pennsylvania,
Relay House, or at first station on road:

General Tyler telegraphs that trains must not approach Harper's Ferry except in broad daylight. You must go slowly, and stop at Monocacy and wait until daylight; then telegraph General Tyler, and take his orders about approaching him. Send forward an officer, and scouts also, immediately on reaching Monocacy, to communicate with General Tyler. Keep steam up all the time and trains ready to move. Do not permit a man to leave the cars. If wires are down and you cannot telegraph to and from General Tyler, you must not proceed until you can hear through your officer and scouts and get communication with him in that way. Be very careful and watchful. I will telegraph General Tyler to send cavalry patrols along the road from Harper's Ferry to Point of Rocks. Answer immediately on receiving this dispatch.

DONN PIATT,
[27.] *Chief of Staff.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 16, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

What description of force is at Chambersburg; in what numbers, and under whose command? Such particulars are very necessary to be known here in determining the operations of Hooker's force. No pains should be spared to get accurate information in detail and report it here. The people being friendly, there would seem that with proper diligence and system accurate and full information might be had not only of the movements being made, but who and what number is making them.*

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[27.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 163. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, Va., June 17, 1863.

1. The Twentieth and Ninety-fourth New York Regiments will proceed without delay to take post at the mouth of the Monocacy for the purpose of protecting the bridges and fords at that point. They will receive special instructions from Brigadier-General Warren after reaching their destination. Until the arrival of General Warren the senior officer will assume command, and will give whatever instructions may be necessary. These regiments will move from Alexandria by land and take with them their wagons and equipage.

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By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* For reply, see 11.20 a. m., Vol. XXVII, Part III, p. 161.

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 17, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The rebel Imboden to-day invested Cumberland with two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. He may try to get west on National road to Wheeling. I have General Kelley looking after him. General Tyler reports the enemy gone from Harper's Ferry, but about 8,000 infantry and cavalry at Williamsport, destroying canal, &c., while their cavalry has gone into Pennsylvania. What can you tell me now of the raid in that direction? Has Carlisle been visited? I have my vedettes out, but can hear nothing yet of any coming in this direction.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 17, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS,
Pittsburg, Pa.:

The rebel Imboden was to-day at Cumberland with two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. I have directed General Kelley, at New Creek, to look after him, but he may make a push by the National road through Uniontown toward Wheeling. There ought to be a gun-boat at Wheeling, one at Parkersburg, and one in the Big Kanawha. Have you any above Cincinnati?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Wolf Run Shoals, June 17, 1863.

The command will move at 8 this a. m. in the following order: First Division, Second Division, Third Division. The First Division will assign a brigade as an escort to the train. The commander of the brigade thus assigned will report to the general commanding the corps when we reach Fairfax Station. The Third Division will furnish a brigade for rear guard A section of artillery will be added to it. At Fairfax Station the troops will halt for some time and have access to their wagons. The disposition of the artillery the same as on the previous march.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
June 17, 1863.

This corps will move promptly at 3 p. m. to-day, the Second Division leading. Ambulances will follow brigades, and great care taken in admitting only sick men to them. The trains will follow Second Division, and each division will detail a sufficient guard for its train. The

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route will be through Centerville, Gum Spring, and by the old Carolina road to Leesburg. Officers leading the column will, whenever practicable, lead it through fields, avoiding the dusty roads, and will halt sufficiently often to keep it well closed. In this, as in all future marches, the corps will, in case of attack, march to the sound of the heaviest firing. At all considerable halts the column and trains will be massed, if practicable. Officers are charged with the responsibility of keeping their commands together, and it is hoped that the emergency will interest all in making every possible effort to expedite the column. Existing orders as to position of officers during the march will be respected.

By command of Major-General Birney:

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Gum Spring, June 18, 1863—4.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my headquarters were located yesterday p. m. at Gum Spring. General Reynolds is at Guilford Station; General Howard at Trappe Rock. Yesterday about 4 p. m. General Pleasonton had a sharp engagement with the enemy near Aldie. He met Fitzhugh Lee with his brigade of cavalry, caused him to retire, and took prisoners 9 officers and 66 men. General Pleasonton intended to follow after the enemy this morning. The prisoners were received here last evening, and are now on their way to the provost-marshal-general. Your orders to remain in position here were received about 10 o'clock last night. I send two orderlies, one to return immediately, the other to wait till afternoon.

By order of Major-General Meade:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Captain Jay, aide-de-camp, has just this moment returned. Your dispatch of 1 a. m. received; copies will be sent in a few minutes to Generals Howard and Pleasonton.

F. T. L.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
June 18, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have patrolled to the north, west, and east of this position to-day. In Leesburg Captain Sharra, First Indiana Cavalry, with sixteen men came in sight of about twenty rebel cavalry, who instantly left toward Harper's Ferry. The patrol down Goose Creek, which has just reported, say that nothing is seen. I expected General Slocum was to move to Leesburg to-day, but there are no signs of him. A party of guerrillas or Mosby's cavalry picked up some stragglers between me and General Meade this morning. These parties are patrolling about us, but without cavalry I cannot prevent or capture them. A single squadron would relieve me very much here. The inhabitants say that

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Harper's Ferry is in the hands of the rebels, but I do not believe it. My aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Miller, and an orderly started for your headquarters at 2 p. m. yesterday. He has not been heard from since.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

ORDERS FOR MARCH.] JUNE 19, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General BIRNEY:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your command to Gum Spring. General Meade has been ordered to move to Aldie. You will support General Meade if required and keep up communication with him. The country is reported full of guerrillas. Your dispatches and couriers should have escorts of ten or twelve men.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 23, 1863.*

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6. Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to the War Department for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 23, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

(Care of Major-General Schenck, Baltimore.)

General Hooker is here. When will you return?

EDWIN M. STANTON.
[27.]

BALTIMORE, *June 23, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I shall leave here at 3 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK,
[27.] *General-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
June 24, 1863.

Captain RYAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state, in reply to your note, that from information received from a scout (Davis) there is reason to believe

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that Mosby's gang will rendezvous in the mountains on our left and front to-night. I have, therefore, sent Captain Freedley (but a short time since and he is but a short distance on his way) with 100 men to endeavor to entrap him. No other orders have been given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
[27.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

ORDERS.] HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863.

This corps will move, via the upper bridge at Edwards Ferry, to-morrow morning, crossing the Monocacy at its mouth and proceeding up the Potomac toward Trammelstown and Point of Rocks.

Order of march: First, ambulances of Second Division; second, ambulances of First Division; third, baggage of Second Division; fourth, baggage of First Division, at 3 a. m.; fifth, Second Division Infantry; sixth, two batteries of artillery; seventh, First Division Infantry; eighth, two batteries of artillery, at 4.30 a. m. After crossing the bridge at Edwards Ferry the infantry will precede, the ambulances following the division to which they belong, and the baggage taking the rear of the column.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Gum Spring, June 26, 1863.

Corps headquarters and its train will start for Jefferson by direct road to-morrow at 6 a. m. General Humphreys will move promptly at 7 a. m., bivouacking near Jefferson. Brigade artillery will follow at 8 o'clock. General Ward will move at 9 a. m. for Jefferson, bivouacking on the road to Middletown beyond Jefferson. The trains will move promptly at 10 a. m., keeping well closed up. The direct road to Jefferson will be taken and the columns kept well closed.

By command of Major-General Birney:

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 26, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you march with your column to Knoxville, starting at 5 a. m. to-morrow. The order of march will be the same as that of to-day, General J. W. Geary in advance. The supply train will be sent to Middletown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 27, 1863—6.45 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

You will please move a division up into the Boonsborough Gap at once.

WILLIAM RIDDLE,
[27.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division, Third Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you report here in person, as he would like to see you for a few moments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement in the handwriting of General Humphreys.]

JUNE 28, 1863.

Butterfield. Passed several hours at General Meade's headquarters near Frederick. He invited me to be chief of staff, Army of the Potomac. Declined or deferred it.

[27.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 29, 1863.

The First Corps will march this morning at 4 a. m. in the following order: The Second Division, the Third Division, the First Division, by Lewistown and Mechanicstown to Emmitsburg, keeping to the left of the road from Frederick to Lewistown between J. P. Kramer's and where the road branches to Utica and Creagerstown, to enable the Eleventh Corps to march parallel to it. Headquarters will be at Middleburg to-night. Strong exertions are required and must be made to prevent straggling. The First Division will furnish the guard for the train, and the commanding officer of it will report here for orders at 4 a. m. He will be furnished by the division commander with a copy of the orders issued to-day from these headquarters in reference to the march of the rear guard. The artillery will march in the rear of the leading division, which is the Second, detailing a section of rifled guns to report to the commanding officer of the rear guard.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

WILLIAM RIDDLE,
[27.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS.] HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863.

The corps will move to Littlestown to-morrow as follows: First Division at 5 a. m.; two batteries at 5 a. m.; Second Division at 7 a. m.;

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two batteries at 7 a. m.; the ambulances and baggage as heretofore. The command will pass the Third Corps.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 288. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 30, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Couch, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Pa., for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *June 30, 1863.*

The divisions of this corps will move at 8 o'clock this morning on the Gettysburg road in the following order: First Division taking the lead, then Third Division, then Second Division. The artillery will move in rear of all the troops.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

E. C. BAIRD,
[27.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

UNION, *June 30, 1863—10 a. m.*

General AYRES,
Commanding Second Division:

A long march is before us, and every effort must be made to keep the command together and well closed up, as the enemy is not far from us. Strong exertions must be made to prevent straggling and to make the men keep in ranks. Your division will follow the First Division, which has gone on this road.

By order of Major-General Sykes:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *June 30, 1863.*

General BUFORD,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Gettysburg, Pa.:

Have you ascertained positively about the infantry force of the enemy at Fairfield, whether they have fallen back or are still in the position they occupied about P. N. Speilman's farm? Send me word by bearer.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
[27.] *Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 178. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 1, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the First Army Corps, and will join it at once in the vicinity of Gettysburg.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *July 1, 1863.*

This command will march at once for Gettysburg in the following order, viz: The Third Division will march first; the Artillery Brigade second; the Second Division third; the First Division fourth. There will be an advanced guard of one brigade from the leading division, and a battery of artillery, which will march a mile and a half in advance of the column. The pickets will be immediately withdrawn. The rear guard will be furnished by General Stannard, and will consist of two regiments. The command will move at once without further orders.

By command of Major-General Doubleday:

H. T. LEE,
[27.] *Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *July 1, 1863.*

Major-General SICKLES:

When you reach Emmitsburg take position this side of town on the high ground commanding the road that leads from Fairfax [Fairfield] to Emmitsburg and below and toward the college, along the mountain. Howard will be on the road to Gettysburg. You ought to be to the left of the Gettysburg road with the most of your corps.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
[27.] *Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Emmitsburg, July 1, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will move your command immediately to Gettysburg, closing up on General Birney's division, and report to Major-General Howard, who is engaged with the enemy at that place. Move up with the utmost dispatch. Three batteries will [join you].

By command of Major-General Sickles:

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRD CORPS,
July 1, 1863.

The colonel commanding the Third Brigade takes great pleasure in complimenting the officers and men of this command for their gallantry

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displayed in previous engagements with the enemy. Their names are indelibly written on the tablets of history. The devotion of this brigade to the great cause of the Union and their noble deeds on many battle-fields is the pride of the States which we represent, and spoken of by the whole North with admiration and joy. When again we are brought face to face with the enemy, who has invaded our territory, let us meet him with the same spirit and determined zeal as heretofore, so that he may here receive his just reward. Let us do our part toward crushing this terrible rebellion. Commandants of regiments will use every effort to encourage their commands, inspire them with the magnitude of the issue at stake.

GEO. C. BURLING,
Colonel Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 1, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The loss of my corps is about 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing. In the two corps we have lost one piece of artillery. This position is plenty good for a general battle unless you fear it being turned at considerable distance from Gettysburg.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[27.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 1, 1863.

Commodore DORNIN,
Commandant Naval Station, Baltimore:

COMMODORE: Your communication of yesterday was received. I have to thank you for your prompt co-operation in the measures for defense here by the disposition you have made of the gun-boats that you had available. Please inform me if you should find it necessary on any account to change the vessels or their respective stations. I think we are getting this city and its approaches so under our guns on water and land that rebeldom could be held very uneasy.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[27.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 1, 1863.

Captain CANNON,
Comdg. Co. Delaware Cav., just in from Conowingo Bridge, at or near Bel Air, or on the way here:

CAPTAIN: You will on receipt of this, instead of pursuing your march as heretofore ordered by telegraph, march by the best route to Havre de Grace on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and on your arrival at that point report for duty to Major Hounsfield,

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of the Fifth Delaware Volunteer Infantry. On your way you will continue to collect the horses of disloyal citizens as heretofore ordered, giving receipts for them with proper description and bringing them in to be turned over to the quartermaster's department. In doing this you are to receive none but good horses, fit for cavalry or artillery use, and if you should fall in with Captain Means, of Virginia, who with Quartermaster Lacey is in Harford County collecting horses, you will turn over any that you may then have to Captain Means or Captain Lacey, the quartermasters, taking receipts therefor. You will also on your way to Havre de Grace arrest and carry with you all suspicious persons or known active or mischievous secessionists or rebel sympathizers in that part of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 2, 1863.

S. M. SHOEMAKER, Esq.,
Baltimore:

You will please accept the thanks of this Department for your prompt and energetic organization of an express to General Meade's headquarters.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore Store, Va., July 2, 1863—7.10 p. m.

Col. R. M. WEST,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I send forward Colonel Porter, with his brigade and a fraction of a battery, to support you. If the enemy attacks in large force, fight your way back to this place. Let me know how matters stand.

Yours,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

[27.]

JULY 3, 1863—8 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The general directs me to say that, from information received from General Warren and General Howard of the movements of the enemy, it is their intention to make the attempt to pierce our center. He desires that, if any portion of your force is available and can be spared, they be massed in a central position near where they can support Howard or be thrown to the right or left, as required. He is under the impression that you have three brigades in reserve, and thinks perhaps two of them might be disposed as above.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[27.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 3, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The fire has been concentrated upon this point about an hour with no great effect. The batteries on our right do not reach us, and in center invariably overshoot us.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 3, 1863.

J. W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

DEAR SIR: I received this evening your communication, covering report of your master of machinery, announcing the completion of the iron-clad cars which you were requested to construct for our better defense of your railroad. The promptness with which this call on you has been met and complied with is indeed most creditable to your company and its employés. When the alterations suggested by Lieutenant Meigs, engineer, have been made, I desire to confer with you as to the immediate disposition of these iron-clads for effective use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIGADE, FRENCH'S CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, Md., July 4, 1863.

Lieut. W. F. A. TORBERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

LIEUTENANT: It affords me great pleasure to report for the information of the major-general commanding that the expedition under Major Foley has been entirely successful. The pontoon bridge is effectually destroyed. The boats were too damp to burn, and they were destroyed by axes. Its destruction occupied two hours and a half. There were but a lieutenant and sixteen men of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry guarding it, and they have been all captured. The major learning of the laying of another bridge immediately at Williamsport, sent the prisoners here with a guard of twelve men. They came by way of Boonsborough without interruption, and proceeded to Williamsport for the purpose of destroying the bridge in progress there. They captured three wagon loads of ammunition for small-arms, and destroyed it by throwing it into the river. The depth of water at the point where the bridge was destroyed is ten feet. The prisoners say that the pontoon-boats destroyed were captured from General McClellan on the Peninsula.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

ANDW. T. McREYNOLDS,
[27.] *Colonel First New York Cavalry, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle-field of Gettysburg, July 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send herewith a sword and flag captured from the enemy. From the best information I can obtain I believe the sword to have been taken from the body of the rebel General Barksdale on the field of battle. The flag was captured by Brigadier-General Kilpatrick in the fight at Hanover.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding First Division:

You will move your command at once by way of Littlestown to Taneytown, encamping at the latter place for the night. The following will be the order of march: Second Division Infantry; First Division Infantry; Artillery Brigade; Second Division ambulances; First Division ambulances; Second Division baggage trains; First Division baggage trains.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

E. W. GUINDON,
[27.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

The corps will move in the direction of Frederick via Taneytown to-morrow morning in the following order: The First Division, with its ambulances and two batteries, at 5 o'clock; the Second Division, with its ambulances and two batteries, at 6 o'clock. The baggage train will follow the column at 6 o'clock, leaving the road clear for the reserve artillery, which will start at 7 o'clock.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Fairfield, Pa., July 6, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: You will proceed at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning with your command, by Emmitsburg direct road, Mechanicstown, Lewistown, Hamburg, to Middletown. Your trains will move with your corps. The Sixth Corps moves to-night at dark from this point, via Emmitsburg, &c., to the same place. If this corps should not have passed Emmitsburg when the head of your column arrives there, you will halt until it has passed and follow in rear.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. MCMAHON,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863.

The corps will march toward Frederick via Taneytown, starting at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning; the order of march being the same as that published for to-day, except that the whole corps will start at 4 o'clock and the artillery reserve following at 5.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1863.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Mr. PRESIDENT: After having complied with my instructions on being relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, I came to Washington for the purpose of seeking an interview with yourself and the Secretary of War. This morning I have been placed in arrest by order of the major-general commanding the Army for visiting Washington without a pass. It is almost unnecessary for me to add that in my previous visits to this city this rule was never enforced in my case. Under the usages of service it is not considered proper to call on superior officers except with their consent, and I therefore request that His Excellency will have me informed whether or not he will grant me an audience for half an hour, and if so, appoint the time I can have the honor of meeting him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
[27.] *Major-General.*

MECHANICSTOWN, *July 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WARD,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: You will march your command at 5 a. m. to-morrow, July 8, toward Lewistown. Your division will take the lead. The same batteries of artillery will report to you that were with you to-day. The same orders as this morning.

By command of Major-General Birney:

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Emmitsburg, July 7, 1863.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: The Sixth Corps is now here (one mile beyond Emmitsburg) and will fall in behind the First Corps which is passing at this time. If you arrive at this point before the Sixth Corps is on the road you will please halt your command and follow in rear. Please send a staff officer to report to-night upon going into camp.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

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It is General Sedgwick's intention to reach Middletown with the First and Sixth Corps if possible to-night, and he desires that you should encamp as near that point as practicable.

Very respectfully, M. T. MCMAHON,

[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: Since sending the dispatch in relation to the different roads for your infantry and trains, General Sedgwick has decided that you will not be able to cross the mountain to-night. He desires that you go into camp at any suitable point in the vicinity of Lewistown. You will resume your march at an early hour to-morrow to Middletown without awaiting further orders on the subject.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. MCMAHON,

[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1863.

The corps will move at 5 a. m. to-morrow via Frederick and encamp near Middletown. The same order of march as of to-day—General Williams in advance, &c.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,

[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 302. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1863.

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15. Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CAVALRY HDQRS., DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
July 9, 1863.

Colonel WYNKOOP,
Commanding Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

The major-general commanding expresses his thanks to the officers and men of Captain Singiser's company for their success in the recent expedition, resulting in the capture of 50 rebels and 2 commissioned officers.

By command of Major-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,

[27.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp White, W. Va., July 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMLY,
Commanding Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry:

COLONEL: Be ready to move this p. m. at 6 o'clock, with all of your command except Company B. This company will, with Lieutenant Austin's artillery, guard the works on the hill. Instruct Captain Sperry that he must scout the roads leading east and south from town daily, and enforce the strictest discipline. The company of the Second Virginia Cavalry, now in Charleston, will be in his command.

By order of Col. R. B. Hayes:

M. P. AVERY,
[27.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Keedysville, July 10, 1863.

Pursuant to orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Third Corps will be massed in the vicinity of Antietam bridge, on the Boonsborough and Williamsport turnpike, about the center of the line of advance, and held in readiness to move at a short notice.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1863.

1. Brig. Gen. F. B. Spinola, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the commanding general, is assigned to duty temporarily with the Third Corps, and will report to Major-General French, commanding same, for further instructions.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Antietam, July 11, 1863.

The following officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding the corps: Capt. W. F. A. Torbert, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. S. B. Hayman, commissary of musters, subject to approval of Secretary of War; Lieut. William H. French, jr., Lieut. H. Y. Russell, aides-de-camp; Lieut. E. D. Spooner, acting aide-de-camp. They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Antietam Bridge, July 11, 1863.

Division and brigade commanders will be ready to move at any time after 12 m. If there are any supplies up they will be issued immedi-

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ately; if not you will issue as soon as the train comes up with three days' rations to-day.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send one brigade of your division to relieve a brigade of cavalry (Colonel Huey) on the Boonsborough and Williamsport pike, a little in advance of Jones' Cross-Roads. The cavalry may be already withdrawn except the picket, which is about half a mile in advance of the infantry picket on that road. Colonel Curtis (of the First Massachusetts Cavalry) will be there to point out the position to be occupied. The infantry is merely to hold that position already gained by the cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, July 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. STAHEL,
Comdg. Cavalry, Department of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg:

GENERAL: I regret that when you left my command I did not know what disposition would be made of the cavalry. I have seen General Hooker and many of the officers of his command, and they have expressed themselves in the most unqualified praise of the splendid condition of your cavalry. They declared it the best they had ever seen. Their good condition and efficiency are owing to the able manner in which you have commanded them. I can assure you that I parted with you and them with many regrets.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

[27.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 187. } *July 12, 1863.*

1. The brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Tyndale is assigned to the Eleventh Corps, which it will join with as little delay as practicable.

2. The One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and forty-third Regiments New York Volunteers, en route to this army, are assigned to General Tyndale's brigade and will join the Eleventh Corps.

3. The brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Briggs is assigned to the First Corps, which it will join with as little delay as practicable.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The enemy are in force behind Marsh Run, from Hagerstown to Downsville. The Third Corps will mass behind the Second and Fifth, facing the Hagerstown pike and 600 yards at least in rear of Jones' Cross-Roads. Withdraw your marked lines and conform to the above general instructions. Show General Morris this note should you be in his way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. FRENCH,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Md., July 12, 1863.

The major-general commanding the army will attack the enemy this morning. The troops will be immediately formed and held well in hand ready to move forward at a moment's notice. Let the formation be expeditious.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I notice that a brigade of new troops has re-enforced the First Corps this morning. I think mine now is the only corps that has not been strengthened, but however that may be it will increase the efficiency of this corps more than proportionally to the number of troops sent. If I could have only one regiment to a division it would do me much good, so that if it is possible for me to be re-enforced I entreat this for the benefit of the service. I have one regiment whose time is out on the 14th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1863.

1. The One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteers is assigned to the Eleventh Corps, which it will join as soon as practicable.

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3. The Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts and the One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers are assigned to the First Corps and will join as soon as practicable.

4. The One hundred and sixty-eighth New York, the One hundred and sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, composing a part of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Tyndale, are assigned to the Eleventh Corps.

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6. The following assignments of regiments to the different corps are made, which they will join with as little delay as practicable: One hundred and sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to the First Corps; One hundred and seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers to the Eleventh Corps; One hundred and seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to the Twelfth Corps; First Battalion New York Sharpshooters to the First Corps.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] JULY 13, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Commanders of corps are hereby directed to advance their line of pickets till the pickets of the enemy are encountered, and report the character of the country in front.

By order of the commanding general:

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[27.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Md., July 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to assume command of the Third Division, Third Corps, composed of the independent brigades known as Morris', Elliott's, and Smith's brigades. In assuming command of the division you will retain a general supervision over the brigade now commanded by you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

COLEMAN'S EUTAW HOUSE,
Baltimore, July 13, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I appeal to your known generous nature and high sense of justice to pardon me for again intruding upon your notice. I am sure if you could see the anguish occasioned me by injustice and forced inactivity amid the mighty drama that is going on from which I have been expelled, you would not repel, but hear me. You stated in your kind letter of the 29th ultimo that prima facie the fault is upon you (me). My official report, which was approved by General Schenck and forwarded by him to General Halleck five days ago, will show conclusively that the fault is not upon me; that I acted strictly in conformity to the orders of Major-General Schenck, and that I am the victim of a prima facie case that has no existence in fact. I pray you look at my report. My destiny is in your hands. I ask nothing but justice. Having been denied the privilege of participating in the glorious battle of Gettysburg and that which will complete the destruction of Lee's army, adequate justice cannot now be done me, but do not continue me in the

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position of a disgraced officer before the country, as unworthy of command. If I cannot be restored to my old command, give me some other. Even that of a crowd of raw niggers would be preferable to this agonizing inactivity, and as a further act of justice I would respectfully ask the privilege of publishing my official report.

I am, Mr. President, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

[27.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 14, 1863.*

1. The One hundred and thirtieth New York Volunteers, Col. Alfred Gibbs, is assigned to the Fifth Corps, which it will join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, *July 14, 1863—4 a. m.*

This corps will be under arms promptly at 7 o'clock this morning, the 14th instant. At that hour precisely a reconnaissance will be commenced by Brigadier-General Wright in front of the position of the corps, to be conducted in conjunction with similar reconnaissances ordered to be made by the Fifth, Second, and Twelfth Corps. The object of these reconnaissances is to obtain a view of the enemy's defensive arrangements, to ascertain the character of the ground, the facilities it affords, and the obstacles it opposes to the movement of troops and artillery, as well as its advantages for offensive and defensive operations. The enemy's pickets, supports, and guards will be driven in until this object is accomplished. If practicable, and should it be necessary, the enemy will be made to display his line of battle. The reconnoitering force will consist of the First Division and two batteries, the artillery to be advanced according to General Wright's discretion. General Wright will communicate with the general commanding the reconnoitering parties from the Fifth Corps, so as to secure concert of action. The strength, position of defensive works and batteries, the number and arrangements of troops of the enemy, will be carefully noted and a written report made. Colonel Tompkins will direct his batteries to report to Brigadier-General Wright before the hour named. Cavalry is to co-operate on the flanks.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[27.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that it was intended that the reconnoitering force should form the advance in pursuit of the enemy, to be followed by the corps, and in your case by the Eleventh

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and First Corps, with such lines of march in the case of the Eleventh Corps as you suggested, if you deemed it advisable, and that every effort should be made to overtake and attack the enemy before he crosses.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[27.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 14, 1863.

Col. ALEXANDER DOULL,
Inspector of Artillery, &c., Baltimore:

COLONEL: Your announcement that the special service as member of a court-martial which has detained you in Baltimore is over, and that you are about to return to your duties with the Army of the Potomac, reminds me so forcibly of the great help you have rendered me in a time of emergency that I cannot let you go without thus repeating my acknowledgments. A large portion of the new works of defense which now cover the approaches to this city will remain to attest your energy, your untiring industry, your skill and judgment as an engineer, and above all your patriotic devotion to our country's common cause, which induced you as a zealous volunteer to add so much effective performance to what the Government required of you. At a time when my need was pressing, and sufficient engineer officers not at hand to devise and carry out fully a plan of protection which I desired for Baltimore, I should have fallen far short of the accomplishment of that object but for your assistance so cheerfully tendered and given. That assistance has been invaluable to the public service. For myself and in behalf of the Government I thank you for it. And now, in parting from you, colonel, after the brief but agreeble intercourse we have had, I can only add that I should have nothing but good augury for our country and its future interests if they were always sustained by as willing hearts and as active heads and hands as yours.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 190. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1863.

1. The One hundred and fifty-eighth, One hundred and sixty-eighth, and One hundred and seventy-first Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers will proceed to Frederick, Md., and there await further orders. These troops on arriving at Frederick will be reported to Col. E. Schriver, commanding at that place.

2. Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, and Battery E, Rhode Island Artillery, will at once march to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, encamping in Pleasant Valley, and there await the arrival of the Third Corps, which they will join.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Williamsport Turnpike, Md., July 15, 1863—3.15 a. m.

The corps will march in the following order, viz: First Division leading, Second Division following, and Third Division bringing up the rear; the whole to move at daylight, or as soon thereafter as possible; First Division moving off promptly.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1863.

The corps will move to-morrow a. m., the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, cross the Potomac at Berlin, and passing to the left of Lovettsville will take the road to Waterford and bivouac in the vicinity of that town. The following order of march will be observed: First Division, General Cutler; Third Division, General Kenly; Artillery Brigade, Colonel Wainwright; Second Division, General Robinson; ambulance train; ammunition train; baggage train. Division commanders will detail an effective rear guard and under no circumstances permit any straggling. Division commanders will send a staff officer to these headquarters to-night to obtain the correct time.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Newton:

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1863.

The corps will move to-morrow a. m., the 19th instant, at 6 o'clock, through Waterford to the vicinity of Hamilton, where it will bivouac for the night. The following order of march will be observed: Third Division, General Kenly; Second Division, General Robinson; Artillery Brigade, Colonel Wainwright; First Division, General Cutler; ambulance train; ammunition train; baggage train.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Newton:

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Near Berlin, July 18, 1863.

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Having noticed in the newspapers certain statements bearing upon the battle of Gettysburg and subsequent operations which I deem calculated to convey a wrong impression to your mind, I wish to submit a few statements. The successful issue of the battle of Gettysburg was due mainly to the energetic operations of our present commanding general prior to the engagement and to the manner in which he handled his troops on the field. The reserves have never before during this war been thrown in at just the right moment. In many cases when points were just being carried by the enemy a regiment or brigade appeared, to stop his progress and hurl him back. Moreover, I have never seen a more hearty co-operation on the part of general officers as

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since General Meade took the command. As to not attacking the enemy prior to leaving his stronghold beyond the Antietam, it is by no means certain that the repulse of Gettysburg might not have been turned upon us. At any rate the commanding general was in favor of an immediate attack, but with the evident difficulties in our way, the uncertainty of a success, and the strong conviction of our best military minds against the risk, I must say that I think the general acted wisely. As to my request to make a reconnaissance on the morning of the 14th which the papers state was refused, the facts are that the general had required me to reconnoiter the evening before and give my opinion as to the practicability of making a lodgment on the enemy's left, and his answer to my subsequent request was that the movements he had already ordered would subserve the same purpose. We have, if I may be allowed to say it, a commanding general in whom all the officers with whom I have come in contact express complete confidence. I have said this much because of the censure and of the misrepresentations which have grown out of the escape of Lee's army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

[27.] *Major-General.*

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
July 19, 1863.

The corps will move to-morrow a. m., the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the following order: Second Division, General Robinson; battalion sharpshooters, Captain Arnold; First Division, General Cutler; Artillery Brigade, Colonel Wainwright; Third Division, General Kenly; ambulance train; ammunition train; baggage train. The route of march will be indicated in the morning. The regiment from the Second Division now on duty with the wagon train will so remain until relieved by orders from these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Newton:

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,

[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1863.

This corps will move immediately in the direction of Rectortown to the crossing of the Aldie and Ashby's Gap pike, and encamp on the ground now occupied by the Fifth Corps. Brigadier-General Bartlett will take the advance, starting immediately upon receipt of this order. Brigadier-General Wright and Brigadier-General Howe and Colonel Tompkins will follow in the order named. The infantry will as far as practicable march on the side of the road. The wagon trains will follow the artillery.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. MCMAHON,

[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1863.

The troops of this command will be in readiness to move as soon as the men have had their breakfast. A staff officer will report to these

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headquarters when the troops are in readiness to move. The order of march will be as follows: General Cutler, commanding First Division, will proceed to Warrenton with the wagon train, via New Baltimore; Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, will detail one battery to report to General Cutler; the Second and Third Divisions, with two batteries in the center of each, will proceed to Warrenton by the direct road. Division commanders will at once recall all parties now out of camp.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Newton:

EDWARD C. BAIRD,
[27.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 196. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Warrenton, Va., July 25, 1863.*

1. Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the General-in-Chief, the Second, Fifth, and Twelfth Regiments of New Hampshire Volunteers are placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. G. Marston for duty in Saint Mary's District, Md. It is the intention of the General-in-Chief that these regiments shall return to this army as soon as they are filled up with drafted men.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *July 25, 1863.*

The troops of this command will be under arms ready to move at daylight this morning. The men will be wakened in time to have coffee before moving. The following will be the order of march: Second Division, with one regiment interpolated with every fifty wagons; Colonel Wainwright will order one battery to report to General Robinson; General Robinson will throw out an advance guard ahead of the column; battalion sharpshooters; Third Division; four batteries; First Division. The ambulances of each division will accompany their divisions. A staff officer will report to these headquarters when the troops are in readiness to move.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Newton:

E. C. BAIRD,
[27.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *July 25, 1863.*

The corps will move together at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning: Second and Third Divisions on the right and left of the road; First Division with two brigades on one side, and one brigade on the other side of the road; artillery occupying the road, the leading battery marching in line with the heads of the infantry column; ambulances following artillery; ammunition train coming next, and the order of march for the rest in accordance with circular of July 22, 1863. The artillery, ambulances, and trains will not be governed by the movements of the

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infantry columns, but will advance steadily upon the road, making no halts other than those which occur from necessity.

By command of Major-General French:

W. F. A. TORBERT,
[27.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, *July 31, 1863.*

The corps will move to-morrow as follows: The Second Division punctually at 5 a. m. to Rappahannock Station; arrived there, the commanding officer is particularly cautioned not to allow any display which would indicate to the enemy the presence of a force in the vicinity. The First Division will move at 5 a. m. to Beverly Ford, taking position there. The Third Division will move at 6 a. m. to Bealeton, guarding the railroad from Rappahannock Station to Warrenton Junction, and garrisoning the block-houses along the line, leaving one regiment here as guard to the general supply train. The artillery here will march at 5 a. m., following the First Division. Arrived at Bealeton, the battery there will join in the column. The battery at Rappahannock Station will remain there. The trains of the corps will be parked at Bealeton, with the exception of the ammunition and necessary baggage wagons for the different divisions and brigade headquarters, which will follow the divisions. The ambulances will accompany each division.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *July 31, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your division to Elk Run to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. On your arrival at Elk Run one brigade of your division will proceed to Bristersburg. The commandant of the Artillery Brigade has been directed to furnish one battery to accompany you. The Eleventh Corps is to occupy Greenwich, Bristoe Station, Brentsville, and a point on Cedar Run four or five miles from the railroad. Your brigade at Bristersburg will connect with the detachment at the point on Cedar Run by pickets and patrols. You will connect by pickets and patrols between Elk Run and Bristersburg, and the division remaining here will connect with you at Elk Run. Depots are established at Warrenton Junction and Bealeton. One division of the First Corps is at Bealeton and on the railroad between Warrenton Junction and the river. Herewith is inclosed a copy of the special instructions for your guidance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
[27.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Near Warrenton, Va., July 31, 1863.*

The following movements of the corps will take place with as little delay as practicable:

I. The First Division will move to Sulphur Springs and encamp between that point and Sandy Ford, picketing the river connecting

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with the Sixth Corps on the right and the Third Division, Third Corps, on the left.

II. The Second Division will march and encamp between Freeman's Ford and Beverly Ford, its left near the latter place. It will picket the river connecting with the Third Division, Third Corps, on the right and the First Corps on the left.

III. The Third Division will take a position between the First and Second Divisions, connecting its pickets with them on the right and left. The sites for camps will be taken with a view to a defensive line. The positions for the artillery will be assigned by special instructions.

By command of Major-General French:

W. F. A. TORBERT,
[27.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 2, 1863.*

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5. The One hundred and thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. A. Gibbs, having been converted by Special Orders, No. 335, of the 28th ultimo, from the War Department, into a regiment of cavalry, will proceed to Manassas Junction and there form a camp of instruction, for the purpose of being reorganized and receiving its horses, arms, and equipments. It will be put in a condition for active service in the field with the least delay practicable. The regiment is attached to the Cavalry Corps, and reports and returns will hereafter be rendered accordingly.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 3, 1863.*

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5. Brig. Gen. H. D. Terry, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in compliance with the instructions of the General-in-Chief, is assigned to the command of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, which he will join with as little delay as practicable.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[27.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
August 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have concentrated my corps as ordered; my Third Division on south bank of Cedar Run between Weaversville and Warrenton Junction; Second Division on Cedar Run near Catlett's Station; the First Division between Walnut and Cedar Runs, west side of railroad; artillery, between First Division and Cedar Run.

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Have left one regiment at Brentsville; one at Bristoe Station; one at Cedar Run Crossing, three or four miles east of railroad, with orders to patrol the rear of the army; also one at Greenwich. I shall have a thin picket-line from Auburn Mills, extending on to the rear and ending in the vicinity of Bristersburg. I am guarding the railroad from Warrenton to Manassas Junction.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—My headquarters are at Catlett's house, west side of the railroad, about a mile from Catlett's Station.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
[27.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. AYRES,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac,* your division will take position to hold Beverly Ford, where a regiment of the First Corps is now stationed. This regiment will be relieved by your division as soon as it gets in position.

By command of Brigadier-General Crawford, commanding corps:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
August 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. S. Briggs having, in accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, reported for duty to these headquarters, is assigned to the command of the First Division and will at once assume command.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[29.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 12, 1863.

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3. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren having reported for duty to the major-general commanding is assigned temporarily to the command of the Second Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 6.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 17, 1863.

Major-General WARREN:

Concentrate the Third Division at Elkton and patrol from Elkton to Warrenton Junction.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 20, 1863.

Major-General WARREN:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to support General Kilpatrick in the event of his requiring it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding First Division:

The commanding general directs that your division get under arms at once and await further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 225. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 21, 1863.

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4. Brig. Gen. J. C. Rice, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned temporarily to duty with the First Corps, and will report accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 384. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1863.

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16. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Susquehanna, and will report in person without delay for duty with corps of Major-General Ord, Department of the Tennessee, now serving in the Department of the Gulf.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HARTWOOD CHURCH, *August 28, 1863.*

Major-General WARREN:

The rebel guerrillas are again at work. They killed one orderly to-day at 12 m., and captured four others at 1 p. m. Parties are after them. They were last seen three miles southwest of Spotted Tavern. If the telegraph is in working order please telegraph the above to headquarters of Cavalry Corps.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

[29.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 393.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 1, 1863.

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4. Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Volunteers, will report for temporary duty to Brigadier-General Canby, commanding, &c., New York City.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 12, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Last night I heard that Gregg's pickets were attacked. The peculiar manner of the citizens in this quarter, the lurking of spies and guerrillas in the neighborhood, and the extreme quiet of the enemy have excited my suspicion that a raid or larger movement of the enemy is contemplated. I have sent scouting parties through Thoroughfare Gap toward Salem, toward Aldie, to Brentsville, and that region. In case of a raid on Manassas Junction, Bristoe, Catlett's, or Warrenton Junction, please remember I have a small force and much scattered; in fact, but three brigades and one regiment altogether. Have you any specific instructions for me in either case?

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 12, 1863—6 p. m.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Scouts from Bristersburg, Stafford Springs, Turner's Store, Howison's Ford, and Brentsville report no enemy or guerrillas. They could only learn of two rebel scouts passing through Stafford Springs night before last. Our cavalry left Bristersburg this a. m. The scouts from Aldie report that eighteen of Mosby's men returned from Centerville through Hopewell Gap last night, having two Union prisoners in their charge; also that a squad of six of his men came down from Bull Run Mountains this a. m., advancing toward Sudley Springs and Centerville. They report no force at Aldie. Lieutenant

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Carr, with a patrol of fifteen men of the First Indiana Cavalry, encountered a squad of Mosby's men at 9 a. m. at White Plains. He gives the number to have been about sixteen men, probably the same squad that passed through Hopewell Gap last night. Lieutenant Carr had a skirmish with them. One of his men was wounded, capturing one horse and equipments. He could not learn of any force in that vicinity.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[29.]

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *September 13, 1863.*

President LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will pardon this intrusion upon your valuable time. I know you would if you could see my motives. There are many things I wished to say to you this morning which my want of self-esteem and your apparent desire to end the interview prevented. God knows that my strongest desire is to assist you to the best of my ability in your mighty task, the most important that ever devolved on man, that of saving and restoring the great model Government of earth. I will but briefly allude to a few of the most important points which I desired to speak of. You in your exalted station can only be informed of army matters through official sources, which through selfishness are often unreliable, and therefore are not made aware of many things that need reform. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is prohibited to soldiers; why not also prohibit its use to officers. The use of intoxicating liquor in our army is enormous among the officers, and drunkenness among them from the generals to second lieutenants very common, and a very great evil to the service, and should be reformed. I would suggest that a general order be issued prohibiting its use by any person in the service of the United States as a beverage under penalty, if an officer, of prompt dismissal from service, and get rid of some of these "bulls" extra. Another point I wished to mention is the vast importance of holding the Shenandoah Valley. Having been campaigning two years in the vicinity of that valley and west of it, I know it to be the Egypt of Virginia, from whence the greater part of the subsistence of Lee's army is drawn. It should be seized and held from Martinsburg to Staunton, a matter I would be pleased to do if provided with a proper command. Again, in your letter to me of June 29, you speak of my "chafing against acting the part assigned" me by my superior officers. I wish to say on this point that you have been misinformed and don't know me. I have believed that the best interests of the country required that the rebellion should be speedily crushed and peace restored, and that this could only be attained by following up our blows upon the enemy one after the other with rapidity, never giving them time to recover. You are aware that this is Hoosier and Sucker tactics, but I have discovered that it is not West Point science. I confess I have often expressed and felt great impatience at being restrained from striking, and at the slow progress made in the great work of striking a blow and waiting six months to study its effect. Another point is, I would be greatly pleased to be restored to the command of my old division. All its commissioned officers with two or three exceptions have petitioned you asking it, as also the Union citizens of the valley. If this cannot be granted, I would for many reasons desire a command in Texas. I have traveled through and resided there for a time and became a naturalized citizen there before the annexation. I would be greatly pleased to help avenge the terrible wrongs of Union citizens

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on the monsters there, and desire to be down there when the rebellion ends, to be ready to pitch into the French in Mexico. Another point is, if you leave my assignment to a command to General Halleck I will get none. I pray you order this yourself or direct the Secretary of War to do it. I will take any command rather than be idle.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

[29.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 15, 1863.

Division commanders will withdraw from the south side of the river all their troops excepting the pickets. Until further orders the troops will be kept in readiness to move at short notice. Trains, haversacks, and cartridge-boxes must be immediately inspected and the troops fully prepared to move.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
September 15, 1863.

Commandants of divisions will mass their commands near Fox's Ford, prepared to cross the river. The Third Division will mass with its right at the ford, the First Division with its left at the ford, the Second Division on the left of the Third. The order of passage, if required, will be: First, Third Division; second, Second Division; third, First Division. Trains will take the same order. The artillery will be governed by the standing orders for the march.

By command of Major-General French:

WILLIAM H. HILL,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CEDAR MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
September 15, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General MEADE:

The enemy have increased their infantry force at Rapidan Station, and are making rifle-pits and other preparations to defend the crossing. They still continue their firing at Raccoon and Somerville Fords. My people are well sheltered and do not reply, except some picket-firing on the river.

[29.] PLEASONTON.

CASTLE'S SIGNAL STATION,
September 15, 1863—4 p. m.

General MEADE:

Two deserters of the Forty-seventh Georgia Infantry came in this a. m. and report that A. P. Hill's corps are at Orange Court-House and Ewell's corps at Spotsylvania Court-House, and that General R. E. Lee reviewed Hill's corps on Friday last. The prisoners have been sent to General Warren.

[29.] A. PLEASONTON.

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WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
September 15, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A guerrilla party is lurking just beyond this mountain. They are very active in watching our movements about Warrenton.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 16, 1863.

This corps will move at 5 o'clock this morning in the following order: The First Division in front, the artillery next, the Second Division next, the Third Division in rear. The pickets will be withdrawn at 3 a. m. and join their divisions. The pickets extending to Wheatley's Ford on this side of the river will be withdrawn at once. The ambulances will follow in rear of the Third Division. The ammunition trains will follow in rear of the ambulances. The remainder of the trains will follow in the order of the divisions. All guards and other details not already mentioned above will be withdrawn at once. The corps will move to a position midway between Stevensburg and Culpeper.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
September 16, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General WILLIAMS, *Stevensburg:*

My command is at this place.

SLOCUM.

[29.]

HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1863—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Division:

You will move your division to Stevensburg at 7 o'clock this a. m., crossing at Kelly's Ford. Two batteries will accompany you.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,

[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1863.

* * * * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. H. L. Eustis, U. S. Volunteers, will report for assignment to the commanding general of the Sixth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,

[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 17, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

A small sutler's train without guard was attacked by rebel cavalry between this and Bristoe, very near the railroad, about noon. They succeeded in capturing three teams out of nine. All the wagons were recaptured. The guard on the railroad fired on them. The rebels carried off eight fine horses.

O. O. HOWARD,
[29.] *Major-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Culpeper, Va., September 18, 1863.

Maj. John M. Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, having been assigned to duty at these headquarters, is hereby announced and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General French:

WILLIAM H. HILL,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 19, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The Thirty-third New Jersey Regiment has just arrived, having marched directly from Centerville to Warrenton and thence here. It reports having driven about fifty rebel cavalry out of Warrenton. I have located it as desired. I will supply the regiment. I would be glad to have it.

O. O. HOWARD,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 19, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Bealeton and Rappahannock Stations:

Keep your patrols well out toward Fayetteville and Germantown. There is a rumor that considerable of a force of rebel cavalry is at Warrenton.

O. O. HOWARD,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 20, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Scouts from Greenwich, Gainesville, and Auburn report no news. The scouts and patrols toward Warrenton and Germantown report a party of forty guerrillas at the latter place to-day, which has been there every day since our forces left. Patrols to Bristersburg report that the

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inhabitants saw a camp of twenty-five rebel cavalry at Elk Run last night. All quiet in the neighborhood of Brentsville and Howison's Ford.

10 p. m.—A reconnoitering party of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers just returned from Warrenton. They did not enter the town, but found about seventy or eighty rebel cavalry in possession of the same.

O. O. HOWARD,
[29.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 21, 1863.

1. Brig. Gen. L. Cutler, having reported to these headquarters for duty, will assume command of the First Division.

2. Brig. Gen. J. C. Rice, on being relieved by General Cutler, will assume command of the Second Brigade, First Division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 21, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Manassas Junction:

Information has been received from headquarters Army of the Potomac that a dispatch has been intercepted from the rebels which stated that Fitz. Lee's cavalry brigade is about to make a raid around the left of the army. Be on your guard. Strengthen your pickets and keep your patrols well out. Acknowledge dispatch.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

(Same to commanding officer Fourteenth U. S. Regulars.)

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 22, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The scouts from Morrisville Post-Office and Stafford Springs report no enemy, except a small squad of about seventy or eighty men going to Dumfries day before yesterday. The patrols to Greenwich and Buckland Mills met no rebels. The patrols to Warrenton, however, met a squad of twenty-five guerrillas near Auburn Mills. Watching them closely they saw them unite with another squad of about thirty rebels about three miles this side of Warrenton and followed them up to that place. They learned that Mosby is well again and in command of these guerrillas. There is a rebel signal station opened on Watery Mountain, but I have no officer who understands the code of the enemy.

O. O. HOWARD,
[29.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 22, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Nothing more has been heard from Fitz. Lee's cavalry. Two regiments of our cavalry are at Hartwood.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 22, 1863.

Col. J. WOOD,
Commanding, Manassas Junction:

Hold out against any ordinary force. If overpowered withdraw to Bristoe.

O. O. HOWARD,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
September 23, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have three brigades and one regiment disposed as follows: A brigade and battery at Bristoe, a brigade and battery at Rappahannock Station, and the balance with batteries here. I am constructing defensive works here and at the Rappahannock and will do so at Bristoe. I have two regiments at Manassas as desired; besides this I have located posts at one-fourth of a mile along the railroad, placing reserves so as to relieve. It will not do to abandon these small posts on account of the guerrillas. I don't see how I can change my dispositions except to draw in from Manassas. Surely I must guard Kettle Run bridge.

O. O. HOWARD,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: You will please hold your command in readiness to move, on being relieved by First Corps.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

WM. W. MOSELEY,
[29.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Cor. of 18th and G Streets, Washington, D. C., September 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 13, Quartermaster-General's Office, dated July 22, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this depot for the fiscal year ending

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June 30, 1863: As an introduction to this report it may not be improper to revert to the last week of April, 1861, and briefly to allude to the events which have since transpired in connection with the history of this depot. Upon arriving in Washington I found the city garrisoned by a few detachments of the Regular Army hastily summoned for its defense, provided with none of the appliances necessary for their comfort or subsistence except those which every soldier in the field is furnished. No organization of a depot of supplies had been instituted, and not a wagon, an animal, or an article of camp or garrison equipage was on hand for use or issue. The three-months' volunteers called from the daily avocations of civil life, totally ignorant of the detail of military affairs, were arriving in large numbers, and to the duty of providing for them was superadded that of general instructor upon almost every conceivable subject connected with their new position. Many, and indeed most of them, expected to be provided with all the comfort to which they had been accustomed, and a refusal to comply with their often unreasonable requests involved long explanations of law and regulations, which were rarely satisfactory to the disappointed applicant. Having the assistance of but two commissioned officers—Capts. (then lieutenants) E. E. Camp and A. W. Putnam—from the want of material with which to work and from the impossibility of procuring competent clerical force, the labor of the first two months I was stationed here far exceeded that of any subsequent period of equal duration, although the actual results were comparatively small.

On the 6th of July, 1861, Capt. Edward L. Hartz, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, reported for duty under my direction, and about the same time Lieut. Edward Ross, Seventh U. S. Infantry, was assigned to this post as an acting assistant quartermaster and Capt. George Gibson, jr., as military store-keeper. With these four gentlemen as my assistants I commenced the organization of this depot upon as large a scale as the exigencies of the service then seemed to require, and succeeded in fitting out the army which, under command of General McDowell, fought the first battle of Bull Run. The disastrous result of this battle and the consequent necessity of refitting that army, as well as supplying the additional forces which were assembling at this point, again tasked to their utmost the energy, zeal, and capacity of every officer here and involved a large increase of the clerical and other force. Up to the 21st of July, 1861, no thought had been entertained of establishing the main depot of the army at Washington. Looking upon the capture of Richmond as a consequence of the advance of our army, and anticipating the placing of the depot of supplies at that point to sustain it in its operations farther south, no effort was made, with a view to a permanent establishment, to systematize our operations here. All the store-houses, stables, and other buildings which had been erected were of the cheapest and most temporary character, suited only for a short summer campaign, but it having become evident that the war was to be of a longer duration than had been anticipated arrangements were made for the permanent accommodation and protection of the public animals and stores. The building known as the "Corcoran Art Building" was taken for the use of the clothing department, large store-houses were erected, commodious stores built, and the organization of the depot perfected, although even at this time had it been supposed that it would have attained its present magnitude, or that the necessity for it would have so long existed, the buildings erected would have been of a more substantial character and more appropriate sites would have been selected. In fact, I am now of the opinion that it would have been better originally to have selected without the limits of the city some locality easily

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accessible by river and rail, and there to have constructed wharves and buildings of a permanent character. By this means everything could have been arranged upon a far better and more convenient system. The uncertainty of continuing the depot at this point has also exercised a controlling influence upon the manner in which supplies to meet the wants of the army have been procured. It not being deemed advisable to accumulate for a long period at one locality the vast quantity of stores necessary to the supply of such an army as that of the Potomac, only such quantities are purchased from time to time as are necessary to fill the orders which the current wants or exigencies of the service demand.

To Capt. E. L. Hartz was assigned the duty of receiving and issuing forage, fuel, stationery, and miscellaneous quartermaster's stores. Capt. A. W. Putnam took charge of the public animals, wagons, and other means of transportation, together with the class of stores appertaining thereto. To Capt. E. E. Camp was committed the task of receiving and providing with quarters all officers and troops, while Lieut. Edward Ross was retained as an office assistant. On the 15th of August Capt. George Gibson, jr., having received an appointment in the Eleventh Regiment U. S. Infantry, was relieved by Capt. D. G. Thomas, military store-keeper. On the 20th of August, 1861, Capt. E. S. Allen, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, was detailed for duty at this post as an acting assistant quartermaster, and stationed at the railroad depot to assist Captain Camp in the reception and care of troops. In addition to my duties as chief of the depot, I made all contracts and disbursements, except the payment of employés, and retained personal control of railroad and water transportation. September 7, 1861, Capt. J. J. Dana, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, was ordered to report to me, and was at once placed in charge of the transportation department, vice Putnam, relieved. Having at the very outset perceived the necessity of there being, under the exclusive charge of this department, sufficient wharf room to receive such stores as might be sent to this point by water, one of my first official acts was to rent the wharves at the foot of G street, then occupied by the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, that being by far the most desirable point in the city, combining at once large frontage, good depth of water, and convenience of access. The occupation of these wharves has continued up to this date, and the principal store-houses for commissary stores are now located at that point.

In the autumn of 1861 it was found necessary to establish some point below the Long Bridge for the shipment of supplies to Alexandria, and in November the property at the foot of Sixth street was rented, the wharves repaired, store-houses erected, and a connection made with the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by which loaded cars could be brought to the water's edge, and their contents transferred either to vessels or the store-houses without the necessity of wagon transportation. The blockade of the river by the rebel batteries established on the Potomac at this time, and consequent interruption of water communication with the North, necessitated the transportation by railroad of all the supplies for the large army which had then been collected in the vicinity of Washington, and taxed to its utmost the capacity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sixth Street Wharf was made the principal depot for the receipt of commissary stores, while the quartermaster's stores were unloaded at the Government warehouse near the Capitol. This arrangement was found fully to meet the exigencies of the case, and by means of the enlarged facilities thus secured sufficient

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dispatch was attained in unloading the cars to enable the railroad company to accomplish the extraordinary and entirely unforeseen amount of business thus suddenly forced upon it. To facilitate the prompt loading and unloading of cars, and to prevent conflict between the agents of the railroad and the various civil employés of this department, I relieved Captain Allen from duty with Captain Camp and placed him in charge of all the details connected with that branch of the depot, with full authority to give such orders as in his judgment would best insure the attainment of the object in view. When General McClellan advanced to Manassas with his army the movement was so suddenly made as to involve the necessity of the abandonment of almost all the stores which had accumulated in the camps during the previous winter, as well as the tents of the whole command, in some instances whole regiments leaving without even the officers taking any steps for the preservation of their personal effects. To collect and preserve this property was a task of the greatest magnitude, and for over a month several hundred wagons were constantly employed in hauling it to the city, independently of those working at Alexandria under the direction of Captain Ferguson. Capt. W. A. Hawley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to me for duty, I on the 14th of March, 1862, placed him in charge of the abandoned camps of Smith's division. Lieutenant Ross was placed in charge of the camps of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division, and to Captain Allen was intrusted the duty of collecting the abandoned property from the camps north of the Potomac. The property thus collected was turned over to Captain Hartz, under whose supervision it was assorted and disposed of, either by transfer to its appropriate department or by storage in the warehouses under his control. Having collected and turned in the property of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division, Lieutenant Ross was sent to Mattawoman Creek with several barges and a sufficient force to gather and transport to this city the abandoned property of Hooker's division.

The transfer of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula again changed the nature of operations at this point. The blockade having been raised, railroad transportation became a matter of secondary consideration, and the river was filled with every variety of transport, from the ocean steamer Constitution, with a carrying capacity for 5,000 men, to the smallest tide-water barge. The great body of the troops were embarked at Alexandria, while the supplies were principally drawn from this point. From Sixth Street Wharf alone were sent 1,000 army wagons, with drivers and teams complete, while every available point in the city was taken to facilitate the loading of stores. I had relieved Captain Allen from his duties in connection with the railroad, and given him the general charge of the shipments from this city, and under his immediate supervision everything was conducted with the greatest possible dispatch, and fortunately without a single accident. On the 31st day of March a branch of the depot of army clothing and equipage was established at Alexandria, and Captain Hawley placed in charge. General McDowell having occupied Fredericksburg, on the 20th day of April I directed Lieutenant Ross to proceed to Aquia Creek, Va., for the purpose of establishing and superintending a depot of supplies at that point. Under his supervision warehouses were erected and arrangements commenced for the receipt, handling, and protection of stores; and the U. S. Military Railroad Department having constructed wharves, relaid the track, and rebuilt the bridges on the road from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, no difficulty was experienced in

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promptly answering all the demands of the army stations in that vicinity. Lieutenant Ross remained in charge of the Aquia Creek depot until about the 7th of July, 1862, when, having contracted a fever, he was removed to this city, where he died on the 23d of the same month. July 14, 1862, Capt. George Ely, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to duty at the Washington Arsenal, in charge of the transportation of ordnance stores. During the month of July the Army of Virginia, under the command of General Pope, was fitted out from this depot, and in the latter part of the month advanced on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, drawing its supplies from this point. To insure promptness in forwarding stores, a warehouse was erected in Maryland avenue, contiguous to the track of the military railroad to Alexandria, and was supplied with the necessary platforms and other appurtenances. It has answered the purpose for which it was constructed, and by means of the facilities thus afforded, I then was and have since been enabled, in every instance, without the least delay, to fill all requisitions for stores to be delivered on that line of road. The retreat of General Pope and the disastrous battles of the 28th, 29th, and 30th of August, throwing back upon this city the combined armies of Virginia and of the Potomac, destitute of clothing and equipage, with broken-down transportation and disabled horses, again involved an immense and unforeseen amount of labor. The troops, reorganized, and under the command of General McClellan, were rapidly pushing through in their pursuit of the invading rebel army, without waiting for the supplies so urgently required, merely stopping while in transitu to draw such articles as were absolutely indispensable, and to turn in the almost worthless material with which they were encumbered. All were in haste, and for a few days the offices of the depot were thronged with division, brigade, and regimental quartermasters, each anxious that his particular wants should be first supplied, and insisting upon the extreme urgency of the necessities of that portion of the army for which he was to provide, apparently forgetting that all had shared the same ill-fortune. The worry, perplexity, and consequent impediments to the transaction of business occasioned by this confusion were soon obviated. Operating at a distance from this depot, the supplies were, on the requisitions of General Ingalls, or upon those of other officers bearing his approval, forwarded in bulk to the depots which he established at Frederick, Harper's Ferry, and other points, every requisition being promptly filled; to accomplish which the whole force of the depot worked late into the night and without regard to any days of rest.

To the extraordinary energy, zeal, and efficiency of the managers and agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—shown not only upon this occasion but also during the blockade of the Potomac, and more recently during the late campaign of General Meade in Pennsylvania—is due much of the success which has attended the efforts of the officers of this department to supply the different armies operating in Northern and Eastern Virginia. Without the hearty and earnest co-operation which these gentlemen have evinced upon every emergency many important operations would have been seriously imperiled, if not actually frustrated. On the 4th of September, 1862, Capt. James M. Robinson, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, was ordered to report to me for duty, and was at once placed in charge of receiving and issuing forage, relieving Captain Dana, who remained in charge of the transportation department, which had by that date attained such a magnitude as to require the exclusive attention of the officer in charge.

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About the middle of September the work of unloading the vessels in which the supplies for the Army of the Potomac had been stored during the Peninsular campaign was commenced. This was a long and laborious undertaking, as many of them contained assorted cargoes, articles of all kinds being mingled in the utmost confusion. The different classes of stores were carefully separated and turned over to their appropriate departments, additional buildings were erected for the protection and preservation of regimental and private property, and in a comparatively short time the fleet, which at one time was so large as almost to interdict the safe navigation of the river, entirely disappeared. About September 10, Capt. A. R. Eddy, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, was ordered to report to me, and, upon his doing so, I placed him in my office to assist me in the examination and approval of requisitions. On the 11th of October he was relieved and ordered to Memphis, Tenn. During the months of September and October the railroad track was extended from Sixth Street Wharf to the Arsenal. October 11, Capt. Charles H. Tompkins, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, reported to me for duty and was directed to relieve Captain Camp of the duty of providing transportation for troops, in addition to which I transferred to him the entire department of railroad transportation and the payment of all chartered or hired vessels, barges, &c. On the 14th of October [November] the Army of the Potomac, then under the command of General Burnside, being about to occupy Falmouth and vicinity, arrangements were made to rebuild the wharves and store-houses at Aquia Creek, which had been destroyed by fire on the occasion of its abandonment in September. Barges were sent to serve as temporary landings, material was furnished with which to construct the necessary buildings, and the subject of water transportation again became one of the greatest importance, it being necessary to transport all the supplies for the army in barges, canal-boats, and vessels of the lightest draft. November 18, Capt. J. J. Dana, by my order, resumed control of the forage department, relieving Captain Robinson. December 8, Capt. S. L. Brown, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to me for duty, was placed in charge of the forage department, relieving Captain Dana. The same day I relieved Captain Allen of the charge of so much of the water transportation as centered at Sixth Street Wharf, stationing him at G street and Captain Robinson at Sixth Street Wharf.

January 12, 1863, Lieut. James M. Moore, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (now captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers), was assigned to duty as assistant to Captain Hartz. February 1 Captain Dana, having been appointed lieutenant-colonel and chief quartermaster, First Army Corps, was relieved by Captain Tompkins, who in turn was relieved of the charge of railroad transportation and the payment of charters, &c., by Capt. Walter Curtis, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers. On the 5th of March, 1863, Capt. H. B. Lacey, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, reported to me for duty, and was at once ordered to report to Capt. C. H. Tompkins as inspecting officer of the transportation department. From the date of the occupation of Aquia Creek in October [November], 1862, to the 15th of June, 1863, the operations of this depot were but little affected by the movement of the army. The successive engagements on the line of the Rappahannock were sufficiently remote from the city to obviate the possibility of the junior officers of the army presenting their requisitions in person, and the large estimates of the officers in charge of the depots at Aquia Creek

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and Falmouth were easily and promptly filled without hurry or confusion. From the 15th to the 26th of June the supplies for the army then marching to the north through Virginia were forwarded by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. From the 26th to the 30th they were sent by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. June 22, 1863, Capt. E. M. Camp, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, reported to me for duty. He had for some time previously, while a captain in the Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, been in charge of what is known as the Soldiers' Rest, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, and his services being particularly valuable at that point, I made no change in his position. Under the second section of the order calling for this report, I have the honor to present two tabular statements,* the first showing my individual property accountability for the fiscal year; the second being a consolidated statement of the leading articles of expenditure and issue in the whole depot during the same period.

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D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

[2, 5, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 266. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *October 3, 1863.*

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4. Pursuant to instructions from the General-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott is relieved from duty with this army, and will immediately proceed to report to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[29.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *October 3, 1863.*

Upon the call of General Rosecrans for the services of Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding the Third Division of this corps, which takes him from the Army of the Potomac and from the division which he has so ably commanded, the general commanding the corps deems it a duty to state his regret at losing so valuable an officer. General Elliott was with General Lyon at the battle of Springfield; he commanded a cavalry brigade of Iowa and Michigan troops on the first and successful raid of this war upon the Ohio and Mobile Railroad at Boonville, Miss., and was engaged and wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, 1862, at the head of his command. In connection with the services of this gallant officer, the occasion presents itself to mention other officers of the Third Division of this corps. Colonel Keifer, commanding Second Brigade, served under Rosecrans and Buell in Kentucky, Tennessee, and at Corinth. In command of the One hundred and tenth Ohio, with other troops, at Winchester he gallantly resisted attack, and on the retreat this regiment, now in this corps, assaulted

* Omitted.

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the pursuing enemy with the bayonet, crossing two walls on either side of Martinsburg pike, reserving its fire until the regiment had crossed both walls, when the enemy were driven from their batteries. Colonel Smith, commanding the Third Brigade, Third Division of this Third Corps, commanded the First Ohio at the battle of Shiloh, and was tendered by the Governor of Ohio his regiment—the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio. The general now commanding the corps of Hooker, Sickles, Berry, and, as his near friend, dares to raise the shroud of the chivalric Kearny, needs nothing further to convince the brave and intelligent soldiers of this corps that the efforts for preference are unjust over the reputation of brother soldiers, no matter what State or what army may claim them; when they have proved themselves true and faithful to our Union, to our glorious flag (these troops), ought and must be admitted to the position to which by their gallantry they are entitled.

By command of Major-General French:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1863.

It has just been signaled that Stuart's entire cavalry force is on the other side of the Hazel River, and that he has established pickets opposite to our own. Division commanders will make such a disposition as will prevent a surprise in that quarter. The regiment at the church (Third Division) should place itself in position and be on the alert.

WM. H. FRENCH,
[29.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 7, 1863.

The general commanding directs that you hold your division ready to march at a moment's notice at any hour to-morrow. Should heavy firing be heard, the troops will be formed and await orders. Three days' rations in haversacks and sixty rounds of ammunition.

By command of Major-General French:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 8, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General KILPATRICK:

Indications this a. m. that the enemy withdrew last night portion of troops from the line of the Rapidan. Camps have disappeared from different points between Rapidan Station and Barnett's Ford. Railroad trains were very busy during the night. A large wagon train has just moved into Orange Court House from direction of Barnett's Ford. See no force of cavalry near Robertson's River. Madison Court-House and vicinity appears perfectly clear of any force of enemy. Saw smoke this a. m. rising from woods southwest from this mountain, a mile or two

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beyond the Madison Court-House and Gordonsville pike. Have seen no smoke in that locality before. See nothing of a threatening nature. Will send to your signal officer anything I may see or learn of importance to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain and Signal Officer.

(Same to Captain Norton.)

[29.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 9, 1863.

The commanding general directs that you have your command in the vicinity of Morton's Ford by daylight to-morrow morning. No reveille will be sounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY C. EGBERT,
[29.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 9, 1863—12 m.

General KILPATRICK:

Enemy is moving in force on two roads toward Madison Court-House. Madison and Gordonsville pike is full of wagons. Column infantry seen.

[29.] TAYLOR.

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 9, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy is moving on two roads toward Madison Court-House. About one division infantry seen. Trains have halted about five miles from Madison Court-House, and fires have sprung up in woods along the roads. Wagon train now coming through Orange Court-House toward the Rapidan.

[29.] TAYLOR.

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 9, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

The trains reported in motion halted at 1.30 p. m. At dark were parked from two to six miles from Madison Court-House, and animals grazing in the fields. Extensive and very dense smokes rising from woods where columns have halted, extending from vicinity Beautiful Run to within about one mile of Madison Court-House. At 5 o'clock small wagon train and squadron cavalry moved into Orange Court-House from direction the Rapidan.

TAYLOR,
[29.] *Signal Officer.*

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PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 9, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Captain TAYLOR:

Was the force you saw a movement of army toward Madison Court-House? Were there infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and how numerous?

[29.] NORTON.

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 10, 1863—1 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Saw only about one division infantry; no cavalry or artillery. Roads are lined with timber; more might have passed unobserved.

[29.] TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1863.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding First Corps:*

The major-general commanding has changed the hour for the movement of your corps. You will hold yourself ready to move to Kelly's Ford, but will not move until the Third and Fifth Corps begin to move, of which you will be informed from these headquarters.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding First Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs that as soon as you have crossed the river at Kelly's Ford that you mass your corps and hold it ready to move, in the event of its services being required, to aid the corps covering the withdrawal if they are attacked. You will remain massed until you learn that the army has crossed the Rappahannock.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 10, 1863—8.45 a. m.

General KILPATRICK:

Enemy is moving in force through Madison Court-House toward our right. Pickets are engaged on our right. Columns halted yesterday are in motion.

[29.] TAYLOR.

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 10, 1863—9.35 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy is moving in force through Madison Court-House toward our extreme right. Cavalry is now passing through. The rebel sharpshooters are now advancing to the foot of this mountain.

TAYLOR,

[29.] *Captain.*

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PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 10, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of ten wagons is moving to our right around Clark's Mountain. Enemy show no signs of occupying their works between Raccoon and Morton's Fords. Too smoky for extensive observations.

[29.] CLARKE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 273-2/9. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1863.

Major-General Sedgwick will, in addition to his own corps, take command of the Fifth Corps and Buford's division of cavalry, and advance immediately to Brandy Station and take position on the heights there, driving in the enemy and holding the position. He will report his progress to the commanding general and also the force, position, and movements of the enemy.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 12, 1863.

This corps will move at once to Warrenton Junction in the following order: First Division, Second Division, Third Division. The trains will move in advance of the entire column in the order above named. The ambulances, with the exception of ten to each division, which will follow them, will move in advance. The artillery will move one-half between the First and Second Divisions, and one-half between the Second and Third Divisions. This movement is of the utmost importance and must be made with the greatest dispatch.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[29.]

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 14, 1863.

The corps will march at once to Centerville in the following order: First, Second Division leading; second, three batteries of artillery; third, First Division; fourth, four batteries; fifth, three brigades of the Third Division; sixth, ambulances; seventh, ammunition; eighth, First Brigade, Third Division, rear guard. All the pioneers of the corps will at once be sent to report to General Robinson at the head of the column. Division commanders will throw out flankers and look to them constantly. The corps as far as Manassas will march on the north side of the railroad.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 14, 1863—1.30 p. m. (Received 2.45 p. m.)

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a division to hold Bull Run bridge on the Centerville pike. General Kilpatrick, at Buckland Mills, says at 10 a. m. saw the enemy's infantry advancing on the Centerville pike from Warrenton.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 14, 1863—2.15 p. m. (Received 3.25 p. m.)

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that the division you send to guard Bull Run bridge picket down to meet French's pickets.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 14, 1863.

[General NEWTON:]

GENERAL: The position I am directed to hold is untenable. The enemy with one battery planted on the hill opposite would drive us out of here in ten minutes.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

If you can relieve me to-day I hope you will.

[29.] R[OBINSON].

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding:*

The major-general commanding considers that the line of pickets in your front should be in advance of Cub Run, unless there is some special reason for their being along the run, which is not known to him.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a brigade to the Bull Run bridge to support the cavalry now holding it. The cavalry will remain there.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps:

COLONEL: I am directed by General Robinson to say that the officer of the day reports that he can find no picket on our right or left; that we picket to the mouth of Cub Run, on the left, and he has been three miles up Bull Run without finding pickets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. MORGAN,
[29.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Signal Station, October 15, 1863.

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

Colonel Smith, First Maine Cavalry, reported the enemy's cavalry at Manassas, and that their infantry are apparently moving to the Centerville pike.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Union Mills, Va., October 15, 1863.

First Division will move immediately to Fairfax Station to cover and hold that point. It will take its ambulances and ammunition train and three batteries of artillery. The Second and Third Divisions and the remainder of the artillery and trains will move to Union Mills.

By command of Major-General French:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 465. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 16, 1863.

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Philadelphia, Pa., and relieve Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the depot for drafted men at that place. General Hatch, as soon as relieved, will at once report to Major-General Stoneman, U. S. Volunteers, chief of cavalry, for duty as permanent commander of the Cavalry Depot at Saint Louis, Mo.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 273-7/9. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *October 17, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. S. Meredith is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and will report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 17, 1863.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding First Corps:*

General Kilpatrick pickets across from Sudley Springs to the Aldie pike.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. AYRES, *Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your command on toward Centerville at 9.30 a. m. and join the rest of the corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel McCandless, Third Division, and Captain Martin, Artillery Brigade.)

[29.]

CASTLE'S SIGNAL STATION,
October 17, 1863—5 a. m.

General SEDGWICK:

What is the infantry about? Sent an aide to you nearly two hours since. Your dispatch was received. The general of the Fifth Corps at Fairfax Court-House reports that some of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the Chantilly road between him and you.

HUMPHREYS,
General.

[29.]

SIXTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
October 17, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I sent cavalry beyond Frying Pan. They have returned and report that the force which attacked our pickets was 1,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. After attacking the picket they halted at Gum Spring to-day. No infantry seen.

SEDGWICK,
General.

[29.]

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HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
October 17, 1863—12 m.

General SEDGWICK:

A brigade of cavalry will be sent in the morning to picket the road in your front and toward the bridge.

MEADE,
[29.] *General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 18, 1863.

This corps will move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, 19th instant, to Hay Market, in the following order: First, First Division; second, Fourth Division; third, Third Division; fourth, three batteries artillery; fifth, Second Division; the four regiments at Bull Run falling in as the column passes.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
October 18, 1863—2 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

The commanding general directs that you order two regiments of cavalry now with you to report to General Gregg at Fairfax Court-House.

HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *General.*

SIXTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
October 18, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have ordered back the two cavalry regiments. They only number 150 men.

SEDGWICK,
[29.] *General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 19, 1863.

To-night no fires will be allowed. The troops must be in line of battle, and at least one-third of them constantly awake ready to receive an attack. In case of an attack the troops will rise and fire, holding the ground they have, but not attempt an advance. All artillery and teams and ambulances must be hitched up and ready to move. The entire command will be under arms at 5 o'clock. No fires will be made before daylight.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.
[29.]

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CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Union Mills, Va., October 19, 1863.

The Third Corps will march this morning at 6 o'clock, keeping on the south side of the railroad, and take position on Broad Run near Bristoe. The order of march will be in conformity with circular dated July 22, 1863, from these headquarters: Second Division leading, then Third Division, and the First Division bringing up the rear.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The head of this corps is at Broad Run, near Bristoe Station. The right is on the railroad, near the left of the Second Corps. My pickets in front are across Broad Run, occupying the high ground on the left; they are pushed out toward Brentsville. I recommend that place for cavalry. Several deserters, taken to-day, confirm the accounts of yesterday. One of them says that it is hoped the time to relay the railroad track will enable the re-enforcements sent to Bragg to finish there and return before we can open the road again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. FRENCH,
[29.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

OCTOBER 19, 1863—12.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have sent an aide to say that the enemy have infantry pickets in front of my line.

SEDGWICK,
[29.] *General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move through Thoroughfare Gap and halt for the night at Georgetown. Headquarters will be at Gainesville to-night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Greenwich, October 20, 1863.

This corps will move toward Buckland Mills (following the Second Corps) at 6 o'clock this a. m. The movement will be made in double columns of infantry, with artillery between. The First Division will move first, followed by the Third, the Second Division bringing up the rear. Commanding officers will be particularly careful to keep their

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commands well closed up and in hand for any emergency that may arise. The order of march will be as usual with the above exceptions.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,

[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Greenwich, October 20, 1863.

This corps will march to-morrow morning to the vicinity of Catlett's. The Third Division will march at 6 a. m., Second Division at 7 a. m., and the First Division at 8 a. m. Division and other commanders will see that supplies required by existing orders are kept up.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,

[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 22, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Too smoky to-day to see anything south of the Rappahannock. Guerrillas seen on Carter's Mountain.

[29.] TAYLOR.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 23, 1863.

The troops of this corps will move at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 24th instant, to Bristoe Station.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail one brigade to proceed immediately to Bealeton to support the cavalry of Colonel Devin. His headquarters are at Liberty. He reports that after driving in the enemy's pickets this morning at the Rappahannock Station they advanced a brigade of cavalry and one of infantry toward Bealeton. General Birney will picket the line vacated by Colonel Smith's brigade.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 24, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camps reported yesterday p. m. unchanged. Smokes indicating small camp south-southwest from this mountain near Muddy Run.

[29.] TAYLOR.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 25, 1863.

Major-General BIRNEY:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you change the position of your troops in such a manner as to face a line parallel to and near the railroad. General Prince will at once remove his division to this side of the creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Brigadier-Generals Prince and Carr.)

[29.]

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 25, 1863.

Captain NORTON:

No change in enemy's camp. Camp smokes in vicinity of Stevensburg and Brandy Station very heavy, extending nearer to Culpeper than heretofore. Dense smoke below Rappahannock Station about opposite Kelly's Ford. The force in immediate vicinity Rappahannock Station apparently not as large.

TAYLOR,
Captain.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1863—8.15 o'clock.

Major-General NEWTON:

General headquarters will move to Auburn at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1863.

Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Fifth Army Corps, excepting one brigade at New Baltimore, is now posted at Auburn and in its vicinity.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding:*

Hold yourself in readiness to move up to Catlett's to-night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[29.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Catlett's, October 26, 1863.

The major-general commanding has received information that a force of the enemy are advancing by way of Bealeton. Division commanders

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will have their commands on the alert and be ready at a moment's notice for any emergency that may arise. Wagon trains will be moved at once and parked on the north or west side of the railroad, so that they may not interfere with the movement of the First Corps, which will move up on the south and east side of the road during the night.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Catlett's, October 26, 1863.

The troops of this corps will be under arms at daylight to-morrow morning and ready to move at a moment's notice. Should an engagement become imminent, all teams, except ammunition, hospital stores, and ambulances, will proceed to Gainesville.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WATERY MOUNTAIN, *October 26, 1863.*

Captain NORTON:

The force reported moving toward Bealeton Station has all passed. About one large regiment of cavalry or mounted infantry passed an open space little north of Rappahannock Station. About two regiments infantry passed fort on south side river, following cavalry, but think it halted at Rappahannock Station, as they did not pass opening north of river.

TAYLOR.
[29.]

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 26, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camps between Brandy Station and Culpeper remain the same. Smokes have just sprung up near Little Washington, indicating a small force of some kind in that direction.

TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 27, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Auburn:

GENERAL: An aide-de-camp sent by me to the front has just returned. General Buford reports no enemy in front. He is at Bealeton. He has sent out a reconnoitering party which has not yet returned. The infantry force in front yesterday was two brigades of Johnson's division; it has fallen back to Rappahannock Station.

W. H. FRENCH,
[29.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

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OCTOBER 27, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camps on line railroad in direction Stevensburg still the same. Battalion drills this p. m. near Brandy Station. Appearance of intrenching at Rappahannock Station. Horse grazing and two army wagons are near Little Washington.

[29.] TAYLOR.

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 27, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

No change seen in enemy's camps. Camp smokes very dense in vicinity of Stevensburg and Brandy Station, extending nearer Culpeper than heretofore. Dense line of smokes below Rappahannock Station about opposite Kelly's Ford.

[29.] TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1863.

Major-General NEWTON:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a brigade to Kettle Run bridge to guard and that you guard the railroad as far as Catlett's Station. Headquarters will be to-morrow near Three-Mile Station, Warrenton Branch Railroad.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Catlett's, October 29, 1863.

The troops of this corps will be under arms ready to march to-morrow morning, October 30, in the following order: First Division will march at 7 o'clock precisely; Third Division will follow the First; Second Division will follow the Third. Each division will be accompanied by a battery. The Reserve Artillery, ammunition, ambulance, and supply trains will follow the movement, and take such position in the rear as may be hereafter assigned to them. The commanding officer of the Second Division will detail one brigade with instructions to remain and guard the depot at Catlett's Station, Cedar Run bridge, and the railroad from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction. The working parties will remain on the railroad.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 484. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 30, 1863.

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Cleveland, Ohio, and assume command of the depot for drafted men at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Catlett's, October 30, 1863.

The First Division will march at 7 a. m. and take position at Warrenton Junction, on Licking Run Heights, right resting upon or near the railroad. The Third Division will form the center of the line, taking position on the left of the First Division. The Second Division will take position on the left of the Third Division.

The formation of the lines will be in each division as follows: First line deployed, brigade front; Second and Third Brigades, in battalions at half distance, taking deploying intervals.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 31, 1863—12 m.

Captain NORTON:

Very clear atmosphere. No change whatever in position of enemy. Camp smokes below Rappahannock Station the same.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

OCTOBER 31, 1863—2 p. m.

Captain TAYLOR:

Can you see any indications of the enemy at the following points: Amissville, Jefferson opposite Freeman's Ford, Rixeyville, Rappahannock Station, Stevensburg, Culpeper Court-House, Brandy Station, and Kelly's Ford? Answer carefully. Your dispatch was received.

NORTON,
[29.] *Captain.*

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
October 31, 1863.

Captain N[ORTON]:

Your message was received. I see no indications of any force of enemy at Amissville, Jefferson, Rixeyville, or Freeman's Ford. Camp smoke at Rappahannock Station and vicinity Kelly's Ford. Large camps can plainly be seen near Brandy Station and between Aestham River and the railroad line. Camps es[tablished] on Mountain Creek in front Pony Mountain. Cannot see Stevensburg on account smoke intervening. Enemy has signal stations on Pony Mountain and near Rappahannock Station.

T[AYLOR],
[29.] *Signal Officer.*

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
November 1, 1863.

Captain NORTON:

Too smoky to-day for observation in direction of enemy. Camp smokes appear diminished at this time at vicinity indicated and are unusually heavy around Pony Mountain.

[29.] TAYLOR.

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WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 2, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camp smokes still appear the same. The atmosphere still continues too thick to observe any slight change.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
November 3, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Captain TAYLOR:

Report to me in future twice a day—forenoon and afternoon. Do you observe any change in the enemy's camps?

NORTON.

[29.]

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 3, 1863—1 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Not clear enough to see enemy's camps. No other change observed in camp smokes than that they are thicker about Culpeper.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 3, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Excellent view this p. m. Enemy's camps and wagons north of and along the line of railroad between Brandy Station and Culpeper very distinct. See no change whatever since last good view. Five regiments seen drilling near camps. Two wall-tents and four wagons in woods on hill between Gaines' Cross-Roads and Flint Hill, and cavalry lookout post upon Jobbers' Mountain. Squadron cavalry on field in front of tents and wagons, and smokes rising from behind hill.

TAYLOR,
Captain and Signal Officer.

[29.]

GREGG'S SIGNAL STATION,
November 3, 1863—11.40 a. m.

Colonel SMITH:

All quiet. A scout sent last night to Orleans and Salem could find nothing of the enemy.

D. McM. GREGG.

[29.]

CAVALRY CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 3, 1863—12 m.

Col. C. R. SMITH:

Colonel Jones, commanding pickets near Waterloo, reports hearing drums distinctly across the river. A lookout is ordered to be kept on our right. Although such is the colonel's report, he may be mistaken.

D. McM. GREGG.

[29.]

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WILSON'S SIGNAL STATION,
November 3, 1863—9 p. m.

Col. C. R. SMITH:

All quiet. Colonel Gregg reports infantry pickets opposite Beverly Ford.

[29.] D. McM. GREGG.

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 4, 1863—9 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camps easily traced this a. m. by smokes settled over them. One line of smoke north of railroad, stretching from point in front Brandy Station along Muddy Run to Warrenton and Culpeper road. Another line little south of railroad, extending from Brandy Station to near Pony Mountain. A third line below Rappahannock Station, stretching toward Stevensburg, which, with small smokes at Rappahannock Station, comprise all that are visible from this point. At 8 a. m. a train of five wagons seen going into Chester Gap.

[29.] TAYLOR.

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 4, 1863.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camp smokes remain the same. Lieutenant reports nothing new and no change this p. m.

[29.] TAYLOR.

SIXTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 4, 1863.

General GREGG:

Is there a mistake in reporting infantry pickets at Beverly Ford? Infantry pickets have been in front of Beverly Ford all along. Were the pickets this side of the river, or was it some other ford? Please answer as soon as possible.

[29.] C. R. SMITH.

GREGG'S SIGNAL STATION,
November 4, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Col. C. R. SMITH:

The infantry pickets are on the other side of the river at Beverly Ford. It was intended to convey the idea that the infantry had not left there.

[29.] D. McM. GREGG.

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Too smoky this a. m. to see anything south of Rappahannock. Southerly wind drives smoke this way, filling the valley.

[29.] TAYLOR.

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WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 5, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camps visible this p. m. See no change. Tents, wagons, and smokes reported between Gaines' Cross-Roads and Flint Hill have disappeared.

P. A. TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

CAVALRY CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 5, 1863.

Col. C. R. SMITH:

All quiet. No change here.

[29.] GREGG.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 5, 1863.

The First and Second Divisions and artillery will move at once to Catlett's in the following order: Second Division, artillery, First Division. The Third Division will guard the railroad from Manassas to Warrenton Junction, as follows: One brigade at Bristoe; one at Warrenton Junction to protect that depot; the other brigade will be distributed to guard the bridge over Cedar Run and Kettle Run. The small bridges and culverts must be guarded by detachments. The road from Manassas to Warrenton Junction must in addition be patrolled, if it is practicable, with the force assigned to the duty of protecting the road. The ambulances and trains of the two divisions and artillery will move in the rear of the column, ambulances leading. Pickets will be withdrawn at once and the detachments along the road taken up as the column passes, but without waiting for them.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 288. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1863.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. J. J. Bartlett, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned temporarily to duty with the Fifth Army Corps, and will report to the corps commander early to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—9 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

A movement of enemy now going on. Seventy wagons and two regiments of cavalry have passed a point about two miles and a half southwest from Jefferson coming toward that place. More are coming. No change in enemy's camps heretofore reported.

[29.] TAYLOR.

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WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—10 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Trains and cavalry have all passed. Only one more regiment seen. The whole disappeared behind woods beyond and near Jefferson. Five wagons near Sandy Hook moving in direction Gaines' Cross-Roads.

P. A. TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—11 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Large smokes have just sprung up from behind woods near Rixeyville Ford. No change whatever in camps and camp smokes heretofore reported. Had good view of them this a. m.

[29.] TAYLOR.

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

No change discovered since morning report. Enemy's smokes very heavy about Stevensburg. Large columns smokes seen this p. m. south-southeast from this mountain, distant forty miles or more.

P. A. TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—8 p. m.

Captain TAYLOR:

To-morrow morning we move to a point just halfway between Bealeton and Morrisville. Look for our flag there or near Bealeton. You will remain on the mountain until further orders. General Sedgwick's guard will stay with you until one is sent you by General Buford.

[29.] NORTON.

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Communication between this and the point you mention will be very uncertain.

[29.] TAYLOR.

SIXTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—11.45 a. m.

General GREGG:

It is reported that two regiments of enemy's cavalry are moving toward Jefferson and more following. The general wishes you to find out if there is a movement of the enemy in that direction and send word in.

C. R. SMITH,
[29.] *Chief of Staff.*

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GREGG'S SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Col. C. R. SMITH:

All quiet.

[29.] D. McM. GREGG.

SIXTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—5.45 p. m.

General GREGG:

The general commanding directs that you send a sufficient force, on receipt of this, to relieve Sedgwick's infantry at Watery Mountain, this detachment to remain there to protect the signal station until relieved by General Buford.

C. R. SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

[29.]

GREGG'S SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Col. C. R. SMITH:

Colonel Gregg reports considerable firing on his pickets near Beverly Ford. All tents in sight on the other side have been struck, and unusually large columns of smoke seen in woods opposite.

D. McM. GREGG.

[29.]

SIXTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863—9.10 p. m.

General D. McM. GREGG:

Did you receive my dispatch as regards further movements? Orders will be sent up by an aide to-morrow a. m.

C. R. SMITH.

[29.]

CAVALRY CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863.

Colonel SMITH:

Your dispatch concerning movements not received. Colonel Gregg reports the movement of a brigade of rebel infantry back from Beverly Ford. Infantry pickets still at the ford.

GREGG.

[29.]

CAVALRY CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
November 6, 1863.

Col. C. R. SMITH:

General Sedgwick sends me word that he moves at daylight. Will any troops move to Warrenton? It is important that I should have some information, and if no other troops are coming, make some other disposition in that direction.

[29.] GREGG.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1863—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General CRAWFORD,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: In a short time, say three-quarters of an hour, the line will move to the front. In the first line two brigades of the First Division will be on the right, resting on the railroad, one brigade of Ayres connecting with Bartlett on the same line and one brigade of Crawford on the same line connecting with Ayres. The second line will be composed of the other brigades of the three divisions, and be about 400 yards in rear. Three batteries will move in rear of the First Division and three in rear of the Third, all ready to move to the front when wanted. The lines will be governed in their movement from the right. The battalions will move forward in division columns, ready to deploy before coming under fire. Division commanders must themselves judge of the time to make the deployment. Silence, regularity, and absence of confusion must be preserved. A bugle sounded from the right and taken up by the other commands will be the signal for the advance.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Generals Ayres and Bartlett.)
[29.]

NOVEMBER 7, 1863—10.15 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: Norman's Ford is understood to be within easy range of the ridge opposite the lower crossing, and though bridge may be thrown under cover of darkness, it is doubtful whether troops can cross while the enemy holds the ridge. If we can drive him from the works opposite us we can cross near the upper crossing under cover.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
November 8, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

To hold the three fords in this vicinity, viz, Norman's, Rappahannock, and Beverly, it would be desirable to have the entire corps. General Wright agrees with me in this opinion.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
November 8, 1863—2.40 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch of 11.30* received directing Fifth Corps to Kelly's Ford; and shall I send any artillery there?

JOHN SEDGWICK.

[29.]

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*See Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 434.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
November 8, 1863—9.15 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

Dispatch of 8.30 a. m. received.* Dispatch just sent.† General Shaler, at Norman's Ford, reports large column infantry (enemy) going to our right. I have ordered a bridge laid.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding directs that you move up to Brandy Station, connecting on your left with Third Corps. Leave Shaler's brigade at Rappahannock Station to protect trains and bridges.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

NOVEMBER 8, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch ordering the corps to Brandy Station received. The Third Corps is lying in front. The signal officer reports the enemy occupying the hills this side of the station. Will the Third Corps be ordered forward?‡ The last bridge is nearly completed.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[29.] *Major-General.*

NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch§ directing me to send forward to ascertain if the enemy were in force at Brandy Station was not received by me till after my arrival at the station. Seven of the battle-flags taken last night are in possession of Colonel Upton, commanding Second Brigade, First Division. He desires to present them at some future time to the chief of staff in person. Another flag taken by a sergeant of the Sixth Maine I respectfully ask permission for him to present at the same time.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[29.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
November 8, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

What is the condition of affairs in your front? Does the enemy still appear in force?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[29.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

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* See Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 437.
† See 9.05 a. m., Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 926.
‡ For reply, see 12.30 p. m., Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 438.
§ See 1 p. m., Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 437.

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NOVEMBER 8, 1863—6.55 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy are still in front, but it is so hazy that we cannot see how strong. I am ready to open, and will, as soon as the fog rises.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
[29.] *Major-General.*

NOVEMBER 8, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

Birney is ordered to Providence Church and is likely there. He is directed to communicate with you.

WM. H. FRENCH,
[29.] *Major-General.*

NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
November 8, 1863.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

We have built two pontoon bridges across the river at this point. In one of them we have four pontoons taken from the rebels. They are some of the boats we lost on the Chickahominy. I have no wagons or teams to take them from here when the bridges are removed.

I. SPAULDING,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Volunteer Engineers.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 10, 1863.

The following disposition of troops will be made to protect the railroad as it is being constructed, and the wagon road over which supplies will be hauled. Brigadier-General Kenly, Third Division, will guard from Warrenton Junction to a point one mile toward Bealeton. Brigadier-General Robinson, Second Division, will guard one mile beyond Bealeton toward Rappahannock. Brigadier-General Cutler, First Division, will guard to Rappahannock Station. Strong parties will be posted on all roads running at right angles with the railroad, and so posted on either side as to resist an attack of small bodies of cavalry. They will throw out sufficient pickets to protect themselves. The pickets on guard must be posted to-day and should remain on for three days, and be regularly relieved thereafter. Each bridge on the railroad will have an independent guard, and each detachment for this purpose will be securely posted. If necessary artificial means must be had for the purpose. The troops remaining in camp will likewise be guarded against surprise.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 10, 1863.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camp smokes opposite the different fords from Rapidan Station to Stringfellow's Ford. Between the latter and Morton's Ford

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tents are seen in woods. Smokes are thick and dense toward Orange Court-House. See no activity on river front. Too smoky to see distinctly.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

SIGNAL STATION,
November 10, 1863—4.30 p. m.

General PLEASONTON:

The Second Brigade is in camp near Culpeper, on the road to Madison; pickets toward Sperryville; Reserve Brigade near Culpeper, toward Slaughter Mountain. First Brigade just arrived, and will encamp on left of Reserve Brigade, picketing toward Rapidan and connecting with Kilpatrick.

BUFORD,
General.

[29.]

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 11, 1863.

Captain NORTON:

See camps of enemy in woods opposite Raccoon, Morton's, and Stringfellow's Fords. Camp smokes four or five miles beyond Raccoon Ford behind the east front of Clark's Mountain, and numerous ones beyond Rapidan Station and Orange Court-House. Smokes in woods little north of Fox Mountain and near Battle Mountain. Smokes from fires on this mountain prevent good view toward Orange Court-House. I have no map of the Rapidan country.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

CAVALRY DIVISION SIGNAL STATION,
November 11, 1863.

Captain TAYLOR:

General Buford wishes to know if you can see anything on Cedar Mountain.

JEROME.

[29.]

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 11, 1863.

Lieutenant JEROME:

Too smoky to see plainly. Will keep watch. See smokes rising near Wayland's Mill.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 12, 1863.

1. Brig. Gen. S. Meredith, having reported for duty to these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Division, relieving Brigadier-General Cutler.

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2. Brig. Gen. L. Cutler, on being relieved by Brig. Gen. S. Meredith, will assume command of the First Brigade, First Division.

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By command of Major-General Newton:

H. C. EGBERT,

[29.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 12, 1863—9 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Can see nothing but smokes from this mountain at present. Come near being driven off last night by fire which is raging in the woods around our station. Good rain is required to clear up.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 12, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy strengthening works opposite Morton's Ford; six guns in position. Men in intrenchments and redoubts opposite Raccoon Ford. Camps seen between latter ford and Stringfellow's Ford have disappeared; think moved behind woods. Smokes near Robertson's River, direction Madison Court-House. Camp smoke between Rapidan Station and Orange Court-House, opposite Raccoon and Stringfellow's and Morton's Fords, and about Clark's Mountain, as before reported. Three rebel signal flags on Clark's Mountain; two working toward Rapidan Station and the other down the river.

TAYLOR.

12TH.—Too smoky greater portion of the day and evening for communication with headquarters.

[29.] T.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 504. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1863.

* * * * * * *

36. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, will repair without delay to Philadelphia, Pa., and assume command of the depot of drafted men at that place.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
November 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Brigadier-General Terry with the two brigades from Kelly's Ford rejoined yesterday. The other brigade of the division arrived the day before.

JOHN SEDGWICK,

[29.] *Major-General.*

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PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 13, 1863—9 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

See nothing and have nothing to report this a. m.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 14, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Unable yesterday and thus far to-day to see the other side Rapidan. Called headquarters twice last night to report.

[29.] TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
November 14, 1863.

Captain TAYLOR:

General Humphreys wants to know if you see smoke south in direction United States Ford, Hartwood Church, or between Hartwood Church and Morrisville.

[29.] [NORTON.]

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 14, 1863.

General HUMPHREYS:

See no smoke in direction mentioned. Could not easily distinguish camp smokes to-day so great a distance unless they were large.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 15, 1863.

Captain NORTON:

The firing was at Raccoon Ford; enemy apparently trying range of guns. Intrenchments opposite Morton's Ford are filled with infantry, and artillery horses standing harnessed near redoubts. One brigade infantry just came down hill in rear of works opposite Raccoon Ford. Parties soldiers on the hill witnessing firing. Enemy's camps are nearly all concealed from our view. Camp smokes off Raccoon Ford, behind the hills toward Orange Court-House and in direction Germanna Ford. Small smokes opposite Morton's and Stringfellow's Fords. Very little open country seen from this point south of river.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 15, 1863—6 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Atmosphere clear at sunset. The principal camp smokes of enemy extend from opposite Raccoon Ford, behind Clark's Mountain, toward Orange Court-House. Smokes between Rapidan Station and Orange Court-House along hills east of the railroad. Tents are seen in the

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woods in latter direction; in one or two places quite numerous, and in other places very scattering. Smoke indicates small camp opposite Morton's Ford. See no smoke of any extent below Morton's Ford. Guns in position at Raccoon, Morton's, and Somerville Fords. No further movement seen.

P. A. TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 15, 1863.

Captain NORTON:

The last firing was the enemy shelling our cavalry at Raccoon Ford, but without effect, the shells passing over their heads.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 16, 1863—11 a. m.

Captain NORTON, *Chief Signal Officer:*

I see no change on the river front. A brigade of infantry has just occupied the intrenchments opposite Morton's Ford. Camps in the direction of Orange Court-House appear the same. Wagons passing up and down opposite Raccoon Ford.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 16, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Enemy's camp smokes are considerably increased opposite Morton's Ford and diminished behind east front Clark's Mountain. Wagons passing up and down on river road at intervals nearly all day. Train of twenty wagons and small herd cattle passed below Morton's Ford. No change on river front from Somerville to Morton's Ford. Castle reports from Buford that he cannot go to the mountain until 7 a. m. to-morrow.

TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 17, 1863—9.50 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Too thick to see far this morning. Can see no change along the river.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 17, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

I see no change since last report except that tents have appeared in woods little above Raccoon Ford. Appearance to-day confirms my report of last evening that camps have diminished behind east front Clark's Mountain.

[29.] TAYLOR.

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GARNETT'S MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 17, 1863—3 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

I cannot discover any signs of the enemy between Barnett's Ford and Madison Court-House except a picket along Robertson's. A large body of horses grazing between Robertson's and Rapidan and near the mouth of Robertson's. Heavy smokes between Orange Court-House and Gordonsville. Quite a large camp back of Rapidan Station, and camps between Rapidan Station and Barnett's Ford. Few guns in position at station.

[29.] CASTLE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 18, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General BARTLETT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your division to this side of the river at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning and camp upon any good ground you may find behind Crawford's division. You will leave a sufficient guard to protect the bridges until they are taken up. The substance of the above was telegraphed you at 4 p. m. to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED. T. LOCKE,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

NOVEMBER 18, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

I can discern no change along enemy's lines. Atmosphere too hazy to see distinctly.

[29.] TAYLOR.

NOVEMBER 18, 1863—6 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Heavy columns smoke this p. m. three miles northeast from Criglersville. Camp smoke in direction of Orange Court-House and Barnett's Ford unusually heavy. No change observed opposite Somerville, Raccoon, and Morton's Fords. Enemy's signals on Clark's Mountain are concealed from us. Saw upper part of light working toward other side of mountain.

[29.] TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 19, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Second Corps:

I would like to see you to-morrow morning between 9 and 10 a. m. Bring Captain Roebling with you.

GEO. G. MEADE,
[29.] *Major-General.*

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PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 19, 1863—12 m.

Captain NORTON:

Atmosphere too thick this a. m. for observations in direction of the enemy.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 20, 1863—9.35 a. m.

Captain NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer:

Cannot see off this mountain in direction of Rapidan.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 20, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

See no change whatever in position of the enemy. A regiment digging to-day opposite Morton's Ford.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 21, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Captain NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer:

Nothing to report as yet this a. m.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 22, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

The enemy's camps and fires opposite Raccoon and Morton's Fords and along the hills in direction of Rapidan Station and Orange Court-House remain the same. See no change whatever in the situation. Timber being cut away brings his camps more in view.

P. A. TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 22, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Nothing new. No change observed.

[29.] TAYLOR.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 23, 1863.

The following will be the order of movement for to-morrow, 24th instant, beginning at daylight: The Second Division in advance, the

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artillery following; the First Division in rear, the Third Division remaining to guard the railroad. The column will move by the way of Paoli Mills, following the route of the Fifth Corps, crossing the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford, and if practicable will move to the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road. The ammunition trains, the ambulances, including the brigade medicine wagons, the spring wagons or ambulances authorized for the several headquarters, will move in the rear of the column, but will not cross the river, excepting one-half the infantry ammunition wagons (thirty rounds per man). Ambulances in the proportion of those of one brigade for each division and the spring wagons or ambulances authorized for the several headquarters. These trains will follow the First Division, ambulances in advance. The trains not already specified will be parked in the vicinity of Richardsville, under the direction of the chief quartermaster. The trains must be so moved as under no circumstances to interfere with the Reserve Artillery, which follows the First Corps.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Brandy Station, Va., November 23, 1863.

The Third Corps will move at daylight to-morrow morning, November 24, 1863, crossing Mountain Run at Ross' Mills, enter the Germanna plank road at the first cross-road leading to it (past Halley's) and diverge from it between Mitchell's and Willis' and cross the Rapidan by the bridges in the vicinity of Jacobs' Mill. Should the passage of the river be disputed the Third Corps will co-operate with the Second Corps in forcing it. Having crossed the river the Third Corps will move on the Jacobs' Ford and Robertson's Tavern road and take post on the right of the Second Corps on the road from Raccoon Ford to Robertson's Tavern, covering the right from approach in the direction of Bartlett's Mill.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Brandy Station, Va., November 23, 1863.

Pursuant to orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Third Corps will move to-morrow morning, November 24, 1863, upon the Rapidan at Jacobs' Mill; Second Division, Third Division, First Division, left in front. Second Division: The order of march will be one regiment, one section of rifled guns, pontoon train, the remainder of the brigade, battery of light twelves, remainder of division, remainder of rifled battery. Third Division and one battery, First Division and one battery, Reserve Artillery. Upon approaching the ford, the commanding officer of the leading division will throw out one brigade toward Mitchell's Ford on his right, covering the roads on the flank in that direction; he will push forward the leading brigade. If the passage is seriously resisted he will force the passage by placing his batteries in position and throwing troops in boats to the other side. The other division commanders will move their infantry outside of the road,

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leaving it open for artillery and such vehicles as are mentioned in general orders. Upon approaching the ford they will prepare for resistance from the right. After crossing the ford the leading division commander will take such position (in the absence of specific orders from the corps commander) as will enable the other divisions to cross. Their positions will be relieved successively until the Sixth Corps crosses, when all of the corps will proceed by the route indicated on the map toward Robertson's Tavern. Each division must adhere to the three-line formation, first and second lines deployed, third line in column of attack ready to move to any point. Division commanders will connect with each other toward the ford, if attacked. It is the intention of the corps commander (in the absence of instructions to the contrary) to keep his corps in the advance, should the disposition of the enemy forewarned make it practicable. The chief of artillery will select such positions for his batteries at the ford as may be necessary, also as the troops advance, demanding an adequate support from the nearest division commander. The headquarters of the corps will be at the ford near Jacobs' Mill. Division commanders will be careful to have their pioneers in front in readiness for duty on the road when called upon.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Paoli Mills, Va., November 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. J. BARTLETT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the corps will move at a very early hour to-morrow morning, 24th instant. Have everything ready so that there will be no delay. The order of march will be as follows: Third Division, Second Division, First Division, artillery. It is important that the movement should be kept as quiet as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy furnished General Ayres, Second Division; General Crawford, Third Division; Captain Martin, Artillery Brigade.)

[29.]

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 23, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer:

Nothing to report as yet this a. m.

[29.] TAYLOR.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 23, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Good view this p. m. of enemy's camps opposite Raccoon and Morton's Fords, and in direction Orange Court-House. All quiet; no

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change whatever. An incessant drumming this a. m. and forepart p. m. within enemy's lines.

P. A. TAYLOR,
[29.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
November 23, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Captain TAYLOR:

You will remain where you are until further orders, or until the cavalry leaves you. Keep a lookout for flags to-morrow in all directions.

[29.] NORTON.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
November 23, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Captain TAYLOR:

Look for different corps to-morrow on the other side of Rapidan, between Raccoon and Germanna Fords.

[29] NORTON.

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 24, 1863—6 p. m.

Captain NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer:

Excellent view of the enemy's position. His camps remain the same. No unusual stir about them. Horses grazing on the flats. Small working parties in the trenches opposite Morton's Ford. Infantry pickets extend lower down than heretofore observed. Thinning out of forests discloses still more camps behind Morton's Ford, which now appear quite extensive. A park of artillery seen.

[29.] TAYLOR.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 25, 1863.

The First and Second Divisions and artillery will move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Further orders will be sent.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 25, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain N[ORTON]:

All quiet. I see no change in enemy's position. About 200 men working to-day on fortifications behind Morton's Ford. See line of intrenchments little below the ford, apparently extending toward Mountain Run perpendicularly to the river. Gloskoski reports musketry firing, discharging of pieces in the cavalry division.

TAYLOR.

[29.]

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HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Jacobs' Mill Ford, En Route, November 27, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will move forward at daylight in the same order as yesterday, keeping well closed up. You will throw out cavalry and infantry pickets upon all cross-roads. You will look well to your right flank, moving with a strong force of flankers well out.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Cross-Roads, November 27, 1863—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will direct General Mott to rejoin his division at once with his brigade.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
On the Field, November 28, 1863—12.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The brigade of General Sedgwick's corps now supporting the batteries on your line is relieved. You will take measures to supply its place.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 29, 1863—10.30 a. m.

This command will be put under arms at once and division commanders will report at these headquarters in person immediately.

By command of Major-General French:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 29, 1863—2.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to accompany Major Duane, engineer, headquarters Army of the Potomac, upon a reconnaissance at daylight this a. m. The troops will be under arms at 5.30 a. m.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 1, 1863—4.45 p. m.

At 6 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as it is sufficiently dark to conceal the movement from the enemy, General Prince will move off with his division in accordance with the directions received this p. m. from these headquarters, right in front. General Carr will move his division immediately after and following well closed up on General Prince's division. General Birney will follow immediately in rear of General Carr's division.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Culpeper Ford, December 2, 1863—7.05 a. m.

The corps will resume its march to-day in the same order as the march of last night. Division commanders will have their commands in readiness to move as soon as the Second Corps passes, following the Second Corps.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—Captain Randolph received his orders in person from the major-general commanding the corps.

O. H. H.

[29.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 2, 1863—7.30 a. m.

The troops will follow the Second Corps, General Prince directing the head of the column on the Richardsville road. The column will leave the Stevensburg road at Madden's house, cross Mountain Run at Stone's Ford, one mile below Ross' Mill, and proceed to their old camps at Brandy Station, when they will re-establish the old picket-line. Divisions will file off into their old camps as they arrive at them, respectively.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,

[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 310. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 5, 1863.

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4. By direction of the General-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard is relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will report to the Adjutant-General in person without delay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,

[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
December 5, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Capt. T. C. BACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have directed Captains Sweitzer and Clark to make written reports of their reconnaissances and information of the movements of the enemy last night and to-day, as to the movements of their trains, &c. Captain Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has just sent in a messenger. He has advanced to within two miles and a half of James City, and was still pushing on. The enemy had been at that place this morning, but the messenger, a soldier, does not know in what force, how composed, or the direction of their line of march. I will send the information as fast as I get it to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieutenant Myers heard and made a note of all the information learned from Captains Sweitzer and Clark relative to the movements of the enemy for the information of the general.

A. G.

DECEMBER 5, 1863—6.20 p. m.

General W. MERRITT,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Captain Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has just sent in another messenger. He reports that his advance had reached within half a mile of James City, and found the enemy there, apparently in pretty large force, judging from the number of camp-fires. He had been reached by Lieutenant Murphy, the officer you directed to be sent after him, and was, in compliance with the orders sent to him, going, when the messenger left, in the direction of Madison Court-House. His messages are all verbal, so I cannot send them to you, but I give them verbatim. Nothing was said about any wagons.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,
[29.] *Colonel, &c.*

NEAR SOMERVILLE FORD,
December 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Lieut. GAMALIEL S. TAYLOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The enemy crossed some force at Somerville Ford and made a descent on the pickets of the Second New York, capturing one or two, and the balance at that point fell back on us, reporting the enemy crossing, as I reported this morning. I was not informed at that time of the particulars, but sent in the report as received, and came down here after making preparations to contest the picket-line. There is evidently no advance contemplated. I will inform you further if anything occurs. The Second New York have not yet resumed their former picket-line. Nothing was seen yesterday toward Rapidan Station except two horsemen in the distance.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. R. CLENDENIN,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*

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DECEMBER 6, 1863—6 p. m.

General W. MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division, Culpeper, Va.:

GENERAL: Major Scott has just returned and reports as follows. His written report will be sent as soon as received: The cavalry went through James City, drove out a few pickets there, cleared out the signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain. Went as far as Robertson's River and ascertained satisfactorily that the enemy have no force on this side the Rapidan, except a few very small scouting parties. The Second Virginia Cavalry is picketing on the other bank of the Rapidan. General Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry is reported to be at Wickham's Mills, six miles this side of Orange Court-House. No force in Madison Court-House, and none has been there lately. Small forage trains have and are frequently passing to and fro in search of forage. Lieutenant Emmons reports that although the pickets on the left are within hailing distance with Colonel Chapman's right in the day, [they] are open at night, and he has closed them up so as to be close together at day and night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,
[29.] *Colonel, Commanding, &c.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
December 7, 1863—9 p. m.

[Brig. Gen. W. MERRITT:]

GENERAL: Major Scott, First New York Dragoons, with a squadron of his regiment went out this p. m. to try and capture some of the signal party on Thoroughfare Mountain. He found about his own force there of the enemy prepared, dismounted, to receive him. He charged and ran off the whole party, but could not get any of them. He, however, brought in their signal flag, which I send by the bearer, not from its intrinsic value, but with the hope that its loss may cause some of the rebel fair sex to sleep cooler to-night.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED GIBBS,
[29.] *Colonel, &c.*

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., December 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ,
Commanding Cavalry:

SIR: You will move with all your mounted troops and one section Simmonds' battery this p. m., en route for Lewisburg, timing your march so as to reach Gauley to-morrow evening, and encamp on the Tompkins farm, two miles and a half above the bridge. The troops will take hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt for three days. The same rations for seven days will be transported under the direction of the division quartermaster; forty rounds ammunition to be taken in cartridge-boxes and sixty to be transported by wagon. Send immediately to this office report of number of men with which you can move, and number for duty remaining in camp.

By command of Brigadier-General Scammon:

JAS. L. BOTSFORD,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Gauley, December 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ,
Commanding Cavalry:

SIR: You will move to-morrow to Tyree's, where you will be joined by Colonel White's command. Colonel Hayes' infantry will leave here at 5 a. m. You had better march at daylight, so as to keep in the advance of the infantry.

By order of Brigadier-General Scammon:

JAS. L. BOTSFORD,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 315. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 10, 1863.

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4. Robertson's brigade of horse artillery now serving with Cavalry Corps will at once be relieved by Graham's brigade of horse artillery. On being relieved Captain Robertson will report with his brigade to the commanding officer Artillery Reserve.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Meadow Bluff, W. Va., December 11, 1863.

The command will move on the Lewisburg road in the following order, viz: First, four companies of infantry followed by thirty pioneers with axes, spades, and picks; second, cavalry, Third Brigade, will move at 7.10 precisely; third, Colonel White's brigade will follow immediately after the cavalry; fourth, First Brigade, Colonel Hayes, will move at the same hour, so as to close on the Second Brigade; fifth, the train to remain at Meadow Bluff until further orders with a guard of two companies infantry to be detailed from First Brigade, Colonel Hayes, and twenty mounted men from Third Brigade; sixth, Colonel White will direct the pioneers from his brigade to report to General Duffié at 6.30 a. m.

By order of Brigadier-General Scammon:

JAS. L. BOTSFORD,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 554. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 15, 1863.

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31. Brig. Gen. George W. Morell, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Indianapolis, Ind., and assume command of the depot for drafted men at that place.

32. Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Springfield, Ill., and assume command of the depot for drafted men at that place.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Meadow Bluff, W. Va., December 15, 1863.

The First and Second Brigades will move at 7 to-morrow morning on the Gauley road in the following order: First, First Brigade, Col. R. B. Hayes; second, train; third, Second Brigade, Col. C. B. White. Brigade commanders will see that the troops are kept well closed and the flanks and rear carefully guarded. Before passing the intersection of the roads with the turnpike, the road on either side will be carefully reconnoitered to prevent the possibility of bushwhacking. So, also, in passing roads bordered by woods. Skirmishers must be invariably sent through to scour the woods before the head of the column enters the pass.

By order of Brigadier-General Scammon:

JAS. L. BOTSFORD,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 332. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 23, 1863.

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5. Pursuant to the instructions of the General-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler will report in person to Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 23, 1863.

The following movement of the corps is ordered for to-morrow, commencing with the Second Division, Brigadier-General Baxter, at 5 a. m., crossing Mountain Run and proceed by the way of Stevensburg and thence south of Pony Mountain; one brigade to Mitchell's Station, the other to a point about one mile and a half north of the station near the railroad, the exact position to be designated by the staff officer from these headquarters accompanying the division. The brigade at the station will picket the open ground in its front and connect with the cavalry picket on the right and left. The brigade in rear will have on strong camp guards. The First and Third Divisions and artillery will march via Brandy Station to Culpeper Court-House, starting at early daylight, the First Division being in advance, Third Division following, artillery in rear. The pickets will be withdrawn at daylight and join their respective divisions. The ambulances and trains of the Second Division will follow it, while the ambulances and trains of the First and Third Divisions and artillery will proceed by the best road to Brandy Station and on to Culpeper under the direction of Captain Jones, acting chief quartermaster, taking care to avoid interfering with the march of the troops. The commanding officer of First Division will leave one large regiment to guard the hospitals of the corps until they are removed. The commanding officer of the regiment will consult with Surgeon Mitchell, acting medical director of the corps, in regard to the hospitals to be guarded. On the hospitals being removed the regiment will rejoin its brigade.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[29.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 571.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 24, 1863.*

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3. Lieut. Col. C. C. Sibley, Ninth U. S. Infantry, will proceed without delay to New Haven, Conn., and relieve Brig. Gen. L. C. Hunt, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the depot for drafted men at that place. On being relieved, General Hunt will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[29.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Martinsburg, January 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Department, at Cumberland:

I have learned that four regiments have arrived at Harper's Ferry. I should be glad if you could come here and spend a few hours, in order to arrange their distribution properly and satisfactorily.* Major Gibson reports (12 m.) that patrol reports that Imboden left Winchester yesterday evening on the Romney road. A report came to him by a citizen, not reliable, that a division of rebel infantry were to be in Winchester last night. The cold weather was extremely severe upon the pickets last night.

WM. W. AVERELL,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Martinsburg, January 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Department, at Cumberland:

All is quiet in my front; nothing new. The approaches to New Creek can be held very easily, and if Rosser was at Burlington it would take him till to-morrow noon to reach the railroad. His horses cannot stand the storm long. I do not know where Colonel Oley is. If you do, please ask him if his ammunition is all right. There is a rumor here, brought by a citizen from Winchester, that Kilpatrick has come onto the enemy's flank and rear near Strasburg. The enemy must come or go soon on account of the weather. If I had 6,000 infantry here I would try and make Fitz. Lee sorry. You remember the Franklin road is blockaded, and he must return through Briery Gap, which is almost impassable now. If the enemy does not come here to-morrow I shall conclude he has changed his mind. I expect to hear from good scouts to-night. Excuse the length of this dispatch, and please let me hear from you often.

WM. W. AVERELL,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

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* For reply, see 5 p. m., Vol. XXXIII, p. 329.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, January 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Department, at Cumberland:

Scout returned from Bloomery Gap and Cacapon bridge; reports that no rebels have passed over that road. A solitary rebel was seen there about two weeks ago.

WM. W. AVERELL,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, January 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding Department, at Cumberland:

Nothing in Winchester last night, or nearer than eight miles beyond. Please let Colonel Oley's regiment come to this place.* His men are suffering for the want of clothing. No tents have been sent here from any direction, and my men, without sufficient clothing, are lying out in the snow. Cannot the tents be hurried forward?

WM. W. AVERELL,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, January 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Department, at Cumberland:

Detachment returned from Winchester reports skirmish took place with rebels about Newtown last evening. Rebel Captain Blackford was killed. Rebel force, 7,000 strong, reported above Strasburg. Patrol to Pughtown saw or heard nothing. Two regiments Pennsylvania Reserves arrived here this morning. Another detachment expected to-night. Are these forces newly arrived under my command?

WM. W. AVERELL,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, Va., January 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I desire to respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the extreme destitution of the inhabitants in this vicinity occasioned by the hardships and misfortunes of the war, a destitution which, if not promptly relieved, must result before the close of the winter in the most intense suffering. I desire also to respectfully suggest such measures as I apprehend might be properly adopted within the spirit of the tenth section, General Orders, No. 100, War Department, April 24, 1863, for the amelioration of the painful condition of these people, and to point out the reasons which prevent a large majority of them from seeking relief under the fourth section of Gen-

* For reply, see Vol. XXXIII, p. 354.

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eral Orders, No. 11, headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 11, 1863. It is scarcely necessary to describe to the commanding general the full extent of this destitution, since no one can better understand than he the rigorous extremity to which a community, strictly agricultural in its character and unfortunately situated between or within the lines of two hostile armies, now quartered upon by one and now by the other, and at all times robbed and plundered by the stragglers of both, must, in the course of nearly three years of warfare, be reduced. It may be sufficient here to say that in a circle whose radius is not less than fifty miles, of which the commanding general's headquarters may be taken as the center, including the counties of Fauquier, Rappahannock, Culpeper, and portions of Fairfax, Madison, Orange, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Prince William, and containing a population before the war of over 60,000 whites, living for the most part in affluence and surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of peace and wealth, there remains at the present time less than half of that number, most of whom, especially in this vicinity, are daily dependent for their bread on the charities of the officers and soldiers of this army, with no hope for the future, since their crops, their farms, and their houses have been laid waste by the ravages of war. Such has been the price of, such the reward of, rebellion. And yet humanity and justice demand that these people shall not be driven to the limits of despair. Under the fourth section of General Orders, No. 11, Army of the Potomac, above referred to, before subsistence stores may be sold or issued to citizens residing within the limits of this army, it is required that a certificate under oath of the purchaser shall be given that he is without the means of subsistence, and that he is unable to sustain life without being allowed to make such purchases, and also to take the oath of allegiance before any sales or issues can be made. I would respectfully submit whether an oath taken by compulsion of hunger and dreaded starvation is binding upon the conscience. Would such an oath be binding by any rule of law? Is such an oath expedient? Can it in any degree answer the purpose for which it is required? Again, should we demand of these people an oath of allegiance to the Government to-day and leave them unprotected to-morrow? Is it just that we should require from them to swear fealty to the country and leave them to be robbed by the enemy for taking that oath? Do not all Governments guarantee protection if they demand allegiance? Are not the two terms as inseparable as representation and taxation? Many of these people are helpless women and children; many of them are loyal, while a majority would willingly take the required oath if they could be assured that their persons and property would be protected from the enemy. But it is impossible for the Government at the present time to give such guarantees of protection. The lines of our army this month may be the lines of the enemy the next, who will, in the future, as he has in the past, persecute those people for taking the oath, and plunder them till they recant and swear allegiance to the oligarchy of the South. Hence, in order to obviate all of these objections, I would respectfully suggest to the commanding general that the oath of allegiance required by section 4, General Orders, No. 11, headquarters Army of the Potomac, 1863, above referred to, be changed to an oath of neutrality, which I apprehend lies within his power to do, in compliance with the spirit of the tenth section, General Orders, No. 100, War Department, April 24, 1863.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. RICE,
Brigadier-General.

[33.]

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CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1864.

Major-General Hancock, having been ordered on special duty which temporarily separates him from this army, transfers the command of the corps to Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

H. H. BINGHAM.
[33.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Barboursville, W. Va., January 10, 1864.

Col. W. R. BROWN:

SIR: In obedience to your order I left this place on the 30th of December with 200 men, to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of the rebels which were lately in the vicinity of Hurricane Bridge. We passed through the country between this and Wayne Court-House, and found that they were camping in the neighborhood of Wayne Court-House. I found it impossible to force them to fight, as they were well mounted and appeared to be only disposed to interrupt us by harassing our advance and rear guards. I ascertained the rebel force to be composed of the Sixteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, under Colonel Ferguson, numbering from 300 to 500. I would have remained out longer but for the want of rations and the sudden change in and inclemency of the weather, which rendered it impossible for the men to march.

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. HALL,
[33.] *Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Virginia Volunteer Infantry.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
No. 12. } *Fort Monroe, Va., January 12, 1864.*

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II. Brig. Gen. George W. Getty having been relieved from duty in this department by orders from the War Department, Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman will assume command of the district heretofore commanded by General Getty.

III. Brig. Gen. J. Barnes having been relieved from duty in this department by orders from the War Department, will turn over his command to Brig. Gen. E. A. Wild.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

HENRY T. SCHROEDER,
[33.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 4. } *January 15, 1864.*

The undersigned resumes command of the division.

JOHN C. CALDWELL,
[33.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.*

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1864—12.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division, Culpeper:

It is reported that the troops around Orange Court-House are moving toward the river, and that the enemy's cavalry pickets are this side of the river. The major-general commanding directs that you will gain all the information you can of the enemy's movements, and have your command in hand for any emergency, and forward all the information you can gain.

C. ROSS SMITH,
[33.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, January 29, 1864.

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VII. Lieut. Col. J. McLean Taylor is at his own request relieved from duty as chief commissary of subsistence in this department. He will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington, D. C., for further orders.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
[33.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Barboursville, W. Va., January 30, 1864.

Capt. M. P. AVERY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith official report* of Capt. John S. Witcher's successful pursuit and complete dispersion of a detachment of the enemy under command of Capt. H. Spurlock. Captain Witcher and his brave little band deserve great credit for the gallantry with which they charged upon and scattered this band of bandits.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM R. BROWN,
[33.] *Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 31, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In compliance with your telegram of yesterday requiring me to report the names of colonels commanding brigades in this department, the length of time they have respectively exercised command, with my recommendation for brevet, I have the honor to submit the following: In this department there are twelve colonels commanding organizations greater than regiments. Col. J. A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, commanding Second Division, has commanded a division for six months and commanded a brigade for nearly a year.

* See p. 211.

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Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, First Division, has exercised such command for about six months. Col. William P. Maulsby, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, in command about six months. Col. R. S. Rodgers, Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, in command three months. Col. J. M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, has commanded a brigade for nearly a year. Col. Joseph Thoburn, First Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, has commanded a brigade in the department six months, and formerly commanded a brigade in 1862, under Major-General McDowell. Col. N. Wilkinson, Sixth Virginia Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, has commanded a brigade for a year. Col. R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Third Division; time, one year. In the Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Averell, three colonels command brigades: Col. J. H. Oley, Seventh Virginia Cavalry; Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Col. T. M. Harris, Tenth Virginia Infantry, the latter succeeding Col. A. Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio, recently dismissed. This division has only just been organized, and none of the officers named have heretofore commanded brigades. I recommend for brevet, Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers; Col. Joseph Thoburn, First Virginia Volunteers; Col. J. M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. Colonel Mulligan is recommended because of his distinguished services at Lexington, Mo., in 1861, and because of the military ability, energy, and promptitude displayed by him since serving in Virginia. He commanded a brigade in my old division, serving almost under my eye, and in all instances has rendered complete satisfaction. His knowledge of the country, and his ability to command, has in my judgment eminently fitted him for the command of the Second Division, comprising the troops on line of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at points in the interior from Hancock, Md., west to the Ohio River. Colonel Thoburn I regard as an accomplished officer and in every way worthy for a higher rank. He served gallantly at the battle of Winchester, where he was severely wounded while leading his regiment; afterward under Generals Shields and McDowell in the Valley campaign, and more recently in this department while operating with his column in Highland County, in concert with General Averell on the Salem raid, and while in command at Petersburg, W. Va., when that point was threatened by the rebel forces. Colonel Campbell has always been prompt and efficient, has had considerable experience, and is regarded as brave and reliable, and in my judgment worthy of a brevet. Colonel Wells commanded the column which, acting in concert with General Averell, moved up the Shenandoah Valley in December, and on that occasion exhibited great address and ability. It is understood that he served with distinction since the war began in different positions in the Army of the Potomac, and has certainly sustained a good reputation for discipline and ability since he has been serving in this department. In the cases of Colonels Hayes and White, my personal knowledge is limited, but Brigadier-General Scammon, commanding Third Division, awards them both high praise. They both participated in the battle of South Mountain, and were both distinguished for good conduct at that battle. Colonel Hayes, then

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lieutenant-colonel in command of regiment, is reported to have turned the enemy's right at the commencement, and was wounded. Colonel White was recommended for promotion at the time. I doubt not that they are both worthy and efficient officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[33.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1864.

The corps will move to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock in the following order to the vicinity of Raccoon Ford: First, Third Division; second, artillery; third, Second Division; fourth, First Division; fifth, ambulances. The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment will remain in Culpeper, Colonel Fowler being in command of the town. The brigade of the Second Division at Mitchell's Station will remain as now posted. The pickets will remain as [they] now are. The troops will have forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes and three days' rations in haversacks. Captain Cooper, acting chief of artillery, will move two rifled and one light 12-pounder battery at the time and in the column as designated. The artillery left in camp, the ammunition, ambulances, and medical wagons will be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The regimental property will be packed in wagons and all reported to the chief quartermaster of corps, who will have the trains properly parked. Colonel Fowler will furnish the necessary guard for them. A small guard will be left in each camp to protect the huts of the men. Shelter-tents will be carried. The medical director of the corps will furnish twelve ambulances from each division. No wagons will accompany the troops excepting light ones actually required for the different headquarters.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Brandy Station, February 5, 1864.

The Third Corps will be in readiness at 7 a. m. to-morrow, February 6, to move at a moment's notice, with three days' rations. The picket-lines will be left as usual. The artillery, ammunition, and ambulance trains, medical hospital wagons, will also be held ready to move. One battery of artillery will be ready to accompany each division.

By command of Major-General Birney:

O. H. HART,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1864—11.30 p. m.

The corps will be in readiness to move to-morrow at 8 a. m. and continue so until further orders. The pickets and house guards will not be withdrawn, and guards will be left with the camps. In the event of a movement the troops will take with them three days' rations and

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such ambulances as may be absolutely required for the troops and such light wagons as are needed for the various headquarters.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 5, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

My judgment is that Sedgwick should move at once. Anything is good, but immediately is best. All was concentrated here nicely and after dark.

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General.

[33.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

63. Lieut. Col. A. Cady, Seventh U. S. Infantry, will proceed without delay to New Haven, Conn., and relieve Brig. Gen. L. C. Hunt, U. S. Volunteers, in command of depot for drafted men at that place. On being relieved General Hunt will comply with the requirements of paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 571, December 24, 1863, from this office.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *February 6, 1864.*

The corps will move at 7 a. m. to-day, February 6, with three days' rations and forage, without disturbing camp, and leaving sufficient guards for the protection of property and trains. The march will be on the Morton Ford road to the Rapidan in the following order of troops: Third Division, General Hays; three rifle batteries, Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe; First Division, General Caldwell; Second Division, General Webb. The other batteries will remain in camp and guard the property, &c., of those that accompany the troops. The entire picket-line will remain in its present position, the Fourth Brigade of the First Division remaining in support. Colonel Powers' brigade will join his division (Third) on the road. General Hays will notify Colonel Powers to that effect. Twelve ambulances will accompany each division and three the Artillery Brigade. Division and brigade headquarters are authorized to take light wagons for their own use. Officers commanding guards left behind will hold themselves in readiness for movement if required, and will be held personally accountable for the exercise of the utmost vigilance against guerrillas and stragglers. The trains will remain in their present parks, ready for movement if required.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[33.]

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CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Inskip's House, February 6, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow at 6 a. m. in the following order: Third Division, First Division. The ammunition train will be parked at this place, and only one ambulance to each regiment will accompany the troops. The remaining ambulances, the hospital and medical wagons, will remain with the ammunition train. On reaching Summerduck River, on the Raccoon Ford road, the division will be massed and await further orders. Only light wagons, such as are necessary for headquarters, will be allowed to accompany the column.

By command of Major-General Birney:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
[33.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1864—5.20 p. m.

This command will return to its encampments at dusk this evening in the following order: First Division, Third Division, artillery.

By command of Major-General Birney:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
[33.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CAMP OF HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: Yesterday for the first time I saw your report of engineer operations on the Peninsula,* and read with surprise the following sentence respecting the battle of Malvern, July 1:

> I went out early to get a more general view of the hill and its connections, and afterward, assisted by Brigadier-General Humphreys, chief of Topographical Engineers, Colonel Hudson, Captain Mason, and one or two other aides of the commanding general, I directed the formation of the line.

This is not only erroneous, but I think somewhat ungenerous and discourteous. I was at Malvern by General McClellan's direction, given to me about 2 o'clock in the morning, to draw out the troops and post them in order of battle. You were not referred to in any way by General McClellan.

Colonel Hudson and Captain Irwin, of General McClellan's staff, were assigned to me as aides, and I also had with me Captain Abbot, Topographical Engineers. Upon reaching Malvern, I found General Porter's corps and Couch's division of Keyes' corps in position. Sumner's and Heintzelman's corps were massed on the plateau. After a brief consultation with General Porter, I asked you and General Hunt to accompany me, informing you both of the orders under which I was acting. We three, accompanied by the staff officers I have named and perhaps some others, rode together over the hill which I had been over the day before. Advising with you and General Hunt, I decided upon the ground to be occupied by the divisions of General H[eintzelman]'s

*See Vol. XI, Part I, p. 106.

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and General S[umner]'s corps; and those corps commanders being temporarily absent, I sent directions by Colonel Hudson and by Captain Irwin to General Kearny and to General Hooker (of Heintzelman's corps) to occupy the ground selected; I am under the impression that I requested General Porter to give directions to the two division commanders of General Sumner's corps to occupy the ground selected for them. It was, I think, toward the close of this part of the day's work that you informed me that you also had been directed by General McClellan the night before to post the troops. Dispositions of Heintzelman's and Sumner's troops having been made, I set out to make the connection with the James River.

I saw General McClellan at Haxall's Landing, informed him of what had been done and of what remained to be done, and returned to Malvern to complete the work and watch the operations of the day. I remained on the field the rest of the day. I repeat, therefore, that I am very much surprised at your statement, and at finding myself classed among my own aides.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[11.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

We left Morton's Ford at dark last evening. Before dark the enemy drew back his picket-line from the river so as to secure him from our attack in the night. The whole command got into camp between 9 p. m. and 11 p. m. Nothing more occurred.

G. K. WARREN,
[33.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., February 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham will proceed in the gun-boat Brewster to Plymouth, N. C., take command of her and the gun-boat Foster, and co-operate with Brigadier-General Wessells.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
[33.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

YORKTOWN, *February 10, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Colonel Garrard with colored cavalry moves on King and Queen Court-House at daylight to-morrow, in hopes of capturing some of the enemy's cavalry there, or at least of destroying some of the impedimenta of a winter camp. Distance about sixty miles.

I. J. WISTAR,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., February 11, 1864.*

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3. Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in pursuance of orders of the War Department, is assigned to the command of the Third Division.

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By order of Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley:

T. MELVIN,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 12, 1864.*

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44. Col. S. M. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as chief mustering and recruiting officer for colored troops, in the State of Maryland, and will relieve Brig. Gen. William Birney, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Birney, on being relieved, will proceed, in command of the Seventh and Ninth Regiments U. S. Colored Troops, to Hilton Head, S. C., and report to the commanding general Department of the South.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CAMP OF HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I inclose a copy of a letter recently addressed by me to General Barnard,* and I will be obliged to you if you will let me know whether my reference to the instructions I received from you and my report to you agree with your recollection of those circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[11.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, *Bristoe, Va., February 14, 1864.*

Maj. ROBERT A. MCCOY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I scouted the country in the direction of Brentsville, Broad Run, and by Jersey Settlement and found no enemy nor any indications of their presence in the vicinity of the localities above named.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. KERWIN,
[33.] *Major, Comdg. Thirteenth Regt. Pennsylvania Cavalry.*

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* See February 8, p. 1144.

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GETTY'S STATION, *February 16, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I have strengthened my outposts with the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, which I consider necessary to guard all the approaches and prevent a surprise. With their present strength they can hold the position against a much larger force. I visited Currituck last week, and believe that a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry is all that is needed to protect that line. The One hundred and thirty-ninth New York, with Colonel Garrard's or Cole's regiment of cavalry, can be posted so as to guard the approaches and protect the canal as efficiently as do the three regiments of infantry now assigned to that duty.

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. HECKMAN,
[33.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 18, 1864.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: On July 1, 1862, you informed me at Malvern house that you had been directed by General McClellan to place the troops in position for battle and requested me to go with you to look for positions for the artillery. I accordingly accompanied you.

We had passed the artillery positions overlooking the valley on the left and had nearly reached the lane near the wood, afterward occupied by General Butterfield's brigade, when we met General Barnard, coming from the front. He was stopped and informed of the duty on which you were engaged, and asked to join us.

After a moment's hesitation he did so, and accompanied us to Couch's position. Whilst you were conversing with General C[ouch] and looking at the ground, I went forward, accompanied, I think, by General Howe, to look for positions for the batteries.

After you had given directions here we proceeded toward the right, and when we had passed over about half a mile, General McClellan was seen following us. I went back to near where he was, and I believe General Barnard left you there. You continued on your work and I rejoined and remained with you until we reached the wooded ground which descends into the valley of the James. Here I separated from you to examine the roads and approaches and search positions for guns, and as you continued on the main line of battle, I did not again join you.

I am positive in my recollections that General Barnard joined us after you had commenced your work, and after being informed of your orders and purposes. The circumstance was impressed upon my mind, as I subsequently heard it asserted by General Woodbury that General B[arnard] had selected the position and posted the troops on that field. I stated the foregoing facts to him in proof of his being mistaken in the matter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery,
[11.] *Late Commanding Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac.*

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GETTY'S STATION, *February 19, 1864.*

Colonel SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff:

The company of cavalry sent on reconnaissance to South Mills have returned. They went as far as the Pasquotank and report that no rebels have been in that section except four cavalrymen for the purpose of arresting some person expected from Norfolk with a pass. I have been unable to get any word to or from General Ledlie until 3.15 p. m. I have ordered General Ledlie to have the Ninety-eighth and Eighty-first [New York] at Norfolk to-morrow.*

C. A. HECKMAN,
[33.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

ORANGE, N. J., *February 22, 1864.*

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 13th reached me on Saturday. It recalls to my memory circumstances which had passed from it, and I regret that it was not received at a much earlier day. I remember that instructions were given to you in regard to posting the troops at Malvern, and most distinctly the fact of your reporting to me as you state. I remember also that when I rode around the position in the morning, accompanied by general officers, I saw you and your party on my right (I was probably a couple of hundred yards outside of you) engaged in your work. The statement in my report that I gave the orders to Barnard was based chiefly on his report. My impression has been that you two acted in co-operation. I would be glad if you would tell me somewhat in detail the circumstances attending the giving of the orders to you at 2 a. m., that I may have everything possible to refresh my memory. I think I have in New York a memorandum in Colburn's handwriting of the chief events of that night, which I will look for to-morrow.

I would be glad to hear from you again as soon as practicable, that I may make the necessary correction in the second edition of the New York reprint of my report, and shall also be glad to make the necessary official correction.

I regret that a second case has thus occurred of unintentional error in regard to yourself.

With my kindest regards to General Meade, I am, general, very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

[11.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General EUSTIS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will please have your command in readiness to move to-morrow morning with five days' rations (four on the person and one in wagons) and forty rounds of ammunition. One ambulance to a regiment will accompany the troops. None but the sick and weak men

* This in reply to Shaffer's dispatch, Vol. XXXIII, p. 576.

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will be left as a camp guard. The picket-line now held by the corps will be occupied by troops from another corps. You will please have your pioneers organize to precede the column.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1864.

This corps will be in readiness to move on short notice from to-morrow morning, with three days' rations in haversacks. Division commanders will at once give notice to their field officers of the picket to have them particularly on the alert for the enemy.

By command of Major-General Newton:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
[33.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1864.

From sunrise to-morrow the command will be held in readiness to move at short notice, with three days' rations in haversacks. Great vigilance will be enjoined on all officers commanding pickets.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1864.

The commanding officers of the Second and Third Divisions and Artillery Brigade will hold themselves in readiness to-morrow, February 28, 1864, and thereafter until further orders, to move at short notice with three days' rations in haversacks. Great vigilance will be enjoined upon the picket-lines. The corps staff will hold themselves in readiness to move without delay.

By command of Major-General French:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
James City, Va., February 27, 1864.

This corps will move to-morrow in the direction of Madison Court-House, starting at 8 a. m., in the following order: Brigadier-General Russell, First Division, one battery; Colonel Tompkins, with the two other batteries; Brigadier-General Eustis, Second Division. The trains will follow the troops. General Eustis will detail a sufficient rear guard to protect and bring up the trains, and will direct his provost guard to march in rear of the division to bring up all stragglers.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
Robertson's River, March 1, 1864.

The corps will march to-morrow, starting at 7 a. m., in the direction of its former camp. General Eustis will take the advance with the trains of the corps following his advance brigade. Colonel Tompkins, with two batteries and the caissons of three, will follow General Eustis. General Wright, with one battery without its caissons, will bring up the rear. Care will be taken that all pickets and house guards are withdrawn in time.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
March 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. A. HECKMAN,
Commanding near Suffolk, Va.:

Telegram received. Will have re-enforcements to you this evening. General Birney, with a regiment, will land within an hour at Portsmouth. You will be heavily re-enforced to-morrow with 2,000 of Kilpatrick's cavalry and Duncan's brigade.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
[33.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS,
March 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY,
At Wharf on Board Steamer Daniel Webster at Portsmouth, Va.:

An attack being threatened on our lines above Portsmouth, you will land your forces and proceed to report to Brigadier-General Heckman for orders. The exigencies of the service, in my judgment, demand this detention of your force.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
[33.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

ON BOARD STEAMER FROM CHERRYSTONE
TO FORTRESS MONROE,
March 5, 1864—4 p. m.

General BUTLER,
Commanding at Fortress Monroe, &c.:

GENERAL: I take the liberty to send you an account of a little matter that happened at Cherrystone this morning. I left my boat, the Iolas, at the light-house last evening, and came on shore on business; found the telegraph both ways out of order, and I had to remain at Cherrystone. Mr. Dunn, the telegraph operator, kindly furnished me with a sleeping place, and we sat up late, he having much business to attend to. We retired at about 3.30 a. m., and about an hour later we were all taken prisoners, including, I believe, six men of the guard on the wharf. We were kept till my boat came in, about 7 o'clock. They took possession of her and kept her till the Titan came in. They then exchanged boats, after taking all they wanted from my boat, and taking my bond for $10,000; took register and papers, flag, &c., with all my money, clothing, &c., and three of my (colored) crew, and before leaving injured the machinery so that my boat could not follow them. They paroled me with the balance of my crew; also the operator, who

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started for the nearest telegraph office. We don't know where that is, but he will find it, and I suppose send the news to Washington. By a quick moving of Mr. Dunn and his wife I believe none of the late official dispatches were taken. Mr. Dunn told me so as we parted. It was a perfect surprise. They burned all the commissary stores and set fire to the goods, but otherwise they behaved well toward us, they using no violence. The captain of the party happened to be the brother of an old friend of mine in the Pacific, named Fitzhugh. By that my boat was saved by the bond, &c. When the Titan left the wharf our cavalry were within a few hundred yards, but just in time to be too late. If you require any more particulars, send for me at Kimberly & Bros. The boat shakes so I cannot write.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. WEBSTER.

P. S.—They shot all the horses, six or eight, and took their riders off with them as prisoners. Mr. Dunn, the telegraph operator, and his wife behaved nobly.

[33.] W. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., March 13, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

SIR: After having taken command of this department I feel it my duty and it affords me the greatest pleasure to thank you for the confidence you have shown to me. I do not know whether I shall meet your expectations and those of the loyal people of this State, but will try the best I can to do so.

With the assurance of my high respects, and with the sincerest wishes for your health and final success, I remain, your most obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
[33.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1864.

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45. Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Major-General Meade, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty, on or before the 25th instant.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 18, 1864—3 p. m.

Major General HANCOCK,
Harrisburg:

You will report in person without delay to this Department, to receive instructions and join your corps in the field.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[33.] *Secretary of War.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *March 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, as directed in Special Orders, No. 70, headquarters Army of the Potomac, is assigned to the command of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT MONROE, *March 19, 1864.*

General HECKMAN:

I have some intimation of an attack upon your lines, but not as soon as this. Be vigilant. The only danger is their turning you at Great Bridge.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
[33.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 21, 1864.*

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64. Lieut. Col. W. A. Leech, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will relieve Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the depot for drafted men at Philadelphia, Pa. On being relieved, General Gibbon will proceed without delay to join his command in the Army of the Potomac.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *March 24, 1864.*

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4. In compliance with instructions which have been received from the War Department, Maj. Gen. George Sykes will report in person to Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Maj. Gen. W. H. French will repair to Philadelphia and Maj. Gen. John Newton will repair to Cincinnati and report thence by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, and Brig. Gen. J. R. Kenly will report in person to Major-General Wallace, commanding Middle Department.

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8. In compliance with instructions which have been received from the War Department, Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report for instructions to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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11. In compliance with instructions which have been received from the War Department, Maj. Gen. A. Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, is

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relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will repair forthwith to Saint Louis, Mo., and report for duty to Major-General Rosecrans. Until further orders the command of the Cavalry Corps will devolve upon Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Brandy Station, March 24, 1864.*

Having been detached from the Army of the Potomac in consequence of its reorganization into three corps, I desire to express the personal feelings of regret with which the order is received. The consolidation of the corps gives this army greater strength. The generals to command them are conspicuous for their gallantry and ability. Only known in the department where bullets whistle, there is a strong probability that I may soon meet in the field those brave soldiers with whom I have been so long associated with pride and distinction.

WM. H. FRENCH,
[33.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. OF THE DIV. FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE SECOND DIV., 3D ARMY CORPS, *March 24, 1864.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 82, headquarters Second Army Corps, March 24, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the division.

JOS. B. CARR,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *March 25, 1864.*

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4. Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, U. S. Volunteers, having, in compliance with paragraph 45, Special Orders, No. 118, of March 15, 1864, from the War Department, reported for duty at these headquarters, will report for further instructions to the major-general commanding the Fifth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CULPEPER, *March 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
87 Ninth Street, New York City:

Report to me in Washington on next Thursday.

U. S. GRANT,
[33.] *Lieutenant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 2, 1864.*

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46. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from command of the Draft Rendezvous, Portland, Me. He will turn over his command to the next senior officer, and proceed without delay to headquarters Army of the Potomac, and report in person to Major-General Meade, commanding.

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By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., April 2, 1864.*

1. Col. J. M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters after the completion of the duties to which he was assigned by Special Orders, No. 88, current series, War Department, will resume command of the First Brigade, Second Division, relieving Colonel McCaslin, Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, who will resume command of his regiment.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Sigel:

T. MELVIN,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

YORKTOWN, *April 2, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Rebel deserters and refugees, arrived last night, say that the enemy's cavalry and artillery has been removed from Charles City Court-House to Nance's Shop, which is ten miles above and nearer Richmond. There are no movements visible between James River and Chickahominy. The roads in that direction are now extremely bad.

I. J. WISTAR,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, *Fort Monroe, Va., April 3, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks is assigned to the command of the District of Saint Mary's, relieving Brig. Gen. G. Marston, and will proceed forthwith to his command. Brigadier-General Marston, on being relieved from command of the District of Saint Mary's by Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, will report at these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

HENRY T. SCHROEDER,
[33.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 7, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

Mrs. L[incoln] and I think we will visit Fort Monroe some time next week. Meanwhile whatever is to be done on the business subject will

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be conducted through the War Department. Please do not make public our probable visit.

[33.] A. LINCOLN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 7, 1864.*

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38. Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the depot for drafted men at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass. He will at once proceed on a tour of inspection through the Northern and Eastern States, with a view to pushing forward recruits and volunteer regiments to their commands in the field, especially men on furlough, under such instructions as he may receive from the War Department. He will from time to time report the result of his inspections.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

YORKTOWN, *April 8, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

A small detachment of my cavalry just returned from King and Queen. Captured five large market boats. Destroyed some others, and dispersed a small party of rebel marines who were after our oyster schooners.

I. J. WISTAR,

[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 9, 1864.*

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10. Three companies of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers are attached to each of the infantry corps of this army, and will report for duty accordingly with as little delay as practicable. Each detachment will be provided with a pontoon train, and will also have charge of the intrenching tools of the corps to which it is attached. These detachments of engineer troops will be inspected from time to time by officers to be detailed from these headquarters, in order to determine whether the trains are kept in an efficient condition.

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15. The detachments of cavalry now on duty at the headquarters of infantry corps, divisions, and brigades, as orderlies and couriers, will be relieved by mounted infantry, to be selected by corps, division, and brigade commanders, upon the following basis, viz: At corps headquarters, one sergeant and ten privates; at division headquarters, one corporal and five privates; at brigade headquarters, three privates. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary horses and horse equipments to mount these detachments, and each man will be furnished with a pistol by the ordnance department. The foregoing arrangement will be carried into effect with the least practicable delay, and as soon as it is in working order all officers and men belonging to the cavalry

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now upon any duty whatever in infantry corps will rejoin their regiments. The commander of the Cavalry Corps will assign to the headquarters of each infantry corps one company cavalry of no less than fifty privates, to serve as an escort to the corps commander, and to perform such provost duties as may be required of mounted troops.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT MONROE, VA., *April 10, 1864—4 p. m.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

Shall I send a boat for yourself and party? If not, please telegraph me when you leave, or will arrive.

[33.] BENJ. F. BUTLER.

GETTY'S STATION, *April 10, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding:

I think it possible to move a brigade to the Blackwater with artillery and wagons. Notwithstanding the quantity of water that has fallen, the roads are in better condition than they have been on several occasions since I have been at this post.

C. A. HECKMAN,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

CHERRYSTONE, *April 10, 1864.*

Colonel ROBERTS:

Ten or fifteen rebels crossed the bay to-day and landed near upper cable box. I went in pursuit with infantry, and succeeded in capturing their boat.

A. H. BOWMAN,
[33.] *Lieutenant, Third Pennsylvania Artillery.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 11, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Mrs. L. is so unwell that I now think we will not make the contemplated trip this week. Will notify you in time. Will probably get a boat here, but will accept yours if necessary. Thanks for your kind interest in the case.

[33.] A. LINCOLN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 11, 1864.*

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3. The Tenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, under orders to join this army from the Department of the Susquehanna, is assigned to

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the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and will be reported accordingly on arriving here.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General*

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, April 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General HECKMAN,
Near Portsmouth:

Your dispatch received. The commanding general directs that you send an expedition consisting of all your available force (except what is intended for General Graham) to Suffolk and, if possible, clean out the rebel force. Report condition of matters frequently.

J. W. SHAFFER,
[33.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

APRIL 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General HECKMAN,
Getty's Line:

You will leave at Suffolk (of the force sent there last night) 1,000 infantry to march at daylight to-morrow morning on Milnerstown, leaving main body at that point with pickets out, sending scouting parties up and down the Western Branch as far as possible looking for small boats, and to cover a reconnaissance of navy in cutters. The scouting party will remain on branch until cutters get through scouring the branch, then return to and with the entire force.

J. W. SHAFFER,
[33.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

GETTY'S STATION, *April 14, 1864.*

Colonel SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to forward the following information just received from cavalry force: They arrived at Andrews' Corners at daylight and sent out scouting parties toward Carrsville, Windsor, and Zuni. They report the road to Blackwater bridge blockaded so as to be impassable. Rebel troops seen across the Blackwater near Zuni. No rebel troops seen this side of the Blackwater. I also received information from Colonel Roberts, commanding District of Currituck, reporting the capture of Colonel Whitson, Eighth North Carolina (rebel) Infantry, last night. He is too badly wounded to be brought in at present.

C. A. HECKMAN,
[33.] *Brigadier-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. MILITARY COMMANDER,
Cumberland, Md., April 15, 1864.

I. In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 74, dated headquarters Department of West Virginia, April 12, 1864, I hereby assume military command of this city and vicinity.

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III. First Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Rose, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having been ordered to report, is hereby assigned to duty as adjutant at these headquarters.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
[33.] *Colonel and Military Commandant.*

[*Indorsement on Hunt to Humphreys, April 16, 1864, printed in Vol. XXXIII, p. 880.*]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the lieutenant-general commanding.

The within paper has been prepared under my instructions by the chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, in anticipation of the contingency of having to besiege Richmond. To carry out the project will require an additional force of heavy artillery, either one or two regiments, the commanding officer of which should at once commence the preparation and accumulation of the materials here indicated. The detail of this force will require the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding, for which purpose this communication is transmitted. No orders have been given from these headquarters.*

GEO. G. MEADE,
[33.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. FORT MONROE,
April 18, 1864.

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VII. Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman will have all his infantry excepting his best brigade in readiness to move to-morrow (Tuesday). He will have two or three regiments at Portsmouth in the morning. They will disembark at Newport News and march to Yorktown. Quartermaster's department will furnish water transportation for their camp and garrison equipage.

By command of Major-General Butler:

HENRY T. SCHROEDER,
[33.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS AT YORKTOWN AND GLOUCESTER POINT,
April 21, 1864.

I. In obedience to paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 109, current series, of headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the troops and camps of instruction at Yorktown and Gloucester Point.

II. Generals commanding divisions, commanding officers of brigades and regiments, unassigned, and officers of the general staff departments, will report in person at these headquarters.

WM. F. SMITH,
[33.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* For General Grant's answer, see Vol. XXXIII, p. 889.

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APRIL 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General HECKMAN,
Getty's Line:

General Butler directs that you have one of your best regiments (preferably the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts) at Fort Ringgold wharf to-morrow morning at daylight to embark for North Carolina, with five days' rations. Go through canal. Captain Shaffer, aide-de-camp, or General Graham will meet the regiment with orders at Croatan Light, where they will remain until they receive orders. Embark them with all possible dispatch. Acknowledge receipt.

J. W. SHAFFER,
[33.] *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 22, 1864.

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13. The telegraphic order of April 20, 1864, from Headquarters of the Army, directing Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Major-General Dix, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the East, for temporary duty, in inspecting and forwarding troops to the field, is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
April 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General FERRERO,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Parke being unable from sickness to command the column in the morning, it will be directed by Brigadier-General Willcox, to whom the commanding general desires you to report at his quarters in Annapolis at 7 a. m.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 23, 1864.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: Information has just been sent me that the whole of Stuart's cavalry is concentrated on the railroad near Fredericksburg. A deserter of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, caught at Grove Church and sent to headquarters Cavalry Corps, confirms the report and says it is contemplated to surprise and capture the forces at Grove Church and Morrisville. You will send particular instructions to the commanding officer of the force at Morrisville to keep scouts well out, particularly toward Tackett's Mill.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
[33.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Comdg. Second Division.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, *Fort Monroe, Va., April 25, 1864.*

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XXIV. Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham having been called away from Norfolk upon a delicate, arduous, and responsible duty, because of the demonstrations of the enemy in North Carolina, much to the regret of the general commanding, and at his own special request not to be retained in command at Norfolk when needed in the field, is relieved. Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley is assigned to the command of Norfolk and Portsmouth and its lines of defense.

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,

[33.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, *Fort Monroe, Va., April 26, 1864.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman will move with his brigade, consisting of the Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, to Yorktown. He will leave with the last regiment. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,

[33.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, *Fort Monroe, Va., April 29, 1864.*

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X. Col. R. M. West, First Pennsylvania Artillery, is hereby appointed acting brigadier-general, and will take command of the colored brigade of cavalry.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,

[33.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPT OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., April 29, 1864.*

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II. After this date, until further orders, the headquarters of this department will be in the field. Communications will be sent via Martinsburg, W. Va.

By order of Major-General Sigel:

T. MELVIN,

[33.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, April 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

You will make your headquarters at or near Bealeton Station, guarding the road from Licking Run to Rappahannock Station. Strong regiment should be left on this side Rappahannock Station and a small one on this side of Licking Run. General Griffin has his headquarters at about one mile and a half from Rappahannock Station, on the north side of the road. He will turn over to you such instructions as he has given to his force, by which you can be governed as far as your own good judgment dictates. Your troops should not be placed as far from the road as his, and should be kept concentrated in defensible positions, relying on constant patrols to keep the road safe. Obstructions should be made at all your camps to prevent surprise to either your men or animals, by a sudden dash of the enemy. It is important that your troops should be distributed this forenoon, that General Griffin may be able to cross the Rappahannock at once.

Very respectfully,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Please report by telegram [as] soon [as you] arrive at Bealeton.

[33.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, April 30, 1864.

General WILLCOX,
Commanding Third Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will please relieve all General Ayres' forces between this point and Licking Run, placing a strong guard at the Cedar Run and Licking Creek bridges. Have your officer follow the regulations adopted by General Ayres as to the patrols on the road until you can look into the matter yourself, when all will be left to your good judgment. I think an older regiment than the Sixtieth Ohio should be placed at Cedar Run. I will give you more cavalry in a day or two

Truly, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

It is important that the whole of Ayres' force should be off by 9 a. m. Please communicate with General Ayres at once, if necessary.

[33.] A. E. B.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 4, 1864.

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II. Brig. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel is hereby assigned to duty in the Eighteenth Army Corps, and will report to Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, at Yorktown.

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IV. Maj. Gen. J. J. Peck is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Saint Mary's. General Peck is hereby granted leave of

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absence for thirty days before assuming command of the district, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,

[36.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General Seymour, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding, is assigned to the command of a brigade in the Third Division, Sixth Corps. He will report accordingly.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,

[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, *Fort Monroe, Va., May 8, 1864.*

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IV. Col. W. H. P. Steere, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, is hereby assigned, until further orders, to the command of all troops from the York to the James River, on the line from Gloucester Point to Jamestown Island.

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,

[36.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS. } HDQRS. DETACHMENT OF NINTH CORPS, *Ny River, near Gales' [Gayle's] House, Va., May 10, 1864.*

The brigadier-general commanding wishes to congratulate the troops on their fine conduct yesterday, the 9th of May, at this place. The Third Division in this action and that of the 6th instant in the Wilderness has begun its career handsomely. The Second Division, for the rapidity and gallantry with which it came up to the front, deserves great praise. Roemer's veteran battery has again signalized itself. Among the old regiments, where all did gloriously, it would be difficult to signal out the one which distinguished itself most. Of the new regiments the Sixtieth Ohio, which led the attack finely, is entitled to honorable mention. It is to be hoped that one other new regiment will soon regain the good name it won on the 6th instant and came near losing yesterday. The officers and men of this regiment must rally on their pride. The names of officers and men who have particularly distinguished themselves will be hereafter collected from the reports to be made by regimental and brigade commanders.

By command of General Willcox:

W. V. RICHARDS,

[36.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May 14, 1864.*

The First Regiment Vermont Artillery is assigned to the Sixth Corps, and will report accordingly this evening.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May 17, 1864.*

1. The organization known as the Corcoran Legion (Tyler's division), Colonel Murphy commanding, consisting of the following regiments, viz, Sixty-ninth New York State Militia, One hundred and fifty-fifth, One hundred and sixty-fourth, and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, is assigned to the Second Army Corps, and will be reported accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., May 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina,
Headquarters in the Field:

GENERAL: I inclose you a document marked A,* which is a copy of the written order for me to fall back yesterday morning. It bears date 9.30. Lieutenant-Colonel Kensel, of your staff, delivered to me verbally the same order in substance. At the time the order was received, my command was moving to the right and front to connect with General Smith and strike the enemy in flank. My troops had been disposed for assault, and the head of Turner's column had already been hotly engaged. Three assaults upon Hawley's brigade of Terry's division had been successfully repulsed and my command was moving to the attack in accordance with your orders and the discretion left with me by your indorsement on my dispatch of 7.25 a. m. As soon as I got the order to fall back I stopped advancing and made dispositions accordingly, selecting the two roads between railroad and pike to retire in. I then sent you the following dispatch:

I am falling back on two roads between railroad and pike.

During the hour subsequent to the time when I received the first order to fall back I received several urgent dispatches from your headquarters, some written and some verbal, directing me to hurry my retrograde movement, all based upon erroneous reports of the movements of the enemy elsewhere. You charged me yesterday with having commenced falling back without orders, while in fact several peremptory orders to retire were sent me, and when I got the first one I was advancing to the attack with no intention of retiring; was at the time hotly engaged with the enemy and gaining ground every

* See Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 39.

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moment. I have little doubt if that attack had been pressed that General Smith would have been entirely relieved and that we could have held our position and saved all our wounded. My command never yielded a foot of ground except under your order to retire. All I ask is equal and exact justice for myself and command, and I therefore respectfully request at your hands such action as the facts of the case not only justify but demand, and as will effectually prevent the circulation of false and injurious reports. I am preparing a full report of the operations of my command since we left the intrenchments on the 12th instant, which I will submit to you when finished.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

[36.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Hatcher's Run, Va., May 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In relation to the order for the corps to fall back from the position occupied by it at 8 a. m. on the 16th instant, it was received during the time the troops were moving by their right flank to the support of General Brooks' division on the right of General Turner's position. I have a very clear recollection of Lieutenant-Colonel Kensel (of General Butler's staff) having made use in substance of the following language when he handed a written paper to you: You can retire by two roads until you strike the pike in rear of General Smith's command; you will then hold the road from the pike to the intrenchments. This order, to the best of my recollection, was given at the house used by the medical department as a hospital and by you as your headquarters, and before any troops of the Tenth Corps had marched to the rear. The impression left on my mind by the conversation with Colonel Kensel was that the enemy were endeavoring to turn the right flank of the army and cut us off from the intrenchments and that you were ordered to the rear and right of General Smith's corps to prevent this. During the conversation on this subject between General Butler and you yesterday, I understood Colonel Kensel to assent in emphatic terms to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,

Lieut. Col., Insp. Gen., and Chief of Artillery, Tenth Army Corps.

[36.]

HDQRS. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., May 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding Tenth Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that yesterday morning, just after breakfast, while you were standing in the yard of the house that was occupied as headquarters Tenth Army Corps, an officer of Major-General Butler's staff, of the rank of captain and who I afterward learned was Captain Kensel, came to you and in substance said that it was General Butler's order that you retire with the whole of the

* See Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 34.

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Tenth Army Corps upon the turnpike and cover General Smith, and said it was to be done as quickly as possible. This was after you had given General Terry orders to advance and very soon after Colonel Shaffer had given you orders from General Butler to move the whole corps to the right to fill the gaps in General Smith's line and get in between General Smith and the enemy, which movement was in progress. You immediately, and in presence of Captain Kensel, asked me respecting the roads by which this movement could be made, and it was the first that I heard of any intention of any one to retire any part of the Tenth Corps. We were then pressing the enemy vigorously, and had no occasion to retire except to comply with the order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD W. SERRELL,

[36.] *Colonel of Engineers, New York Volunteers.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May 19, 1864.*

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3. Tyler's division, consisting of the First Maine, First Massachusetts, Second, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments New York Heavy Artillery, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, is assigned to the Second Army Corps and will be reported accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,

[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, May 22, 1864.*

1. Col. J. W. Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby assigned to command the Second Brigade of this division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Cutler:

R. MONTEITH,

[36.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1864.

Col. C. R. LOWELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you draw in your command toward Washington, occupying the line indicated by Springfield Station, Falls Church, and Lewinsville. You will make your own headquarters at Falls Church. Order the One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to Brig. Gen. J. P. Slough, military governor of Alexandria. Be pleased to see that, in moving, all Government property may be duly cared for and brought in. The railroad will not be guarded beyond Springfield Station.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,

[36.] *Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May 24, 1864.*

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3. The Ninth New York Heavy Artillery is assigned to duty with the Sixth Army Corps, and will be reported accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *May 29, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. The following assignments are hereby ordered and will report to the brigade commanders to which they are assigned at 4 a. m. tomorrow, the 30th instant:

* * * * * * *

Forty-sixth New York, Colonel Travers, and Third Delaware, Lieut. Col. W. B. Dorrell, to Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Colonel Hofmann.

By command of Major-General Warren:

S. M. MORGAN,
[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *May 30, 1864.*

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2. Lieut. Col. J. A. Monroe, First Rhode Island Artillery, is temporarily assigned as chief of artillery of the Ninth Corps. He will at once take charge of it and place it in as efficient condition as practicable. Each of the rifle batteries of the corps will be reduced to four guns, but will retain its six caissons. The horses thus rendered disposable will be so distributed as to horse the batteries as equally as possible. The ammunition in the limbers of the guns sent back will be retained. The surplus guns and harness will be sent to the White House by the first empty wagons going to the rear, and will be shipped by the first opportunity to Washington Arsenal. Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe will report to Brigadier-General Hunt for further instructions.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 4, 1864.*

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12. The Second Pennsylvania and Tenth New York Regiments of Heavy Artillery are assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, and will at once be reported to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding that corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
[36.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

40. Brig. Gen. H. L. Eustis, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at this office in compliance with instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, will repair to Cambridge, Mass., where he will remain until he receives further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[40.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Near Point of Rocks, June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Army,
Near Hatcher's, Va.:

GENERAL: I find I did not make myself understood. I was instructed by the major-general commanding to say to you that his chief of staff would distribute the medals of honor for you according to your directions if you would forward them to him. He also informed me that he was impelled to make this suggestion because the troops were too widely scattered. Some are before Petersburg; some are in the hospital; some are in the trenches; some are on picket; some were at the time on the railroad tearing it up before the enemy; and some were skirmishing before the enemy; therefore he designed that the distribution should be made in your name and by you, and offered you the instrumentality of his chief of staff to do so. He by no means intends to refuse you the privilege of the distribution, but suggested the mode by which it might be done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. R. SHAFFER,
[40.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., *June 17, 1864.*

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report, as general officer of the day for the preceding twenty-four hours ending with last evening, as follows: First, Major Greeley with detachment of 300 men of his, the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, had command on the right of picket-line; Major Abraham, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the center, with detachments from his regiment and the convalescent camp, consisting of 300 men; and Captain Thompson, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, with 349 men of his regiment, on the left. I remained with the picket-line all of the night of the 15th instant. Second. Early in the night, after entering on my tour of duty, I became satisfied that an increased number of troops were to our immediate front, but no unusual indications were manifested until about 1 a. m., when a good deal of activity on the part of the enemy became apparent. From 1.30 a. m. for an hour and a half active movements were going on in the enemy's lines, movements of artillery and infantry, which facts were communicated to division headquarters as soon as practicable. This movement covering my entire front, I supposed it to be troops passing from the

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direction of Richmond toward Petersburg; but at the same time, fearing that it might be a concentration of troops against our position, I gave orders to have the entire picket force form under arms in readiness to meet any demonstration the enemy might make. At 3 a. m. the indications of activity to our front had not abated, but before break of day it was announced to me that the enemy's pickets in the rifle-pits to the front of Battery No. 3 had been withdrawn. I immediately ordered a reconnaissance. Corporal ——— (I have been unable to get his name), of Company ———, Seventh Regiment Connecticut, volunteered to take command of a squad of men and ascertain what had become of the enemy. He soon occupied their earth-works, and indicated to me that the same were abandoned by them. I immediately ordered forward small parties at different points to the front of our picket-line, with instructions to proceed cautiously but far enough to determine whether the enemy had abandoned their works or not, and if so to take them. Upon being advised that no force was in our immediate front, I ordered the picket-line forward so as to occupy their earth-works in the open field to the front of Battery No. 3, and advanced a line of skirmishers from that point to the right of the picket-line to the Howlett house. This line of skirmishers engaged the enemy's pickets on the right of our line, taking as prisoners 3 officers and 26 men, with 30 stand of small-arms. Three other prisoners were taken by this skirmish line toward the left. At this juncture General Foster came onto the line of the enemy's works, and of subsequent operations has personal knowledge. I ought not to dismiss this subject without returning my thanks to the officers having command of the several detachments on the picket-line for their prompt efforts to occupy the rebel works and their great vigilance. I would like to mention the conduct of two or three non-commissioned officers, but have been unable to get reports from the officers on the center and left. I think no injustice will be done to the other officers in saying that Major Greeley, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, was very prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duty, especially during the night and early morning before re-enforcements arrived. It really gives me pleasure to say that he gave evidence of being a very meritorious officer. Third. I only learned of one casualty, an enlisted man of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. VORIS,

[40.] *Colonel and General Officer of the Day.*

BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., *June 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Volunteers:

At your request I have the honor to make the following statement: On the 16th of May last, while the Tenth Army Corps was retiring from its position near Drewry's Bluff, I was present at an interview between Major-General Butler and yourself. Lieutenant-Colonel Kensel, assistant inspector-general of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, was called by General Butler and asked concerning an order delivered by him to you from General Butler on that morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Kensel stated that he delivered to you a verbal order from General Butler to fall back behind General Smith. I asked him where this order was delivered, and whether it was at the building used for a hospital, where your headquarters were. He answered, "Yes." I can also state, of my own knowledge, being with you at the time, that

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your dispatch to General Butler, stating, "I am falling back on two roads between the railroad and pike," was written after you had left the hospital and before any portion of your command had actually retired from line of battle. I made a memorandum of a part of the facts above stated on the day on which the events occurred.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

ED. W. SMITH,

[36.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 21, 1864.*

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53. Brig. Gen. J. White, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Draft Rendezvous at Springfield, Ill., and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

[37.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS, *July 1, 1864.*

Capt. ISRAEL R. SEALY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with orders of this date I have the honor to report the following disposition of the troops under my command in preparing for the assault ordered for last evening, viz: The Third New York Volunteers in the advanced rifle-pits, with their left resting on the oak grove; the One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers on the right of the Third New York Volunteers, with their right resting on the cedar hedge at the race course; the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers in support of the Third New York Volunteers, posted in the communication to the rifle-pits on the left of the redan and in the first line of works to the left of the redan; the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers in support of the One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, and posted in the first line on the right of the redan; 100 men of the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers armed, each man carrying a shovel and pickax in rear of and to follow Colonel Barton's assaulting column. These dispositions were made by 5 p. m., and I took my position in the advanced line of rifle-pits awaiting the developments on the left of my line. At about 7 p. m. I received orders to resume my position behind the breast-works.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. M. CURTIS,

[40.] *Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 226. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 2, 1864.*

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4. Brig. Gen. James Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial instituted by

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Special Orders, No. 122, and will proceed without delay to Point Lookout, Md., and assume command of the prisoners' camp at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[37.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FREDERICK, MD., *July 6, 1864.*

Capt. MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I was at Middletown (eight miles from here) this morning with about fifty men. The rebs being in the houses, &c., we had to fall back. Had several men shot. The enemy was not in force, but state that a large portion of Ewell's corps are in the neighborhood of Boonsborough. No citizens are allowed to come this way, and our information is therefore scant. Have heard nothing from General Sigel since 12 p. m. No serious attempt had been made to take the Heights, but the enemy were encamped in force in Harper's Ferry and vicinity I have been placed in command of the trains here (300 wagons) and all troops coming, and have started the train for Baltimore this morning with an escort of 200 cavalry. I have established a camp for stragglers near here, and have on hand about 500 or 600 men and several hundred horses. I will keep posted and try to take care of them, reporting at all times to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. I. YELLOTT,
[37.] *Major, Commanding Post, and Provost-Marshal.*

FREDERICK, *July 6, 1864—11.10 a. m.*

Major-General WALLACE:

Force sent out by you this morning are being forced back. If possible, send up re-enforcements.

J. I. YELLOTT,
[37.] *Major, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, July 6, 1864.

Major YELLOTT,
Frederick, Md.:

SIR: I am directed by Major-General Wallace to request, should it become necessary by the operations of the enemy for you to evacuate Frederick, that you will fall back on the Baltimore pike, holding with your whole force the eastern bank of the Monocacy. Before taking up this position please communicate with these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX. WOODHULL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The general wishes you to understand that Frederick is not to be evacuated unless absolutely necessary.

M. W.

[37.]

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FREDERICK, *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General WALLACE:

The sick are here and stores all gone.

JNO. I. YELLOTT,
[37.] *Major, &c.*

FREDERICK, *July 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER:

Have had a small fight at Middletown. Force there not strong, but say they are the advance of a strong body. Return my cavalry at once.

J. I. YELLOTT,
[37.] *Commanding Post.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

You will get the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio National Guard under arms at once, and proceed with them to Frederick City to-night. Assume command there.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

MAX. WOODHULL,
[37.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Frederick, July 7, 1864—4 p. m.

General TYLER,
Monocacy, Md.:

The enemy have opened fire, and we are replying. We have sent all the horses we can obtain. Can you send all my regiment to me?

CHAS. GILPIN,
[37.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

FREDERICK, *July 7, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Monocacy, Md.:

GENERAL: The enemy are pressing us, and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry have expended nearly all their ammunition. The telegraph operator has run away. What shall we do in the emergency?

CHAS. GILPIN,
[37.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

FREDERICK, *July 7, 1864.*

General TYLER:

We have taken position on the hill west of town; the enemy in full view, and have plenty to do. They are supposed about 800 strong.

CHAS. GILPIN,
[37.] *Colonel.*

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FREDERICK, MD., *July 7, 1864—6.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Monocacy, Md.:

GENERAL: Unless we are re-enforced immediately, both in men and ammunition, we will be forced to fall back on Monocacy. We are threatened on our left. The enemy are moving to our left and trying to get onto the National road.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHAS. GILPIN.

P. S.—Send ammunition by all means for infantry, artillery, and Sharps carbines. Our men fight well.

[37.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, July 7, 1864.

Colonel GILPIN:

Upon your arrival at Frederick assume command of the post and organize your forces as far as possible. Should it become necessary to evacuate Frederick you will fall back upon the Baltimore pike and hold the crossing of the Monocacy at all hazards. You will report to the general commanding all movements of the enemy and of our forces.

By order of Major-General Wallace:

MAX. WOODHULL,
[37.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, July 7, 1864—8.40 p. m.

Colonel GILPIN,
Frederick:

You have behaved nobly. Compliment Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin and Captain Alexander for me. Endeavor to hold your ground. At 1 p. m. to-night 8,000 veteran troops will be here. Send in the particulars of the fight and list of your casualties. Make no movement to drive the enemy from your front. Let them remain where they are and I will endeavor to put a force in their rear to-night. Keep me constantly informed.

By order of Major-General Wallace:

MAX. WOODHULL,
[37.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Catoctin Pass, July 7, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Major-General WALLACE,
Monocacy Junction, Md.:

GENERAL: I met the enemy in about equal force halfway between here and Middletown and drove them half a mile, when they rallied and held their position, and finally drove us back to this pass. They received re-enforcements and had an equal number of guns and heavier caliber. Re-enforcements still come in from the direction of Boonsborough, and they look like infantry in the distance. I can hold this position against

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a pretty heavy force, if they do not flank me. A detachment of cavalry move over to our left, which I am watching. I will keep you informed of what occurs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. CLENDENIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

I have lost several men wounded, none killed.

D. R. C.

[37.]

FREDERICK, *July 7, 1864.*

Major-General WALLACE:

I have abandoned the pass. Am falling back toward Frederick. A strong skirmish line of at least 250 men advanced on my skirmishers, which I could not spare force to meet and protect my flanks at the same time. A mounted force of at least a squadron moved to the left and an equal force to the right to turn my flanks. I will report anything that may occur. I think a force has gone through on Harper's Ferry pike. I will be in Frederick in two hours.

D. R. CLENDENIN,
[37.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.*

FREDERICK, *July 7, 1864.*

Major-General WALLACE:

The enemy have so much larger a force than I dared to suspect them of having that on their advance I had to evacuate the pass, and now have posted my men back of the city, and the enemy are in our front.

D. R. CLENDENIN,
[37.] *Colonel.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, July 7, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Colonel CLENDENIN:

I have no ammunition for Sharps carbines. If there is any danger of the force getting out of ammunition, it must retire by all means while you have enough to retire on. I have sent directions to Colonel Gilpin to send out mounted men by Baltimore pike to see if enemy are trying to cut off line of retreat. If so, to retire by way of Monocacy Station.

By order of Major-General Wallace:

MAX. WOODHULL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Consult Colonel Gilpin immediately.

[37.]

FREDERICK, *July 7, 1864.*

Major-General WALLACE:

Just returned from a night's scout. Drove in about 100 rebels at Middletown. Am confident that the force in Maryland does not exceed 500 marauders.

JNO. I. YELLOTT,
[37.] *Major, Commanding.*

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FREDERICK, *July 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CATLIN:

Put the Eleventh Maryland Infantry on the cars that brought up the New Jersey regiment, and send them over here, with orders to march through the city to the western part of the town without halting. Instruct the commanding officer of the next troops that pass through Monocacy upon his arrival at Frederick to disembark his men and march them through to the west side of the town without halting or allowing his men to straggle, where the other regiment of the Home Brigade is in bivouac. Use the company now on picket at Monocacy as guard to block-house. Send forward all troops that are ordered to me as soon as they arrive.

By order of Major-General Wallace:

MAX. WOODHULL,

[37.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FREDERICK, *July 8, 1864—p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CATLIN:

Detain any and all troops that may arrive at your station until this engagement is over.

LEW. WALLACE,

[37.] *Major-General.*

MONOCACY, *July 8, 1864—7.05 p. m.*

Major-General WALLACE:

Three deserters from the rebels have arrived, who report that Breckinridge has some 12,000 men marching in direction of Harper's Ferry. I am also informed that a rebel advance is on the Buckeystown road. If I had one or two cavalrymen I could use them. The enemy is on the road between Point of Rocks and Berlin in strong force. They seem to be moving this way.

L. CATLIN,

[37.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post*

FREDERICK, MD., *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General WALLACE,
Monocacy, Md.:

GENERAL: I have the One hundred and forty-ninth [Ohio] in the position occupied by the enemy yesterday, relieving Colonel Gilpin's regiment, which had been pushed forward about daylight this a. m., the enemy having fallen back during the night to the mountain. They are showing a small force about halfway down this side of the mountain and advancing an extended skirmish line. They have received re-enforcements, I learn. Their movements indicate a disposition to fight at no very distant hour. I cannot judge, from anything I see, of their strength. Their skirmishers are opening upon my advance this moment. We have plenty of ammunition for small-arms and for the artillery at present. Will notify you of deficiency as it occurs. The rebels here are jubilant this morning and anxious to get to the front. Are you putting a force in the rear of the enemy? I think something might be accomplished if that could be done. Captain Alexander wishes to

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have his forge sent him this morning, and requests another gun if it can be spared. Some of his horses are disabled by throwing their shoes. I left my glass. Can you send it? Will keep you posted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[37.] E. B. TYLER.

JULY 8, 1864.

Major-General WALLACE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The enemy are moving a battery and re-enforcements to their right against our left. He has not crossed the river, but it can be crossed. I have sent a force to Urbana to watch the approach from Buckeystown. Urbana is three miles from me, and I learn Buckeystown is the same distance from Urbana.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. CLENDENIN,
[37.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*

[*Indorsement on Halleck to Howe, July 8, 1864, printed in Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 123.*]

This dispatch was destroyed by operator at Monocacy on that place being attacked by the rebels before he had opportunity of sending it by courier to Harper's Ferry.

[37.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, July 9, 1864.

General RICKETTS:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to direct you to move your whole command to the left of the railroad, with your front to the Monocacy, with a view of guarding the approaches on the Washington road. You will establish your picket-line as you may deem best suited to attain this object, connecting on your right and left with the line of Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler. The men will move to the position within indicated at once; your pickets will then be established. You will provide your command with three days' rations. No citizen within your lines will be permitted to leave them without a written pass from your headquarters. Citizens will only be admitted to give information touching the movements of the enemy. You will make to these headquarters a morning field return of your command. You will also report by regiments the number of rounds of ammunition per man in your division. You will report the means of transportation in your command.

MAX. WOODHULL,
[37.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
July 9, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The information contained in the first portion of your note seems to be correct. I have sent out four regiments under charge

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of an officer well acquainted with the country to meet the column of the enemy reported advancing. I will make the best disposition I can to resist their advance. I think all the artillery should be on the left of the road at present, as there seems to be no further necessity for it on our right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
[37.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Major-General WALLACE,
Commanding, &c.:

I have ordered my skirmishers withdrawn across the bridge. Shall I merely tear up the planking, or destroy the bridge by fire? The skirmishers are withdrawn in accordance with your directions.

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
[37.] *Brigadier-General.*

JULY 9, 1864.

General WALLACE:

They have a battery now which enfilades my flank. Cavalry in my rear. What shall I do?

JAS. B. RICKETTS,
[37.] *Brigadier-General.*

JULY 9, 1864.

General RICKETTS:

GENERAL: I see them advancing a heavy line between you and the hill, chiefly on the river side. Hold the crest if the cannonading is not too enfilading.

LEW. WALLACE,
[37.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, July 9, 1864.

General TYLER:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to direct you to encamp your command on the right of the railroad, with your front to the Monocacy. You will establish your picket-line as you may deem best, connecting on your right and left with the line of Brigadier-General Ricketts. The men will move to the position within indicated at once. Your pickets will then be established. You will provide your command with three days' rations. No citizen within your lines will be permitted to leave them without a written pass from your headquarters. Citizens will be admitted within your lines only to give information touching the movements of the enemy. You will make to these headquarters a morning field return of your command. You will report the means of transportation in your command. You will make requisition on the ordnance officer for ammunition as you may need it.

MAX. WOODHULL,
[37.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864—2.30 p. m.

COMDG. OFFICER DETACH. SIXTH ARMY CORPS, PLANE NO. 1:

Hurry up your troops; I am greatly in need of them. Fighting still going on. The enemy outnumber us.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Send train of empty cars; also telegraph operator.

[37.] L. W.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ellicott's Mills, July 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS:

GENERAL: You will detach two regiments of your division temporarily to proceed by rail to the Relay House, to place that post in a defensible condition. They will find intrenching tools there. The commanding officer [of] detachment will report to you and receive all orders through your headquarters. With the remainder of your division you will take post for the present at this village, and make every possible effort to retard the enemy should he march upon Baltimore or the Relay House. Captain Alexander's battery will be ordered to report to you. You will have immediate requisition made for ammunition for his guns. Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin with four companies of his command will be ordered to report to you for duty.

[37.] LEW. WALLACE.

JULY 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General HARDIN,
Fort Reno:

I have drawn out the forces about five miles. I think they are 1,200 or 1,500 strong. Am gradually falling back.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
[37.] *Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. Pursuant to instructions from Headquarters of the Army, Maj. Gen. A. Doubleday is hereby detailed to organize and command the Loyal Leagues of Washington City.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
[37.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT RENO, *July 12, 1864—9 a. m.*

Col. C. R. LOWELL, Jr.:

If you are forced back, make a stand at the picket station (infantry) if possible. But look out for the enemy's cavalry on your right.

J. M. WARNER,
[37.] *Colonel First Vermont Artillery, Commanding Brigade.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. HARDIN:

GENERAL: If any cavalry reports at Tennallytown belonging to Lowell's command, send it on to overtake General Wright and report to him.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
[37.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1864.

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40. Maj. Henry R. Dalton, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Wright, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Sixth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

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47. Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Wright, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Sixth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with Brigadier-General Upton, U. S. Volunteers.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[37.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Harper's Ferry:

Wright's and Crook's commands should immediately move toward Emmitsburg. They must make a night march. Emory will be sent toward Frederick to form a junction with you. If the enemy moves from Chambersburg toward Harrisburg, you will be nearly on his rear; if toward Baltimore, you will have the inner flank.

H. W. HALLECK,
[37.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., August 15, 1864.

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XIV. Colonel Wright, Tenth U. S. Colored Troops, will report in person early to-morrow morning to Brig. Gen. C. J. Paine, commanding Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, to take command of the Second Brigade of that division.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
[42.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, August 19, 1864.

1. Leave of absence for twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Volunteers. At

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the expiration of his leave General Weber will report for duty to Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

[JAS. L. BOTSFORD,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[43.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., August 25, 1864.*

The circular from these headquarters, dated June 7, 1864, is revised to read as follows: The following explanation of the badges for this corps is given for the information of this command: The general commanding corps and his staff will wear a blue cross of the pattern prescribed, with two triangles, one white and the other red, crossing each other in the center of the cross, the red triangle uppermost, suspended by a tri-colored ribbon.

First Division.—The general commanding division will wear the red cross, with a triangle in the center, the sides of which shall be white, suspended by a tri-colored ribbon.

Second Division.—The general commanding division and his staff will wear the white cross, with a triangle in the center, the sides of which shall be of blue enamel, suspended by a tri-colored ribbon.

Third Division.—The general commanding division and staff will wear the blue cross, with a triangle in the center, the sides of which shall be white, suspended by a tri-colored ribbon. Brigade commanders and their staffs will wear the same cross and ribbon as worn by their respective divisions, but without the triangle, the number of their brigades to be enameled in white in the center of the cross. Line officers will wear a plain cross of the same color as their respective divisions, to be suspended by a ribbon of the same color as the cross. Enlisted men will wear a plain cross of the same color as worn by their respective divisions—*i. e.*, red for First Division, white for Second Division, blue for Third Division; to be worn without a ribbon.

Officers of artillery will wear a blue cross, with a white triangle and two crossed cannon of red enamel or of metal, to be suspended by a red ribbon. Enlisted men of the artillery will wear the same badge, with white or metallic crossed cannon, but without the triangle or the ribbon.

Officers of cavalry will wear a yellow cross, with two crossed sabers in white relief, and suspended by a yellow ribbon. Enlisted men of cavalry will wear the same cross, with white or metallic sabers, but without the ribbon. The crosses will be made with a pin on the back, and of such metal as may be chosen. The ribbon is distinctive of a commissioned officer, and the tri-colored ribbon, of a staff officer; and no others will be permitted to wear these badges. Officers will wear the badges suspended from the left breast. Enlisted men will wear the badges on the front of the hat or the top of the cap. Badges of cloth will be furnished the enlisted men of this command, and it is made the duty of officers to see that these badges are constantly and properly worn. Division commanders will at once make requisition for these badges.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[42.]

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
[*August 26,*] *1864—8 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON:

Your note received.* Accept thanks. Officer also arrived. Signal officer North Mountain reports column of infantry moving up river from Williamsport, south side. If true it is probable that it is to cross at Dam No. 5 and come down the river to assist in the crossing to-morrow morning. They cannot bring artillery, and the position is fair for us. I intend to see what they do it on, and if you can leave a sufficient guard for the ford at Shepherdstown and start for Hagerstown when the moon rises I shall feel sure of our being in a central position where we can deliver a blow that may hurt. I have written to General Sheridan about it. Please answer.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

[43.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 239. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., August 31, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of all the U. S. troops on the James River east of City Point and west of Fort Monroe. He will establish his headquarters at Wilson's Wharf.

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By command of Major-General Ord:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[42.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 240. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., September 1, 1864.

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XIII. Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States.

By command of Major-General Ord:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[42.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 241. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., September 2, 1864.

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IX. Paragraph XI, Special Orders, No. 239, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked, and the command of Brig. Gen. G. Marston will, until further orders, consist of the troops stationed at Fort Powhatan, Wilson's Wharf, and Redoubt Herndon.

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By command of Major-General Ord:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[42.]

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*Probably 4 p. m., Vol. XLIII, Part I, p. 925.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
(Through Headquarters Armies of the United States.)

SIR: I herewith forward a list of names of officers for brevet commissions which I most earnestly recommend to your favorable consideration and which I hope will receive your immediate action. I trust when you consider the size of the army I have had the honor to command, being at one time over 125,000 strong, and the extent and character of the duties it has performed, including the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, not to mention numerous minor affairs, that you will not consider this list too large. Indeed, it embraces only the names of those of a certain rank who were considered pre-eminently deserving of reward for their services, and it is my purpose to prepare another to be submitted to the Department which will contain many names now excluded in order to reduce this list to the lowest limit. I beg leave to say that in my judgment the most beneficial results may be anticipated to the esprit of this army by the immediate conferring of the honorable rewards here asked for.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

List of officers recommended for promotion by brevet in the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade commanding.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

To be major-generals by brevet: Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery, for gallantry and distinguished conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and for faithful and highly meritorious services on the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg; to date July 1, 1864. Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster, for highly meritorious and faithful services in the field in the several campaigns from Gettysburg to Petersburg; to date July 1, 1864. Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, chief of the adjutant-general's department, for highly meritorious and faithful services in the field in the several campaigns from Gettysburg to Petersburg; to date July 1, 1864. Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick, provost-marshal-general, for highly meritorious and faithful services in the field in the several campaigns from Gettysburg to Petersburg.

To be colonels by brevet: Maj. James C. Duane, chief of engineers, for meritorious and faithful services in the field on the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, and particularly for distinguished professional services in the operations before Petersburg; to date July 1, 1864.

SECOND CORPS, MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK COMMANDING.

To be major-generals by brevet: Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and good conduct while leading his division in the assault on the enemy's works at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864; to date from May 12, 1864. Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, for highly

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meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services at the battle of August 25, 1864, at Reams' Station, Va.; to date from August 25, 1864. Brig. Gen. A. S. Webb, for distinguished conduct at Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded; at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863; at the battle of the Wilderness, and at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864, where he was severely wounded; to date from day of appointment.

To be brigadier-generals by brevet: Col. G. N. Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, for distinguished conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, and at Deep Bottom, August 14, while commanding his brigade in an assault on the enemy's works. This officer lost an arm at Gettysburg, returned to his command when the army moved from its winter camp, was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, returned to his command August 12, 1864, and was again wounded August 14; to date August 14, 1864. Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly for valuable service at Cold Harbor while commanding a brigade. This officer was wounded at Chancellorsville; again in the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg June 16, and again at the battle of Reams' Station August 25, 1864, where he lost a leg; to date June 3, 1864. Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers, for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly in the battle of the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor; to date from June 3, 1864. Col. H. L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers (appointed September 3, 1864), for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly for gallantry at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864; to date May 12, 1864. This officer was wounded at the first Fredericksburg and twice wounded at Gettysburg.

To be colonels by brevet: Lieut. Col. K. O. Broady, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, for good conduct throughout the campaign and particularly for distinguished service at Reams' Station, Va., August 25, 1864, when he was wounded; to date August 25, 1864. This officer has received the appointment of colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, but has not been mustered in on account of the lack of the necessary number of men in the regiment. Lieut. Col. C. H. Morgan, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff, for distinguished and valuable service and gallantry throughout the campaign, especially at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. This officer has been chief of staff of this corps since the fall of 1862, and has been present in all the actions in which the corps has been engaged. He has been several times recommended for appointment as brigadier-general for distinguished service; to date May 6, 1864. Lieut. Col. Francis A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, for distinguished service and good conduct throughout the campaign. This officer has been adjutant-general of the corps since the fall of 1862. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and taken prisoner at Reams' Station August 25; to date August 25, 1864.

To be lieutenant-colonels by brevet: Maj. J. G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, for distinguished services and good conduct throughout the campaign, especially at Cold Harbor, Va.; to date June 3, 1864. Maj. William G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp, for meritorious and distinguished conduct and for gallantry in action, especially at the Wilderness May 6, and at Spotsylvania May 12. This officer has been with me (Major-General Hancock) as senior

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aide since the beginning of the war and has distinguished himself in every battle in which I have been engaged; to date May 6, 1864. Surg. A. N. Dougherty, medical director, for untiring devotion to the duties of his profession and for bravery on the field. This officer was wounded at the Po May 10, 1864.

To be majors by brevet: Capt. H. H. Bingham, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and judge-advocate, for good conduct and conspicuous gallantry, especially at the Wilderness May 6, where he collected a considerable party of stragglers and led them against the enemy with marked gallantry, and at Spotsylvania May 12, where he voluntarily took part with his regiment in the assault and was wounded. He was also wounded at Gettysburg; to date May 6, 1864.

FIFTH CORPS, MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN COMMANDING.

To be major-generals by brevet: Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, Jericho Mills, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, and Globe Tavern (Weldon railroad), and for faithful services in the campaign. Brig. Gen. L. Cutler, for constant and faithful services in this campaign and for wound at Globe Tavern (Weldon railroad).

To be brigadier-generals by brevet: Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery, for brave, constant, and efficient services in the battles and marches of the campaign. Col. Fred. Winthrop, Fifth New York Volunteers (captain Twelfth Infantry), for brave, constant, and efficient service in the battles and marches of the campaign. Previously recommended for promotion. Col. J. W. Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, for brave, constant, and efficient service in the battles and marches of the campaign. Previously recommended for promotion. Col. Richard Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for gallant conduct in battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-House and for wound in the latter battle. Col. A. W. Denison, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, for ability in commanding Maryland Brigade in battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania and for loss of arm at Spotsylvania. Col. C. Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle on Weldon railroad, near Globe Tavern, August 19, 1864.

To be colonels by brevet: Lieut. Col. Fred. T. Locke, assistant adjutant-general, for brave, constant, and efficient service in the battles and marches of the campaign. Wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Bankhead, assistant inspector-general (captain Fifth Infantry), for brave, constant, and efficient service in the battles and marches of the campaign. Previously recommended for promotion. Lieut. Col. William A. Throop, First Michigan Veteran Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, First Division, for brave, constant, and efficient service in the battles and marches of the campaign. Previously recommended for promotion.

NINTH CORPS, MAJ. GEN. JOHN G. PARKE COMMANDING.

To be major-generals by brevet: Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, commanding Third Division, for distinguished and gallant services and efficiently commanding his division in the several actions in which the corps has

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been engaged since crossing the Rapidan. Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, commanding Second Division, for distinguished and gallant conduct and efficiently commanding his division in the several actions in which the corps has been engaged since crossing the Rapidan.

To be brigadier-generals by brevet: Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, for conspicuous and gallant services both as a regimental and brigade commander, having served with the corps throughout the campaign. Col. John I. Curtin, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous and gallant services both as regimental and brigade commander, having served with the corps up to June 18, when he was wounded. He is now present with the command. Col. B. C. Christ, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding brigade, Third Division, for distinguished services at Ny River May 9, and before Petersburg, June 17, 1864. Col. J. K. Sigfried, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding brigade, Fourth Division, for great efficiency in organizing and disciplining a brigade of colored troops.

To be captain by brevet: Lieut. S. N. Benjamin, Second U. S. Artillery, for distinguished and gallant conduct at battle of Spotsylvania, in which action he was wounded while serving as chief of artillery for the corps.

CAVALRY, BRIG. GEN. D. M'M. GREGG COMMANDING.

To be major-general by brevet: Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly on the reconnaissance on the Charles City road and at the battle of August 25, at Reams' Station.

To be brigadier-generals by brevet: Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for gallantry and distinguished services when in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division in the engagement at the defenses of Richmond on the Brook turnpike on the 12th of May, 1864; at Trevilian's Station, Va., June 11, at White's Tavern on the 16th of August, 1864. In this last engagement Colonel Gregg was severely wounded. Col. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, for distinguished conduct when in command of his regiment in the engagement at Saint Mary's Church, near Charles City Court-House, on the 24th of June, 1864. In this engagement Colonel Smith was wounded but did not quit the field; also for conspicuous gallantry when in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, in the engagement with the enemy's cavalry, near Reams' Station, August 23, 1864.

To be colonels by brevet: Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, for distinguished conduct and conspicuous gallantry when in command of his regiment in the engagements at Trevilian's Station June 11, 1864; Saint Mary's Church June 24, 1864, and Deep Run August 16, 1864. Lieut. Col. Samuel Wilson, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry when in command of his regiment in the engagement at the defenses of Richmond on the Brook turnpike May 12, 1864, and at Deep Run August 16, 1864. In both of these engagements Colonel Wilson was severely wounded.

To be majors by brevet: Capt. H. C. Weir, assistant adjutant-general, for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services in the engagements at Saint Mary's Church on the 24th of June, 1864; Deep Run on August 16, 1864, and at Reams' Station on August 23, 1864. Capt. James H. Hart, First New Jersey Cavalry, for great gallantry in charging and

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routing a largely superior force of the enemy at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 5, 1864. Capt. F. H. Parke, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry when in command of his regiment in repelling assaults of the enemy's infantry near White's Tavern on the 16th of August, 1864, and for distinguished service at Reams' Station on August 23, 1864. In this engagement Captain Parke lost an arm.

[42.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS, *September 19, 1864.*

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V. Paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 109, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. Col. E. H. Ripley, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, will assume command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps.

VI. Col. E. H. Ripley, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, ordered this day on an expedition.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman:

WM. H. ABEL,

[42.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *September 25, 1864.*

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II. In pursuance of paragraph IX of Special Orders, No. 264, current series, from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the Two hundredth and Two hundred and fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers will march with ten days' rations, one day's, at least, of which shall be cooked, at 6 o'clock to-morrow, and report to the officer in command of the troops near Old Court-House, part of General Heckman's division. They will take with them their transportation and other quartermaster's supplies. Col. J. A. Mathews, commanding Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will take command of the two regiments. The brigade quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation, and the brigade commissary is charged with forwarding as soon as practicable that portion of the ten days' rations not taken at the time the troops move.

By command of Col. J. H. Potter:

CHAS. A. CARLETON,

[42.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 267. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, September 28, 1864.*

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2. Colonel Potter will report in person, with his Provisional Brigade, to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, without delay.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

ISRAEL R. SEALY,

[42.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 332. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 4, 1864.*

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24. The telegraphic order of October 3, 1864, from this office, directing Brig. Gen. James D. Fessenden, U. S. Volunteers, to repair to Harper's Ferry and thence report for orders to Major-General Sheridan, is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[43.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 6, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs you to proceed immediately to the front and take charge in person of the guarding of the railroad and of the driving out the enemy between here and Front Royal. Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch, and report at what time this evening you set out in execution of this order for the front.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HARDIE,
[43.] *Colonel and Inspector-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, October 7, 1864.*

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IV. In obedience to orders from corps headquarters, Col. E. H. Ripley will move the Ninth Vermont Volunteers to the right of Major White's reserve brigade, which has just relieved a portion of Major-General Birney's command to the right of Fort Harrison. Colonel Ripley will assume command of Major White's brigade, together with his own regiment.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman:

W. H. ABEL,
[42.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 285. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, October 11, 1864.*

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3. Surg. R. K. Smith is relieved from duty as medical director Tenth Army Corps and will report for duty to Brig. Gen. A. V. Kautz, as surgeon in chief of the Cavalry Division.

4. Surg. J. J. Craven, U. S. Volunteers, will resume his position as medical director of the Tenth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

ED. W. SMITH,
[42.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Third Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding the corps wishes you to move out as soon as possible without waiting for coffee or anything. Please have one of your staff officers report here when your column has started. The greatest practicable alacrity and rapidity in the movement to Middletown is required.

Very respectfully,

C. A. WHITTIER,
[43.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 25, 1864.

Pursuant to instructions contained in circular from headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, dated October 25, 1864, the commanding officers of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery will on the receipt of this order report to Col. J. Jourdan, commanding Fort Burnham, for orders. The One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, at 6 a. m., will move down on the field in front of these headquarters and report to Col. H. S. Fairchild, commanding Third Brigade. Brigade commanders will cause the rations and ammunition to be issued as directed by circular from corps headquarters. The troops will move from the line promptly at 6 a. m., and form on the field in front of and near these headquarters, concealed from view of the enemy as much as possible.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman:

SAML. C. HART,
[42.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 26, 1864.

The troops of this command will have breakfast in season to march at 5 a. m. precisely. Let there be no delay. Army time will be furnished to-night, in order that there shall be no discrepancy. Skirmishers will be selected and placed in position to-night. March to be conducted in the following manner: Skirmishers in advance of each brigade; provost guard in rear of each brigade; ambulance train followed by headquarters. Captain Cooley, with battalion of sharpshooters, will follow the skirmishers of the Second Brigade, Colonel Ripley. All straggling strictly prohibited.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman:

SAML. C. HART,
[42.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
No. 318. } *In the Field, Va., October 29, 1864.*

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8. Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the temporary command of the First Division, Eighteenth Army

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Corps, relieving Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, who has received a leave of absence.

By command of Major-General Butler:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[42.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
November 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: On the 15th of September I submitted recommendations for promotion by brevet of officers of this corps. Of these I am informed that letters of appointment have been issued for the following-named officers: Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter, Col. William Humphrey, Col. John I. Curtin, Col. B. C. Christ, Col. J. K. Sigfried, and Lieut. S. N. Benjamin. Before the receipt of these letters of appointment Colonels Humphrey, Christ, and Sigfried were honorably discharged by reason of expiration of service. Among the remaining-mentioned officers many changes have taken place by reason of resignation, muster out, and promotion. I would therefore respectfully submit the following recommendations in lieu of the list made September 15, taking it for granted that Generals Willcox and Potter, Colonel Curtin, and Lieutenant Benjamin will receive their brevet commissions: Brig. Gen. E. Ferrero, commanding Third Division, Colored Troops for the very efficient manner in which he has organized, disciplined, and drilled the troops of his command during the campaign, it being made up of entirely new regiments and brought together but a few days prior to joining the Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan. Lieut. Col. Charles G. Loring, assistant inspector-general, for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the actions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, Va. Maj. William Cutting, aide-de-camp, for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the actions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, Va. Maj. J. L. Van Buren, additional aide-de-camp, for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the actions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, Va. Maj. P. M. Lydig, assistant adjutant-general, for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the actions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, Va. Capt. George W. Gowen, aide-de-camp, for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the actions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, Va. Capt. D. A. Pell, additional aide-de-camp, for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the actions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, Va.

First Division: Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, assistant adjutant-general, for gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; wounded. First Lieut. L. Curtis Brackett, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp, for gallantry at battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Totopotomoy June 1, when he was wounded; recommended as brevet captain; and for gallantry at the crater before Petersburg and in the actions on the Weldon railroad, and near Poplar Grove Church and Hatcher's Run, recommended for brevet major; also, distinguished at South Mountain and Antietam. Capt. William V. Richards, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp, for gallantry throughout

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the campaign, recommended for brevet major; also distinguished at South Mountain and Antietam. Capt. John D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general, for gallantry and meritorious services in actions before Petersburg, on Weldon railroad, near Poplar Grove Church, and Hatcher's Run. Capt. George Shorkley, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and brigade inspector, for gallantry and meritorious services at Spotsylvania and before Petersburg; wounded July 30, 1864. Lieut. Richard A. Watts, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp, for gallantry and meritorious conduct throughout the campaign; wounded June 17, 1864. Lieut. W. H. S. Bean, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, for gallantry and meritorious conduct throughout the campaign up [to] the Weldon railroad August 18, 1864, when he was wounded. Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign, particularly at the Wilderness and before Petersburg June 18, 1864. Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, recommended for brevet colonel for gallantry at the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania; wounded May 10; and brevet brigadier-general for gallantry on the Weldon railroad and in subsequent actions, now commanding Second Brigade and well qualified. Capt. George H. Murdock, First Michigan Sharpshooters, for gallantry and meritorious services during the campaign and particularly before Petersburg June 17, when he was wounded. Capt. C. A. Lounsberry, Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the actions of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania; wounded May 12, 1864, being the third wound received during the war. Lieut. Charles D. Todd, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp, for gallantry and meritorious services throughout the campaign up to July 23, when he was wounded. Lieut. and Adjt. J. F. Curren, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for gallantry and meritorious services at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and before Petersburg June 17, when he was wounded and lost an arm. Col. N. B. McLaughlen, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, for gallantry and meritorious services in checking the advance of the enemy in the action near Poplar Grove Church September 30, 1864. Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Battalion, for gallantry and meritorious services throughout the campaign, and particularly on the Weldon railroad August 18, 1864. Lieut. Albert Doty, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallantry in the actions on the Weldon railroad. Capt. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth New York Independent Battery, for gallantry and meritorious services throughout the campaign, and particularly at Spotsylvania.

Second Division: Capt. Gilbert H. McKibbin, assistant adjutant-general, recommended for the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, a promotion well earned by long and distinguished services, and in order that he may be assigned to the command of a brigade, a position for which he has shown himself to be pre-eminently fitted and where his abilities are required. Capt. Samuel Wright, assistant adjutant-general, for gallant and meritorious services in all the actions of the campaign. Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for the successful management of the mine which was sprung on the 30th of July in front of the Ninth Army Corps. Lieut. Col. Theodore Gregg, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for his gallantry and great efforts in rallying the men to defend the crater formed by the explosion of the mine on the 30th of July, and his courage and daring in three personal encounters with

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rebel officers, each time killing his antagonist. Capt. James B. Smith, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, in the charge of the First Brigade on the rebel works on the morning of the 17th of June, 1864, when he was in command of his regiment. But for his bravery and good judgment on that occasion the charge would not have been successful. Capt. E. T. Raymond, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, for good service rendered on all occasions, always showing coolness and courage, and putting forth unequaled efforts in every engagement to the success of the troops which might be under his direction, and for escaping from the enemy August 19, 1864, when he accidentally rode into their lines in obedience to orders. Lieut. Col. Percy Daniels, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, for having taken a very active part all through the campaign and conducted himself nobly in all the engagements. On that of the 30th his regiment was not engaged at all, but he voluntarily went to the front and fields in face of the enemy's fire, and into the crater several times during the day, encouraging both men and officers to their duty. Capt. Peleg E. Peckham, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, and acting assistant adjutant-general First Brigade, for his repeated acts of gallantry and bravery displayed on every field and in all the engagements in which he has participated, especially that of the 18th of May at Spotsylvania Court-House, where his regiment owes much to him for its credit on that occasion, and also on the 30th of July, in rallying a portion of his brigade and conducting them in their successive charges. First Lieut. Charles E. Frost, Company E, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, on the morning of the 17th of June, 1864, in the charge near the Shands House, in advance of his regiment with a few men, demanded the surrender of a party of the enemy outnumbering him five to one, lying in rifle pits, and captured about fifteen; he also participated in bringing away a gun and six battery horses attached to the cannon. First Lieut. George Hicks, Company F, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, on the morning of the 17th of June, 1864, in the charge near the Shands House, distinguished himself by capturing a battle flag of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment. Second Lieut. John E. Cram, Company B, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, in the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House, distinguished himself by seizing and securing the colors of his own regiment under a heavy fire after both color-bearers had been severely wounded and disabled, and was himself severely wounded while carrying them to the rear. He has not yet recovered.

Third Division: Col. Delevan Bates, Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops, for distinguished services at the assault on Cemetery Hill on the 30th day of July, 1864. Col. Charles S. Russell, Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, for distinguished services at the assault on Cemetery Hill on the 30th day of July, 1864. Col. A. M. Blackman, Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, for gallantry and distinguished bravery in the engagement at Hatcher's Run on October 27, 1864. Capt. George A. Hicks, assistant adjutant-general, for gallantry and meritorious services on various occasions, especially in the assault on Cemetery Hill on the 30th of July, 1864.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[42.]

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[*Indorsements on Gibbon to Williams, November 26, 1864, printed in Volume XLII, Part III, p. 714.*]

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Armies of the United States. The assignment of Major-General Humphreys to the command of the Second Corps was made in pursuance of the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding, and the assignment was necessarily announced in the order as temporary, a permanent assignment requiring the sanction of the President. It is understood that General Gibbon would have made no objection to serving under General Humphreys as the permanent commander of the corps, but thinks that pending such permanent assignment the command of the corps should have been devolved on him. I do not consider that General Gibbon has any just cause to complain of the phraseology of the order assigning General Humphreys to the command of the Second Corps, especially as it is believed it was well known in the corps that General Hancock was not to return to this army. As, however, he asks to be relieved from further service here, I have no objection to offer to the granting of his application.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., November 30, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

In the assignment of Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys to the command of the Second Corps no reflection upon or disrespect to Major-General Gibbon was intended. General Humphreys has long desired the command of troops and it has been promised him. When General Hancock left it was understood that he was permanently relieved and separated from the corps, and General Humphreys, being the oldest major-general in the Army of the Potomac, was placed in command of it. The wording of the order of assignment might have been made less objectionable. There was, however, no intention of in any way reflecting upon General Gibbon, and it was expected that the temporary assignment would be made permanent by the President. It is hoped that General Gibbon will accept this explanation as satisfactory. I have full confidence in General Gibbon as a commander of troops, and believe him entirely capable of commanding a corps. I should not like to spare his services from this army; but if after this explanation he continues dissatisfied he will, on his application, be relieved.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[42.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 375. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, November 26, 1864.

1. In obedience to orders from the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, contained in Special Orders, No. 136,

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the following regiments are relieved from duty in this department and will report to Major-General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, viz: Two hundredth, Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and eighth, and Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. B. SCOTT,
[42.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 384. HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, Va., December 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. That portion of the Second Pennsylvania Artillery now with the Eighteenth Army Corps will proceed immediately to the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and report for duty to Brigadier General Graham, commanding Provisional Division. Upon the arrival of the Second Pennsylvania Artillery the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers and Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers will proceed to the line occupied by the Eighteenth Army Corps and report to Major-General Ord, commanding.

* * * * * * *

14. The Third New York Cavalry is hereby ordered to repair to Norfolk, Va., and report to Brigadier-General Shepley for duty. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

15. The Twentieth New York Cavalry is relieved from duty in the District of Eastern Virginia, and will repair to the front and report to Brigadier-General Kautz, commanding Cavalry Division. All officers and men of this regiment fit to travel will accompany the regiment. Those on detached duty will be relieved at once for this purpose. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Butler:

ED. W. SMITH,
[42.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, Va., December 4, 1864.*

Pursuant to orders, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James.

J. H. POTTER,
[42.] *Colonel Twelfth New Hampshire Vols., Comdg. Brigade.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 432. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to the Adjutant-General in Washington for assignment to light duty.

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33. Brig. Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to court-martial duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[42 and 43.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 6, 1864—1 p. m. (Received 1.30 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Direct General Mott to report to Major-General Warren for orders. His division will have to go on an expedition with Warren, and you will have to hold the line around to the Weldon railroad with Gibbon's and Miles'. Perhaps it may be necessary to retain a brigade of Mott's to picket the rear line. I want to add about 5,000 men to Warren. If Mott's division is in excess of this you can retain the excess, after letting me know. Mott will get his orders from Warren.*

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[42.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH CORPS,
December 19, 1864.

Maj. HAZARD STEVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following recommendations for brevets, agreeably to circular from headquarters Sixth Army Corps, dated December 14, 1864: Capt. Merritt Barber, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, to be brevet major. Captain Barber has borne himself with distinguished bravery in every engagement since May 4, 1864, and particularly in the last engagement at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Communications from Col. William W. Henry, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and from Colonel Truex, commanding the brigade in which he formerly served, are herewith respectfully forwarded. First Lieut. Henry C. Baxter, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be brevet captain, for distinguished bravery in every engagement since May 16, and especially at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, at which engagement he was wounded. Col. George P. Foster, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet brigadier-general, for distinguished bravery in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, at which engagement he was severely wounded; also for good conduct at the battle near Charlestown, Va., August 21; Fisher's Hill, September 22, and at Cedar Creek, October 19. Colonel Foster commanded the brigade at the battle of Fisher's Hill. Lieut. Col. H. W. Floyd, Third Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet colonel, for bravery and good conduct throughout the entire campaign since May 4, and especially for distinguished bravery at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Maj. Enoch E. Johnson, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, for bravery in all the engagements since Cold Harbor, and especially at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Major

* For reply see 1.40 p. m., Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 823.

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Johnson commanded the regiment in most of the engagements. Also Capt. E. G. Ballou and Capt. Elijah Wales, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet majors, for bravery in the battle of the Wilderness and subsequent engagements. At the battle of the Wilderness both were severely wounded. Maj. A. F. Walker, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, for distinguished bravery in the several engagements in the valley of the Shenandoah, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel. Capt. J. E. Eldridge, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major, for especially gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, at which engagement he was very seriously wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
[42.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. 155TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 24, 1864.

Bvt. Capt. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 346, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated December 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the names of Sergt. Thomas J. Marlin, Company K, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. Thomas C. Anderson, Company I, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, they having performed deeds of valor and showed undaunted bravery upon occasions hereinafter mentioned. Sergeant Anderson, at the battle of Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864, when the regiment was advancing upon the enemy's works at a double-quick, grasped the colors from the exhausted bearer, and moving far in advance of the column planted his flag upon the second line of the enemy's works even before they had left them; this under a heavy fire of canister from the enemy's guns. He likewise showed conspicuous bravery throughout the entire campaign. Sergeant Marlin, on the afternoon of the battle of Peebles' farm, when the troops of the Ninth Corps were being driven from their position and the regiment ordered by General Griffin to advance, grasped his colors and, dashing ahead and through the troops who were falling back, took his position near the Third Brigade and waved the flag and shouted to the men to "follow the old flag." His bravery and uniformly good conduct during the campaign entitle him to the highest praise, and I would earnestly recommend both Marlin and Anderson as fit subjects on whom to confer medals of honor.

Very respectfully,

JOHN EWING,
Brevet Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 5TH ARMY CORPS,
December 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, recommended. The facts as heretofore stated came under my personal observation. The men are brave, daring soldiers, and well worthy of any mark of honor.

A. L. PEARSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
December 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

JOS. J. BARTLETT,
[42.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

HDQRS. 91ST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
December 25, 1864.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 346, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated December 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following names of men who in my judgment are entitled to medals of honor: Color Bearers Archibald Nimmo, sergeant Company C, and Corpl. Edward Gamble, Company B, for conspicuous gallantry in carrying the colors in the two charges made on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg on the 18th of June, 1864, in the latter of which both were wounded; also Franklin Wolfinger, sergeant Company H, for taking the colors after the color bearers were wounded and, waving them defiantly in the face of the enemy, carried them safely through under a heavy fire.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI G. SELLERS,
[42.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
December 27, 1864.

Capt. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to ask that a medal be conferred upon Corpl. Joseph W. Libbey, of Company I, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Peebles' farm, September 30, 1864 (he being one of the men who took the piece of artillery captured by the First Division on that day).

C. D. GILMORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twentieth Maine Volunteers.
[42.]

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 27, 1864.

Bvt. Capt. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to recommend the name of Corpl. Jonathan [William H.] Wild, Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as one entitled to a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry. At the capture of Fort McRae, September 30, 1864, he was color-bearer, and was the first to plant the national colors on the rebel works. His conduct also in the engagement of the evening at Pegram's farm was particularly meritorious and a bright example to his

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comrades of the regiment. He was here mortally wounded. I respectfully request that a medal be presented in his name, so that his bereaved family may possess a memento of the gallantry of a brave soldier who has given his life to his country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. WILSON,

[42.] *Captain, Commanding 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., December 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, in the Field:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Frankle, from Plymouth, inclosing a letter from Commander Macomb, in which the latter states that it is perfectly impossible to take the gun-boats above Poplar Point without a land force sufficiently large to drive away the enemy's sharpshooters along the shore, and he estimates that there are 1,500 to 2,000 of them. He also states that the double-enders cannot ascend the river as far as Poplar Point in less than a week; that the river has to be dragged for torpedoes every time they move, &c. Colonel Frankle writes that the enemy have assembled some 8,000 men to oppose him, and there are various rumors of Hill's corps having come to North Carolina; that there are many appearances of quite a large body of troops having come from Virginia to occupy the line of the Roanoke, &c. Colonel Frankle does not give credit to all these rumors, but he insists that the enemy have a much larger force than we can send there. General Harland is now on the ground at Plymouth to decide what is best to be done. I consider myself as very unfortunate in not being able to go up to Plymouth myself, but General Harland is cool, and I am willing to trust to his judgment. Some cavalry horses have arrived lately from Washington, and I hear that more are coming. I hope very soon to have at least 600 effective cavalry, and with them I hope to find an opening somewhere on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad where we can do some fine service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,

[42.] *Brigadier-General.*

HDQRS. EIGHTH MARYLAND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
December 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 346, headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 22, 1864, extract 7, I have the honor to present the name of Corpl. Isaac B. Conrad, Company D, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, as an enlisted man who is worthy of receiving a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry. Besides continued meritorious conduct during the campaign, I beg leave to state that in the charge on Laurel Hill May 8, 1864, when the regimental colors were shot twice to the ground by wounding or killing the color-bearer and every one of the color guard and Capt. James Bride was killed with the colors in his hand, this young man, then a private not yet twenty years old, jumped

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out of the ranks, seized the flag from the ground, held it in the front rank to the end of the charge and ever since carried it nobly through all engagements the regiment has been in.

I have the honor to sign myself,

J. G. JOHANNES,
[42.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighth Maryland Volunteers.*

FORT MONROE, *December 29, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

I return to City Point immediately, having learned that you have not yet left Washington.

U. S. GRANT,
[42.] *Lieutenant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., ARMY OF THE JAMES, *December 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. The following regiments having reported for duty with this command will form a Provisional Division, which will consist of two brigades, as follows: The Forty-first New York, One hundred and third New York, and One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers will form the First Brigade; Colonel Heine, One hundred and third New York Volunteers, will take command. The Sixth and Tenth Artillery will form the Second Brigade; the senior officer present will take command. They will report as brigades direct to these headquarters. They will organize their staff and forward a roster of the same to these headquarters. All officers acting on the staff of Colonel Heine, commanding the division, are hereby relieved and will report back to their regiments for duty.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Ferrero:

GEO. A. HICKS,
[42.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, *January 2, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Curtin, U. S. Volunteers, will command the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, during the temporary absence of Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlen, U. S. Volunteers.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

JNO. C. YOUNGMAN,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., January 3, 1865.*

The following designating flags and badges will be used by the department and the different divisions and brigades serving in the

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Department of West Virginia: The eagle will be worn by the officers and men as the department badge. By those connected with department headquarters a gilt or golden eagle will be worn; the First Division and its brigades will wear a red eagle; the Second Division and its brigades will wear a white eagle; the Third Division and its brigades will wear a blue eagle; the Artillery Brigade will wear a red and white eagle; the separate brigades will wear a green eagle. The badges will be worn by the enlisted men upon the hat or cap. The department flag will be a red and blue flag, the blue next and the colors parallel to the staff, four feet six inches upon the staff, with six feet fly, with a gilt spread eagle four feet eight inches from tip to tip, with gilt fringe. The First Division flag, a plain red flag, four feet upon the staff, with five feet six inches fly, with a white spread eagle four feet from tip to tip, with white fringe. The First Brigade, First Division, will be a red triangular flag, four feet upon the staff, with four feet seven inches fly, with a white bar six inches wide next and parallel to the staff, and a white spread eagle two feet ten inches from tip to tip. The Second Brigade, First Division, will be a red triangular flag, four feet upon the staff, with four feet seven inches fly, with two white bars six inches wide upon the two outer sides, and a white spread eagle two feet five inches from tip to tip. The Third Brigade, Second Division, will be a red triangular flag, four feet upon the staff, with five feet seven inches fly, with a white bar six inches wide upon the three sides, and a white spread eagle two feet from tip to tip. The Second Division flag will be a white flag, of the same dimensions as the First Division, with a blue eagle and blue fringe. The brigade flags of the Second Division will be white triangular flags, similar to those of the First Division, with blue bars and blue eagles. The Third Division flag will be a blue flag, similar to First Division, with white eagle and white fringe. The brigade flag of the Third Division will be a blue triangular flag, similar to those of the First Division, with white eagle and white bars. The flag of the Artillery Brigade will be a red and blue triangular flag, four feet upon the staff, with four feet seven inches fly, with the colors perpendicular to the staff, the red uppermost; a white spread eagle, two feet ten inches from tip to tip. The flag of the Separate Brigade will be a green triangular flag, with a white bar six inches wide, next and parallel to the staff, and a white spread eagle two feet ten inches from tip to tip.

By command of Major-General Crook:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., January 10, 1865.*

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14. Brig. Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. Kelley, commanding Second Infantry Division, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Crook:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. THIRD DIV. CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIV.,
January 11, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to recommend that Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers. This recommendation is made in consideration of the valuable and meritorious services of Colonel Pennington during the war, but particularly in recognition of his ability and gallantry as displayed in the battles of the 9th and 19th of October, 1864, at Tom's Run and Cedar Creek. The promotion of Colonel Pennington is also necessary in order that he may be assigned to the command of General Chapman's brigade, of this division, General Chapman having been transferred to the command of the Second Division Cavalry, and the senior colonel of that brigade being totally disqualified to exercise the command of a brigade.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 11, 1865.

I take pleasure in cordially indorsing the within recommendation. Colonel Pennington is every way competent to fill the position; is now in command of a brigade and has commanded it in several engagements. It is absolutely necessary to assign him to another brigade. There are colonels in his brigade who are competent to command it. Colonel Pennington is one of the most efficient and gallant officers in the cavalry service.

Respectfully submitted.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 13, 1865.

Colonel Pennington is a very valuable officer. It is such men who should be promoted. His promotion is now very necessary, so that he can take command of General Chapman's brigade.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[46.]

STEAMER S. R. SPAULDING,
Off Fort Fisher, January 16, 1865.

Major-General TERRY and
Rear-Admiral PORTER,
Commanding, &c.:

The Secretary of War has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the rebel flag of Fort Fisher, and in the name of the President congratulates you and the gallant officers and soldiers, sailors and marines, of your commands, and tenders you thanks for the valor and skill displayed in your respective parts of the great achievement in the operations against Fort Fisher and in its assault and capture. The combined

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operations of the squadron and land forces of your commands deserve and will receive the thanks of the nation, and will be held in admiration throughout the world as a proof of the naval and military prowess of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[46.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The honorable Secretary of War was at this place the evening succeeding its capture. He desired me to make to him directly at that time recommendations for the promotion of a few of the officers of my command, and so soon as it could be done to forward the names of others. At that time I recommended Brigadier-General Ames for promotion to major-general by brevet in the volunteer service, and he was so promoted. On reflection I feel that I have not done full justice to General Ames' merits and brilliant service, and I now recommend that he be brevetted a brigadier-general in the Army. He has twice heretofore been recommended for brevets in the regular service. He won his appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers by his gallantry at Chancellorsville; he commanded a division with marked ability at Gettysburg; his conduct, skill, and courage at the storming of Fort Fisher were beyond praise. In view of his past record and his recent services I think that he should receive a promotion which will not terminate with the volunteer organization, but be as lasting as his professional life.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 25, 1865.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[46.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 5, 1865—1.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. A. SMYTH:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the cavalry sent to Dabney's Mill with directions to communicate with you are unable to reach the mill, Pegram's brigade of the enemy's force having been sent down that road; and, further, that the brigade of Mott's command that was to have been placed in position on your right to perfect the connection with your right and McAllister's left, will not for the present be sent, but that McAllister will be directed to take up another position, which will more nearly connect your right with McAllister's left. This will be the disposition for the present. Another brigade has been ordered up.

Respectfully,

H. H. BINGHAM,
Major and Judge-Advocate Second Corps.

[46.]

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HDQRS. NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Compliant with orders contained in circular of yesterday, I have the honor to forward herewith the names of two officers of my regiment whose good conduct on the 5th instant is deserving of recognition: Second Lieut. William H. Tibbitts was in charge of the skirmishers first sent forward, and led his men in gallant style at the ford at Armstrong's Mill, when he was killed in the fearless discharge of his duty. The adjutant of the regiment, First Lieut. J. Fred. Aytoun, rendered great assistance to Lieutenant Tibbitts. Most of the men being recruits, he contributed toward keeping them to their work by his example and encouragement. The adjutant had his clothes pierced with bullets and his horse was shot under him.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND RICE,
Lieut. Col. Nineteenth Massachusetts Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

[46.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 14, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, colonel One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is relieved as a member of the general court-martial instituted by paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 308, November 14, 1864, from these headquarters, and is assigned to duty as commandant of the post of City Point, Va.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, Va., February 20, 1865.

In view of the circumstances under which this corps was raised and filled, the peculiar claims of its individual members upon the justice and fair dealing of the prejudiced, and the regularity of the conduct of the troops, which deserve those equal rights that have been hitherto denied the majority, the commanding general has been induced to adopt the Square as the distinctive badge of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Wherever danger has been found and glory to be won, the heroes who have fought for immortality have been distinguished by some emblem, to which every victory added a new luster. They looked upon their badge with pride, for to it they had given its fame. In the homes of smiling peace it recalled the days of courageous endurance and the hours of deadly strife and it solaced the moment of death, for it was a symbol of a life of heroism and self-denial. The poets still sing of the Templar's Cross, the Crescent of the Turk, the Chalice of the hunted

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Christian, and the White Plume of Murat, that crested the wave of valor, sweeping resistlessly to victory. Soldiers, to you is given a chance in this spring campaign of making this badge immortal. Let history record that on the banks of the James 30,000 freemen not only gained their own liberty, but shattered the prejudice of the world and gave to the land of their birth peace, union, and glory.

GODFREY WEITZEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865.

To CORPS COMMANDERS:

Everything tends to satisfy the major-general commanding that the rebels contemplate evacuating Petersburg. Anticipating orders from the lieutenant-general, he desires to call your attention to the necessity of treating this matter with great earnestness. Whenever your lines are not sufficiently near to watch the enemy, it will be necessary for you either to advance your lines or to organize scouting parties of trustworthy and enterprising men who will keep you advised of all that may occur corroborative of this view of the intentions of the enemy. Without striking tents it will be necessary to keep your command ready to follow up closely any movement, even with small parties, through any gap that may be discovered. Deserters are to be examined at once and the result telegraphed.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
[46.] *Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1865.

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71. Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, U. S. Volunteers, upon being relieved in his duties in the State of New York, will proceed without delay to Harrisburg, Pa., and assume the duties of assistant to the provost-marshal-general, chief mustering and disbursing officer, and superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for the Western Division of the State of Pennsylvania.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 27, 1865.

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2. Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, pursuant to paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 49, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, will report to the commanding general Second Army Corps for assignment to duty.

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8. Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. H. McKibbin, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank by the President, will report for assignment to command to the commanding officer Ninth Corps.

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By command of Major-General Parke:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February —, 1865.

Maj. EDWARD C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to call the attention of the general commanding the division to the gallant and meritorious services rendered by the following-named officers in the battle near Dabney's Mills, on the 6th instant, and to ask that they may receive brevets in the grade above their present rank: Lieut. Col. James Creney, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, was distinguished in this engagement by coolness, courage, and skill in the handling of his command. More than once during the battle when his command, fiercely assaulted by the enemy, seemed on the point of falling back, the colonel seized his regimental colors, and, pushing to the front in full view of the men, restored order and discipline where a moment before disaster seemed inevitable. This officer received a severe wound, which will unfit him for duty for many weeks to come. Maj. West Funk, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was distinguished in this battle for the most daring and impetuous gallantry. In the final assault upon our line by Mahone's troops Major Funk exhibited the greatest courage by taking his regimental flag and rushing toward the enemy, thus inspiring his regiment with the most resolute and determined courage. He constantly exposed his person as a conspicuous mark for the enemy. He received a severe wound in the shoulder near the close of the engagement. Capt. James Coey, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, was in command of his regiment, and behaved most gallantly throughout the engagement until he was severely wounded in the head near the close of the day. This officer by word and example was indefatigable in his efforts to keep his men before the enemy, and his efforts were successful. Capt. J. Harrison Lambdin, assistant adjutant-general of Third Brigade, was prompt, efficient, skillful, and most courageous during the entire engagement, and by his presence and daring rendered the most valuable services. I have never seen an officer more self-possessed and resolute under fire. I consider that a brevet conferred upon this gallant officer would be but a slight reward for his services on this and other fields. I may say further that Captain Lambdin served with distinction in the late campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and was severely wounded on the 18th of June. On the 6th instant his horse received two wounds in the charge made upon our line by the division of Mahone. First Lieut. Richard Esmond, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, acted as an aide on my staff, and deserves a brevet for his gallant conduct. He was present throughout the engagement, and in the execution of his duties displayed remarkable courage and coolness. In the charge

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of Mahone, already referred to, this young officer mingled freely among the troops, and by words and example rendered most valuable service. In the severest part of the conflict he offered to take the brigade colors in advance of the line, hoping thereby to induce the troops to charge the enemy. This he was not allowed to do, as I deemed it a deed of too hardy a character to be attempted by any one. I earnestly recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Government.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. MORROW,

[46.] *Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade.*

HDQRS. SEVENTH WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 28th, in answer to mine of the 18th, ultimo received.* You state that the main objection to keeping my plan secret is that "you (I) require to select your (my) men and drill them beforehand," stating that "that will certainly arouse discussion and put the enemy on his guard." Permit me to suggest if your objection might not be obviated if it could be made to appear that at your headquarters or at headquarters Army of the Potomac it was thought necessary to have a body guard or skirmish command of 1,000 picked men, say one captain, one lieutenant, three sergeants, four corporals, and thirty privates from a regiment of those who have specially distinguished themselves in battle, to be selected with great care by the commanding officer of the respective regiments. Should the above be thought objectionable, might not the command, selected as above for special service, be sent beyond the line of the department, then drilled and secretly returned when needed? Should either of my suggestions or former propositions meet with favor, I should be pleased to have the command armed with the Spencer rifle.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. RICHARDSON,

[46.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., March 18, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. Col. Edward H. Ripley, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with his regiment, and will report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris, commanding Independent Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain, Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers,
[46.] *Brevet Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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* See Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 732.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., March 20, 1865.*

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5. So much of paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 74, from these headquarters, ordering Col. E. H. Ripley, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, to report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris, commanding Independent Division, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain, Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers,
[46.] *Brevet Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS, *March 22, 1865.*

I. Col. E. H. Ripley, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with his regiment and assigned to the temporary command of the First Brigade of this division.

By order of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens:

GEO. W. HOOKER,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 25, 1865.

[Lieut. Col. C. A. WHITTIER:]

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a small force from the Fourth Brigade charged the enemy's picket-line near my right and drove them into their works, drawing fire from their intrenchments. The officer in charge thinks the works were occupied by a line at least one rank deep. A similar demonstration at about the center of my picket-line by a party of 200 men from the First Brigade failed of success, they being repulsed by the enemy's picket-line. I have ordered another charge by the same 200 from First Brigade at a point farther to my left.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
[46.] *Brevet Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
March 25, 1865—8.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: General De Trobriand has sent out a reconnoitering party and reports that there is no change in the enemy's picket-line, and that his (the enemy's) works are fully manned and the men are cheering.

Very respectfully,

G. MOTT,
[46.] *Brevet Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 25, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Maj. H. H. BINGHAM:

MAJOR: I think the most practicable place for the attack, if one is ordered, will be near the Watkins house. At that place the advance is the nearest. General McAllister reports the works in his front well filled with men; General De Trobriand, that the line in his front at the time of the reconnaissance was very thin; since, troops have been brought from their right, and now they have a strong line. I think it possible to carry their works, but the probabilities are decreasing rapidly. McAllister has captured a part of the picket-line in his front, with a number of prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

[46.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 26, 1865.

At 4 a. m. on March 25 instant the enemy, having massed three divisions in front of Fort Stedman, in the lines of the Third Brigade, First Division, of this corps, by a sudden rush broke the picket-line, and after a gallant defense by the garrison of Fort Stedman overpowered it and gained possession of the fort and a portion of the parapet on either side. He then assaulted Fort Haskell and Battery 9, but was repulsed with much loss. He attempted to advance toward the railroad but was speedily checked, and the First Brigade, Third Division, coming up, he was forced back to the front. From thence he was soon driven by a charge of the Third Division and the Second and Third Brigades, First Division, with the loss of many killed and wounded, 1,949 prisoners, including 71 commissioned officers and 9 stand of colors, and the entire line seized by him was reoccupied. The major-general commanding congratulates the corps on this auspicious result. It will be a source of pride to him and them that so heavy and desperate an attack upon their line was repelled by them before the arrival of the supports promptly and cordially furnished from the other corps. The gallantry and steadiness of the troops engaged, which so brilliantly retrieved a momentary disaster and converted it into a victory, merit and receive his warmest gratitude and commendation. The artillery in position bearing on the line held by the enemy, and the reserve batteries under the personal supervision of Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball, chief of artillery, did prompt and very efficient service, and inflicted severe damage upon the enemy. To Brig. Gen. J. F. Hartranft, commanding Third Division, who had charge of the assault, great credit is due, and his division is specially congratulated on the distinguished success which their good conduct has met with in this their first engagement. The steadiness and courage of the troops upon the flanks of Fort Stedman, who held their position despite the breaking of their line, are deserving of great praise, and the major-general commanding takes occasion to impress upon the corps the lesson enforced by the example of their brave comrades of the First Division that a line broken is not carried, and that by prompt rallying and tenaciously holding the position so flanked the enemy may be made to pay dearly for his temerity.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[46.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *March 27, 1865.*

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12. Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in person to the commanding general in obedience to paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 62, current series, from headquarters Armies of the United States, is assigned to the command of the Second Cavalry Division.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
March 28, 1865—4.20 p. m.

Major-General WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: By the modified order I am to take up a position three miles long as measured in a straight line on the map, which will be not less than three miles and a half or four miles on the ground. I cannot therefore be strong on the Quaker road and will have a weak line (no reserves or supports). Warren is, as I understand, to move to Boisseau's, on the Boydton plank road, when I am formed or a little before, and from there move forward some and take posi ion connecting with me on the right. If the enemy are active they may interpose on the Quaker road, try to break me there, and get at Warren with their main force before he is formed. The map being a blank on the north side of Gravelly Run between the Vaughan road and Quaker road and the Dabney Mill road, I shall have to find out all about the country, which will render the formation comparatively slow. One mode of remedying the difficulty would be by some part of the force intended to be left in my present line being used to hold well across the Dabney Mill road, say, for the space of three quarters of a mile. But this is open to the objection that my right, being near the Dabney Mill road, ought to control the force moving on it. I cannot learn that there are any intermediate roads between Dabney's and Quaker.

Very truly, yours,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

[46.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 28, 1865—8 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

I am instructed to inform you that the major-general commanding does not expect you to hold to the Quaker road at the risk of having a too extended line. You are instructed to establish your right in a position to be within supporting distance of Major-General Ord. You are then to take a position extending toward the Quaker road (holding one division in reserve, if you find it necessary). Your line being determined and General Warren notified of your position, he will move up to connect with your left, probably by the Quaker road. He will endeavor to cover both the Quaker and plank roads. He is notified of this.*

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[46.]

*See Webb to Warren, 8.15 p. m., Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 229.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding Twenty-fourth Corps:

GENERAL: The strength of my picket-line at present is as follows: First Division, on right, 500 men; Third Division, in center, 600 men; Second Division, on left, 715 men. Please let me know at what time you will relieve the pickets. I would suggest that before daylight will be best. The pickets which you post on the left of the Vaughan road on the other side of Hatcher's Run may be withdrawn after the corps has passed the point where they cross the road. If you will send three orderlies here to-night I will have them directed to the right of picket-line headquarters of the different divisions, that the commander of each picket detail may be able to find his position and communicate, if necessary, with my division commanders.*

[46.] A. A. HUMPHREYS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 27 [28], 1865.

Major-General GIBBON,
Commanding Twenty-fourth Corps:

GENERAL: From my knowledge of the line I now hold I should say that 200 men to support Fort Sampson, a brigade about where Battery A is (on the road running west from Fort Cummings), a brigade about the site of the Westmoreland Chimneys (Batteries B and C), a brigade about Battery E (near the Tucker house) to hold down to the Vaughan road, and some support for the battery on the left of the Vaughan road would be sufficient. I do not doubt that the picket force may be reduced. Upon that subject the division commander will have the most recent information as to the reduction in strength of the enemy's picket force. It is not necessary to have any guns in Battery D, near the Thompson house. Colonel Hazard will have a battery of four guns in Battery A. He has none for the other batteries in consequence of being obliged to keep batteries in Forts Gregg and Sampson. Four guns in each of the Batteries B, C, E, and left of the Vaughan road will be sufficient. The right of my line will begin at Fort Gregg, and I have troops camped on the curtain between Gregg and Sampson. Wright furnishes the garrison for Sampson. I have received your note by hand of General Smyth.†

Very respectfully,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

The staff officers will be at your headquarters at 4 a. m.

[46.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
March 29, 1865. (Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: General Miles has connected his skirmish and line of battle with General Warren's command. General Warren directed me to say to you that his prisoners report the enemy to have fallen back to

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*For reply see Gibbon to Humphreys, Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 225.
†This in reply to Gibbon, Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 225.

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their line of works on Hatcher's Run. His skirmish line has advanced as far as the Boydton plank road. No enemy to oppose them. He requests that if you are in communication with General Meade that you will please report the position of his skirmish line. General Warren is of the opinion that he will not need the assistance of General Miles' command. Generals Warren's and Miles' skirmishers are still advancing. General Warren reports that his troops encountered in the battle just over the troops of Johnson's and Anderson's divisions.

Respectfully,

H. H. BINGHAM,

[46.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
March 30, 1865—7.35 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The Second Division is now advancing. The ground over which it is marching is very swampy. The advance of the division from General Ord's army has just reached Dabney's Mill.

Respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAN,

[46.] *Acting Assistant Inspector-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 30, 1865—6.10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request authority to issue a ration of whisky to the troops of my command to night, and as I think the enemy know we are here, I would ask permission to have the division band brought up. The attack on General Warren was repulsed. My line is the same as when last reported.*

NELSON A. MILES,

[46.] *Brevet Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 1, 1865—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General HAYS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed to confer with Major-General Ord concerning a joint plan of operations between Turner's division and yours for the capture of the enemy's redoubt just north of the Crow house. I have not yet heard from General Ord, but from other source I learn that General Turner is erecting batteries on the north side of Hatcher's Run, by which he expects to get a reverse fire on the redoubt and enable you to assault it. You will please make careful examination and preparations for co-operating in every way with General Turner, and inform me of the plan by which in your judgment the redoubt can be captured.†

Very respectfully,

[46.] A. A. HUMPHREYS.

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* For reply see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 296.
† See Hays to Humphreys, Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 413.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 1, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General HAYS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I send you a copy of General Ord's communication relative to the operation against the Crow-house battery or redoubt. I infer from General Ord's communication that there is no slashing on the side of the work looking toward him. Have this carefully ascertained. You will of course have the work examined from every point of view from which it can be seen.*

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
[46.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Richmond, Va., April 5, 1865.

By command of Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel the following rules, regulations, and orders are established for the government of the city of Richmond and the preservation of public peace and order:

I. Lieut. Col. John Coughlin, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, provost-marshal-general of the Department of Virginia, headquarters at the custom-house building, will issue orders in relation to the general and special duties of the provost-marshal within the department. He will have the entire supervision of all permits and licenses for trade and admission into Richmond of the supplies for the army and destitute families.

II. Loyal persons, until further orders, will be allowed to bring to Richmond, under such regulations as he may establish, provisions of all kinds necessary for the above uses.

III. Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Manning, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, provost-marshal-general, Army of the James, headquarters in the capitol building, will have general charge of all provost duty pertaining to the armies in and about Richmond.

IV. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Ripley, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby placed in command of all the troops doing provost or guard duty in the city of Richmond. All details of provost and other guards and orderlies will be made by him. District provost-marshals hereinafter designated will report to him: For the First District, Lieut. Col. Normand Smith, commanding Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; for the Second District, Lieut. Col. W. Kreutzer, commanding Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers; for the Third District, Maj. Theodore Miller, commanding One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers; for the Fourth District, Maj. Charles Warren, commanding Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. Each provost-marshal of a district will be held accountable for the preservation of the public peace and of good order in his district. They will open books of registry in their respective districts, in which each white male inhabitant will register his name, age, residence, and occupation. They will also administer the oath of allegiance to all persons desiring to take it in their districts and keep a registry of the same. The provost-marshal-general of the department will issue such orders as are necessary to carry out the details of the above order.

V. Arrangements have been made to secure a continuous supply of water and gas as soon as the public works can be repaired and put in

* See Hays to Humphreys, Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 413.

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operation. Capt. H. B. Blood, chief quartermaster Twenty-fifth Army Corps, will furnish the labor and material necessary for the purpose.

VI. All officers of the fire department will report immediately to Brevet Brigadier-General Ripley, who will give the necessary orders to perfect the organization and render it efficient.

VII. A commission is being constituted for the relief of destitute families in the city of Richmond. This commission will fully investigate the wants of those applying for aid and decide upon the legitimacy of the claims in each case. Lieut. Col. Dexter E. Clapp, Thirty-eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, with two prominent citizens of Richmond to be hereafter designated by the commanding general, will constitute this commission. Lieutenant-Colonel Clapp will report to the military governor for instructions.

VIII. All loyal persons may keep open public hotels and restaurants, under licenses granted and restrictions imposed by the provost-marshal-general of the department. All bar rooms and all places of any description whatever for the sale of intoxicating drinks will be closed, and any person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any enlisted man of the armies of the United States will be summarily punished by fine and imprisonment and confiscation of his property.

IX. A military commission has been established, of which Colonel Wooster, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers, is president, for the trial of aggravated offenses. Suitable tribunals for the prompt punishment of minor offenses against the public peace will be constituted and announced in future orders.

X. The progress of the conflagration, which before the advent of the Federal troops threatened and was intended to involve the whole city in destruction, having been arrested and the restoration of peace and good order having succeeded the reign of anarchy which then prevailed, the efforts of all well-disposed citizens of Richmond are respectfully invoked in aid of the exertions of the military authorities to restore as far as possible to the city of Richmond its peace and prosperity.

G. F. SHEPLEY,

[46.] *Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Military Governor of Richmond.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 6, 1865.*

1. Brevet Major-General Barlow, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps, for assignment to the Second Division, Second Corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Provost Guard, Richmond, Va., April 6, 1865.*

To more fully organize and arrange the guard duty in this city it is hereby ordered that officers in charge of headquarters guards, guards on quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and hospital stores, not regularly detailed from this brigade by orders from these headquarters, will at once send in official lists of such guards, with name, rank, and

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regiment, stating nature of duty that requires their presence in the city, and also their place of duty. Passes will be made out from such lists for the protection of the guards. All soldiers now on duty as special guards at private residences will report at once to Capt. C. H. Curtis, acting assistant inspector-general of this brigade, at the City Hall.

By command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. H. Ripley:

R. P. STANIELS,
[46.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 7, 1865.*

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3. Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty without delay to Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. HDQRS. 3D DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS, AND TROOPS TEMPORARILY ATTACHED, *Richmond, Va., April 7, 1865.*

This command will be reviewed to-morrow at 2 p. m. by the brigadier-general commanding. The line will be formed on Main street, with the left resting at the outskirts of the city; the artillery on the left and in column. The brigadier-general commanding will pass from left to right, receiving salutes by regiments. The infantry will be formed as follows: The Second Brigade on the right, the Third Brigade in the center, and the disposable troops of the First Brigade on the left. Colonel Ripley will direct all the troops of the First Brigade, save those actually required for the police of the city, to report with the band, under command of the senior officer, should his own duties prevent him from taking command, at the point designated. After the general commanding has passed to the right of the line the command will wheel into column by divisions or companies, as commanding officers may deem best, and move through the city, playing marching salutes to the major-general commanding detachment Army of the James, returning to the point where they entered the city, from whence they will return to their respective camps. The troops will parade in light marching order without blankets or overcoats. The company of cavalry attached to the command will report at these headquarters at 1.30 p. m.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Devens:

GEO. W. HOOKER,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

RICHMOND, *April 7, 1865.*

General E. H. RIPLEY,
Commanding Post of Richmond:

GENERAL: It is with great reluctance that I presume to trespass upon your time, now so fully occupied with most important matters. In recalling to your mind the communication you made to the clergy

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of this town on yesterday, I do so with the sincere acknowledgment of the courtesy and spirit of conciliation manifested by you in the discharge of a duty which you stated yourself to be of a delicate and in part painful nature, and also in the earnest conviction that a respectful and clear statement of the circumstances and principles which direct our views (clearer than any that could be made in a loose and rambling conversation on the part of those who unexpectedly were called on to appear before you in this matter) might not be without its effect upon the ultimate decision of the question on your part. It has been stated upon credible authority that in the discussion of the question whether the oath of allegiance to the United States should be administered to the citizens of Richmond, President Lincoln said that his mind was not made up as to the expediency of the measure, and that he referred it to the military authority; whereupon Major-General Weitzel is reported to have said that his mind was fully made up, and that his experience had convinced him of the inexpediency and uselessness of the measure, and that then it was decided that the oath should not be enforced for the present. It is not my province to prove that the wisdom of this decision is indorsed by all the lessons of history, and unless I mistake in accordance with the almost universal practice of nations. But I would most respectfully put the inquiry whether the principle of that decision does not apply with even greater force to the question presented by you yesterday in its bearing upon the services of the Episcopal churches in this city. Allow me, as briefly as possible, to state my views. In their civil capacity clergymen can claim no exemption, nor do they claim any exemption, from the duties incumbent upon the inhabitants of the Commonwealth in general, though under the constitutions of several of the States they cannot claim all the rights which other citizens possess, being by their position excluded from some public positions open to others. But on general grounds they stand in the same position, being bound to loyalty and obedience to the laws of the land and liable to prosecution and penalty for disloyalty and violation of those laws. If, for instance, the Government should demand the oath of allegiance of the citizens of Richmond, it is clear that the clergy would be included by the provisions of that order. If the policy of the Government at this time foregoes this demand, it would necessarily operate alike upon the ministers of the gospel.

But in the capacity as ministers we stand under ecclesiastical, not under civil law. This is in accordance with the fundamental laws of this country. There is no legal power in this land to interfere there, and it never has been done. Whether there shall be one undivided Episcopal Church on this continent or two, or any number of them, does not come within the cognizance of the civil courts; and should any one diocese act contrary to the laws of the church of which it formed a part, and separate from it, it might make itself liable to ecclesiastical censure and perhaps excommunication; but the church could not call upon the secular authority to enforce its decision or accompany it with penalties. Whatever may have been the occasion of the separation of the Southern dioceses from the Episcopal Church in the United States, that separation may involve ecclesiastical misdemeanors; it cannot be construed into a civil misdemeanor, and there is no court in the United States before which the case could be tried. If, according to the firm belief you expressed yesterday, the time is near at hand when the authority of the United States Government will be established over the whole of its former extent, the question whether the church in the South would reunite with that in the North, or

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remain in a state of ecclesiastical separation (like the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches North and South) entirely distinct or connected by a concordat, or whether the single dioceses would in future exist in their isolated condition or unite in provinces, this question will be discussed in the church, and not in the councils or courts of the civil authority. There is not in this country a union of church and state. As clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Virginia we are subject to the ecclesiastical authority of that diocese and in our ministerial functions bound by her laws. As far as known to me, our clergy have been guided by this from the beginning. When the secession of the Southern States took place, and it was expected and by many desired that Virginia should adopt the same course, the clergy of Virginia (whatever their individual views or wishes on that question might have been) felt it their duty to continue the prayer for the President of the United States as prescribed by the ritual of the church to which they then belonged. They were frequently urged to omit it; but the political question was not theirs; they had no right in any way to anticipate the action of the State. When Virginia seceded, the political condition of the country made it necessary for them to omit that prayer; but they did not, nor could they lawfully substitute for it any other prayer until the church in convention assembled acted in the premises and prescribed by her authority a modified ritual. Individual action of the clergy was not attempted. We are now living under the ecclesiastical law of the diocese of Virginia. In deference to the circumstances existing, and acknowledging the power which the providence of God has given the Government of the United States over us, we feel bound to omit the prayer furnished us by our church for the President of the Confederate States. We do so because the continuance of that prayer would be construed to involve an act of disloyalty; we do so because we deem it our Christian duty to avoid offense, and do all we can to conscientiously, and as far as the law under which as clergymen we live will allow, to promote peace and good will. But whilst we continue to live under the ecclesiastical authority of this diocese, and until that diocese orders otherwise, we cannot conscientiously, by our own unauthorized action, introduce a prayer which is not found in our ritual, but has been removed from it by the only authority which has that power. We stand now on the same ground on which we stood in the beginning of this war. As we conscientiously then refrained from individual action and resisted outside pressure and even opprobrium until our lawful authority had acted, I do not see how our course can be changed now.

This I beg leave respectfully to remark is the legal side of the question, as I understand it. But allow me to refer to the question of equity and fair, impartial dealing. It is evident, and was acknowledged by you on yesterday that the difficulty raised affects chiefly, if not solely, the services of the Episcopal Church. Permit me to ask in all humility, is it generous and fair to exact of us what is not wanted of others? You may suppose that, until by your late successes you obtained possession of Richmond, the feeling and conduct of the different denominations in this city was the same, sincerely or at least outwardly, in obedience to and in favor of the cause of the Confederate States. The extempore mode of worship enabled the ministers of other denominations to indulge their feelings of loyalty or patriotism to any extent, and you know too much of human nature to expect that this should not have been done in times of excitement and commotion. The ministers of the Episcopal Church were content to use the sober collect

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which their church prescribed and could not go beyond. Now, however, those other ministers, not having a form which is binding, can readily conform to the present state of things and the demands of the United States Government, without being required to go beyond the general terms in which the Scripture exhorts all Christians to pray for those in authority. Would it be fair and according to equity to exact more of the ministers of the Episcopal Church than is demanded of others? We yield all and avoid every allusion to the Confederate States, praying in our litany for all in authority. We comply with everything done by ministers of other denominations. Shall we be singled out as alone bound to use a special prayer, which to use at present would be in violation of our ecclesiastical obligations? Is the Episcopal Church an established church, that the State has authority over its ritual? The omission of the collect, which in either ritual, the prayer book of the church in the United States or that of the church in the Confederate States, refers to the Chief Magistrate, involves the perfect admission of the state of things and submission to the actual power possessed by your Government. We go further than all other ministers, for we omit a prescribed prayer. But the reintroduction of a prayer not found in our ritual, nor authorized as yet by our ecclesiastical authority, would exact more of us than is demanded of all others, make an invidious distinction which would be oppressive to the consciences of the ministers of our church and its members alike, who both, I am sure, desire, by their quiet and inoffensive conduct, to respond to the liberal policy pursued by those now in command. It was with unfeigned gratification that the expressions of your desire to pursue a conciliatory course were listened to. If it is the purpose of the United States Government to heal dissensions and promote peace in this way, then a course which, under the present circumstances and the feelings naturally existing among many of the people and an influential and valuable class of the community, would wound them and mark them out beyond all others, and most probably drive them for a while from their own churches, would appear to be so much at variance with that purpose, that I humbly hope it may be the pleasure of the Government not to insist upon the use of the prayer in the prayer book of the Episcopal Church in the United States for the President of the United States, and allow us quietly to use our own ritual, omitting everything which could have the least tendency to give offense or sanction opposition.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MINNIGERODE,
[46.] *Rector Saint Paul's Church.*

RICHMOND, *April 9, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. H. RIPLEY,
Commanding Garrison of Richmond:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant,* and will convey its contents to my colleagues, so that the churches may be opened and the services conducted accordingly.

Uniting with you in the desire that by their means much good may be accomplished through God's blessing, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MINNIGERODE,
[46.] *Rector Saint Paul's Church.*

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* Not found.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 20, 1865.*

1. Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. J. Bartlett, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 27, 1865.*

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9. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Morrow, colonel Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, having reported to the commanding general in accordance with paragraph 63, Special Orders, No. 162, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, will report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, commanding Fifth Corps, for assignment to duty according to his brevet rank.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., May 2, 1865.*

I. The headquarters of the First Infantry Division will hereafter, and until further orders, be at Grafton, W. Va.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

TH. MELVIN,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., May 18, 1865.*

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4. The resignation of Brevet Major-General McMillan having been accepted, Brig. Gen. Francis Fessenden, U. S. Volunteers, is temporarily assigned to the command of the First Infantry Division.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

TH. MELVIN,
[46.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., May 22, 1865.*

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5. Bvt. Maj. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Volunteers, having reported, is assigned temporarily to the command of the First Infantry Division.

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6. Brig. Gen. F. Fessenden is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, First Infantry Division, the headquarters of which will hereafter, and until further orders, be at Cumberland, Md.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

TH. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., June 12, 1865.*

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8. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler is assigned temporarily to the command of the First Separate Brigade of this department.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

TH. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 304. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 14, 1865.*

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2. The following regiments will at once report to Major-General Hancock, commanding Middle Military Division, for garrison duty in the defenses of Washington: Second New York Heavy Artillery, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[The foregoing order is incorrectly printed in Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1278.]

[46.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., June 23, 1865.*

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8. Brig. Gen. I. H. Duval is assigned to the temporary command of the troops in and about the city of Wheeling. He will give special attention, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 94, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, to the mustering out of the troops sent there for that purpose, and will from time to time report to these headquarters the progress made, and will also report when the troops now there have been mustered out.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

TH. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[46.]

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APPENDIX.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding division, of operations in the Maryland Campaign, September 17–October 2, 1862.**

[OCTOBER 2, 1862.]

COLONEL: In accordance with the directions of the circular of this date I have to report that having received orders from the headquarters of the army on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 17th, in the vicinity of Frederick, where I had halted under previous orders, to move up to the army near Sharpsburg, the march of my division was immediately resumed, and being continued through the night, the command arrived at the headquarters of the army at 7 a. m. of Thursday, after a march of twenty-two miles. By direction of the major-general commanding it was placed in reserve in rear of Morell's division, and subsequently occupied the ground vacated by that division. On the day following, Friday, the 19th, the command moved beyond Sharpsburg, and on Saturday, the 20th, was placed in position on the left bank of the Potomac above the ford near Shepherdstown and on the right of Morell's division. A section of Capt. L. N. Robinson's battery was established on our right, which fired a few effective shots at small parties of the enemy on the opposite bank. Subsequently a piece of Captain Barnes' battery was used with similar effect. The division then occupied the ground along the river, where it is now encamped, from nearly opposite Shepherdstown to the left of the First Army Corps. I inclose the report of Capt. L. N. Robinson, acting chief of artillery.†

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.

[19.]

Report of Col. Richard N. Batchelder, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster Second Army Corps, of operations July 1, 1863–June 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
September 15, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 29, from the office of the Quartermaster-General, July 6, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864:

The report for the previous year was transmitted on the 15th day of September, 1863, and embraced the movements of the Second Army Corps to the time of its arrival at Uniontown, Md. On this campaign

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*See also Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 368. †Not found.

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it was customary to move the transportation on such roads as were not required by the troops at such a distance that it would be secure from any attack of the enemy and convenient as possible for obtaining and forwarding supplies to the troops as they were required. A portion of the ammunition was usually detached from the general train and accompanied the command. On the 1st day of July the command left Uniontown at 6 a. m. for Taneytown. On arrival the trains were ordered back to Uniontown, and from there to Linwood Station, on the Western Maryland Railroad, the troops in the meantime moving on to Gettysburg, Pa. Early the next day the trains moved to Westminster, remaining there during the battles at Gettysburg. Supplies were obtained at Westminster, and every effort made to supply the troops with whatever was required. On the morning of the 6th the trains were moved to Frederick City, passing through New Windsor and Liberty. Owing to the losses at Gettysburg the transportation was largely in excess of the regulation allowance, and the surplus was transferred to the depot, and supplies of all kinds drawn at this place. In the meantime the troops marched from Gettysburg to Frederick City, arriving on the 8th, and the next day continued the line of march to the vicinity of Antietam battle-field, passing through Jefferson and Burkittsville, followed by the transportation, which was parked near the latter village. While remaining here supplies were obtained at Sandy Hook and forwarded to the troops. On the 15th the trains were moved to Sandy Hook, where the troops arrived the following day by way of Sharpsburg. On the 18th the command crossed the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers at Harper's Ferry, and moved down on the easterly side of the Blue Ridge, passing through Hillsborough, Bloomfield, Paris, Piedmont, Salem, White Plains, and Warrenton, arriving in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction on the 26th. Remained here until the 30th, then moved by way of Elkton to Morrisville. While at this place supplies were obtained at Bealeton Station, a distance of five miles. The transportation was here inspected, and wherever found necessary placed in repair and proper condition for future operations. There was no time, however, during this campaign that the movements of the troops were in the least retarded for any want of supplies furnished by this department.

On the 12th of September the command marched by way of Bealeton to Rappahannock Station, followed by the ammunition trains and the ambulances, the balance of the transportation being parked at Bealeton Station. The next day the troops advanced to Culpeper, where a small lot of ordnance stores, consisting of guns, sabers, cartridge-boxes, waist-belts, horseshoes, and coal were captured and transferred to the Ordnance Department. On the 15th the troops advanced beyond Culpeper and were followed to that place by the trains. On the 17th the trains joined their respective commands, the First and Third Divisions having advanced to Cedar Mountain and the Second Division to Mitchell's Station near the Rapidan River. Supplies were brought up to this station by railway and issued to the troops. The Second Army Corps remained in this neighborhood doing picket duty until relieved by the Sixth Corps on the 6th day of October, when it returned to Culpeper. On the 11th day of October orders were received to move the transportation to Rappahannock Station and from there to Bealeton Station. On the 13th the march was continued to Warrenton Junction and from there to Brentsville, arriving at 11 p. m. Moved at daylight on the following morning for Fairfax Station by way of Maple Valley and Wolf Run Shoals. The roads were infested with guerrilla bands, who

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caused some delay and annoyance. There were no guards with the trains, and had the enemy been aware of this advantage they could have caused much damage. Meanwhile the troops had marched by way of Liberty and Three-mile Station to Bristoe, where they fought the battle of Bristoe Station on the 14th, and then moved to Mitchell's Ford, on Bull Run. On the 16th the trains moved to the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House, and from there by way of McLean's Ford, New Market, Gainesville, and Greenwich to Auburn, where they joined the troops on the 21st. On the 24th the command marched to Turkey Run, on the Warrenton Branch Railroad, supplies being drawn from Gainesville until the completion of the railroad to Warrenton Junction. On the 7th of November the trains moved by way of Warrenton Junction and Bealeton Station to the vicinity of Morrisville, and the next day to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. The troops having successfully engaged the enemy advanced several miles beyond the Rappahannock, and the next day the transportation moved across the river on a pontoon bridge to the vicinity of Stevensburg. While remaining at this place the amount of small-arm ammunition required to be transported was reduced from five to three wagons per 1,000 men for duty, the wagons thus relieved being added to the supply trains. On the 26th the command, supplied with six days' rations upon the troops, moved at an early hour in the morning on the main road to Germanna Ford, crossing the Rapidan upon pontoon bridges, followed by 120 wagons, consisting of the ammunition and hospital trains and one wagon to each battery. The remainder of the transportation, including 331 wagons, loaded with the personal baggage of the officers, 150,000 field rations, and 501,796 pounds of grain, making in the aggregate sixteen days' subsistence and ten days' forage (including the three days' carried upon the caissons) for the whole command, and an average weight of about 2,600 pounds to each team, moved to the banks of the river near Culpeper Mine Ford. On the 28th a train, consisting of sixty wagons, loaded with three days' supply of forage and subsistence, was sent to the troops near Mine Run, returning to camp during the night.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of December, the trains were moved back to Richardsville, where they were joined by the ammunition trains that had accompanied the troops at Mine Run, and the next day the command returned to the former encampment near Stevensburg. On the 7th the trains joined their respective commands, preparatory to going into winter quarters. Corduroy roads were built from the encampment to Brandy Station, a distance of four miles. Convenient structures were erected in the several commands to protect the animals from the severity of the winter. Unserviceable were exchanged for serviceable animals; wagons, harness, and other means of transportation repaired and made ready for future operations. On the 24th of March, 1864, the Third Division of this corps was broken up and two divisions of the Third Corps were consolidated with the Second, which necessitated a complete reorganization of the quartermaster's department. On the 1st day of May the Second Corps mustered as follows: One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six officers, 33,983 men; 1,105 private, 1,019 artillery, 492 ambulance, 582 public and 63 cavalry horses; 5,318 mules, 858 army and 21 two-horse wagons, 181 ambulances, and 17 pontoon wagons with boats. The corps marched at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d of May with six days' rations of subsistence upon the troops, followed by 152 wagons, consisting of one-half of the ammunition, the

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intrenching tools, the pontoon train, one hospital wagon to each brigade, and a supply train loaded with five days' forage, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and camping at Chancellorsville. The remainder of the transportation, numbering 706 teams, loaded with the balance of the ammunition and hospital stores, the personal baggage, and 360,000 rations of commissary stores, 851,160 pounds of grain, being ten days' supply of forage and sixteen days of subsistence (including that with the troops) for the entire command, the average load to each team being 2,957 pounds, moved at daylight on the 4th, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and parked on the south bank. The corps advanced on the 5th to the vicinity of Todd's Tavern and from there to the Wilderness battle-field, where it met the enemy at about 2 p. m. The trains followed to Chancellorsville, when they were parked for the night. On the 6th, the fighting still continuing, the trains were moved back to Ely's Ford, but were returned to Chancellorsville during the night. On the 7th the corps marched to Todd's Tavern, and the trains were moved to Alrich's, on the plank road leading to Fredericksburg. During the operations of the army at Spotsylvania they were moved down the plank road, parking at Piney Grove, Tabernacle, and Salem Churches, and arriving at Fredericksburg on the 14th. During this time the necessary supplies were forwarded to the troops as they were required, the empty wagons being used to transport the sick and wounded to Fredericksburg and Belle Plain. On the night of the 21st the corps marched to the left, passing Massaponax Church, Bowling Green, crossing the Mattapony at Milford, camping on the southern banks of the river at 2 p. m. of the 22d. The trains moved in the morning of that day by way of Villeborough and Bowling Green, arriving at Milford on the 23d. During the night the baggage trains were sent to the troops for the first time since leaving Brandy Station. On the following morning the corps marched to the North Anna River, the trains remaining at Milford. On the 26th four days' supplies were sent to the troops. The empty teams were loaded with the wounded and ordered to Port Royal. On the night of the 26th the corps recrossed the North Anna, marching down on the north side of the river and crossing the Pamunkey upon pontoon bridges at Huntley's Ferry. On the 27th the trains recrossed the Mattapony, moved down on the north side through Newtown to Dunkirk, where they again crossed that river on the 28th and the Pamunkey on the 30th, camping near Hanovertown. Since leaving Brandy Station the corps has received 13,000 re-enforcements, while the whole number reported on the 31st day of May was 1,662 officers and 32,012 men, showing a loss of 15,195 during the operations of the command up to that time.

On the 1st day of June the trains were moved to New Castle, and from there to Parsley's Cross-Roads, near Cold Harbor, where they remained during the operations of the army in that vicinity, drawing supplies from White House, the empty teams being used to transport the wounded to that place. On the 11th the trains were moved to Tunstall's Station, on the West Point and Richmond Railroad, and the next day continued the march by way of Saint Peter's Church, New Kent Court-House, Diascond Creek to Cole's Ferry, on the Chickahominy. The pontoon train not being sufficient to bridge the river, the trains were detained at this place until the pontoon train moving with the troops could be ordered from Charles City Court-House. On the 15th crossed the Chickahominy, moving by way of Charles City Court-House, crossing the James River at Douthat's during the night and parking on the

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southern bank. The next day the trains were moved to the vicinity of City Point, where they were reported to their several commands and remained until the end of the month. Meanwhile the corps had marched from Cold Harbor on the night of the 12th by way of Dispatch Station, Long Bridge, Charles City Court-House, crossing the James River in ferry-boats at Wilcox's Wharf on the 14th, and arriving in the vicinity of Petersburg on the 15th of June. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 163, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated June 18, 1864, I assumed the duties of chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. A depot being established at City Point, all the supplies for the army were obtained there until the completion of the City Point Railroad, when a depot was located at Cedar Level Station, a point about five miles nearer the troops. The transportation of the several corps and detachments were parked in the immediate vicinity of the depots, and at the same time in convenient location for communicating with their commands, where they remained on the 30th of June, 1864. A brief résumé of the operations of the Army of the Potomac during the past year will show that its movements have never been retarded for the want of supplies or the march cumbered with the transportation, and while great credit is due to the subordinate officers of the quartermaster's department, the Government is justly indebted for these results to the keen foresight and fine administrative and executive abilities of the late chief quartermaster, Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls. The amount of transportation allowed by general orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac has been strictly adhered to, and I respectfully suggest the following changes, some of which were referred to in my report for last year:

During a campaign, all officers' baggage, mess kits, tents, &c., other than shelter-tents, should be sent to the rear, and the wagons thus relieved added to the supply trains or dispensed with altogether, compelling the officers to purchase their supplies from the supply trains when issues are being made to the troops, and to transport the same either upon their horses or by their servants. The adoption of some arrangement of this kind would reduce the transportation full 20 per cent., and that it is practicable has been proved by the experience of the last campaign, many of the officers not having seen their baggage teams from the time of their leaving Brandy Station to their arrival at this place. Brakes that can be operated by the teamster while seated upon his team should be placed upon all the wagons. A partial attempt to introduce them was made last winter, but the style of brakes furnished was defective and did not meet the requirements of the case. The recommendations made in last year's report relative to the reduction of the amount of small-arm ammunition and hospital supplies required to be transported have been adopted, and the amount now transported has been found to be sufficient for all emergencies. In the accompanying table* is shown in a consolidated form the property received, transferred, lost, or abandoned, and the amount of money received, disbursed, and remaining on hand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. BATCHELDER,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac.

[General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.]

[27, 29, 33, 36, 40.]

* Omitted.

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Report of Col. Alvin C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations May 9–10, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, May 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance to verbal instructions received on the turnpike on the morning of the 9th instant, my command, consisting of 539 enlisted men and 26 officers of the Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers, and one section of the First Connecticut Battery, Lieut. George Metcalf commanding, occupied the positions directed, and was engaged by the enemy about 5 p. m., they evidently intending to compel me to develop my strength and position. In this affair the Sixty-seventh sustained a loss of three men. Just before dark, learning that my position was being turned on my left, seriously endangering my rear, I fell back under cover of the woods to the crossing of the diagonal or Bermuda Hundred road with the turnpike, and made such dispositions for the night as were necessary to prevent surprise. Frequent firing during the night on my picket-lines indicated that the enemy were feeling my position, [reports] of which, with request for re-enforcements, were communicated directly to General Gillmore, commanding corps, to whom I was instructed to report. At break of day I was re-enforced by the Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and section of Fourth New Jersey Battery, and shortly afterward by the colored cavalry under Colonel West. I at once made such disposition of the forces under my command as to occupy with a strong line of skirmishers an irregular curved line reaching from the railroad to a point near to the river and above Doctor Howlett's house, the curve extending toward the front. The enemy appearing in strong force before both flanks and in front, I placed all my available force so as to give prompt support to the line of skirmishers, saving only four companies (of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers) for a reserve; which I placed at the crossing of the diagonal road with the turnpike. The deployment of so large a portion of my command as skirmishers may appear injudicious, but the thickly wooded nature of the country and the habits of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers made them the best troops in the world for this purpose, and all the circumstances were favorably adapted to make a strong skirmish line effective. The enemy appearing on so wide a front, I was compelled to make a large showing to keep them in check till re-enforcements could come up, which were promised me. The cavalry were placed so as to cover my left flank and be able to give support on the turnpike, I having before this communicated with Colonel Howell, requesting him to look after the force that was reported on my right and in the immediate vicinity of his left. I placed one section of light artillery on rise of ground on the diagonal road, so as to command the approaches to my left, and the other sections on the pike to the front, each properly supported by infantry (two companies Sixty-seventh). I must confess to great embarrassment in making all these dispositions in the manner I did, considering the weakness of my force and the presumed ability of the enemy to throw a large force upon me. These dispositions were not materially changed when General A. H. Terry arrived, shortly after which a general engagement ensued. My arrangements were approved by him, and I was left in command of the field. The troops under my command acted their part through the entire engagement with great vigor and tenacity,

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and very largely contributed in repulsing a much superior force of the enemy. Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs, commanding Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Col. John McConihe, commanding the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commager, commanding Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, are deserving of great credit for their efficiency and example on the occasion and the ability with which they managed their respective commands. Maj. Lewis Butler, of my regiment, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Maj. John C. Burton, Thirteenth Indiana, took place in the line of skirmishers to the right and did great credit to themselves. Adjt. George L. Childs, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, rendered me the most efficient service as provisional aide. Lieut. D. Newsom, Thirteenth Indiana, was remarkably active and useful to me on the field. Perhaps the best praise I can bestow upon any of the officers is to say that all acted so well their part that in no instance have I heard terms of censure applied to any of them. Herewith please find detailed report of the casualties that occurred in the Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. VORIS,
Colonel Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Capt. James F. Jones, Niter and Mining Corps, C. S. Army, of engagement at Piedmont, Va. (Lynchburg Campaign), June 5, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NITER AND MINING DISTRICT NO. 4½,
Staunton, Va., June 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you that on the 1st instant I received an order from General J. D. Imboden, commanding the Valley Department, to report to him for active duty in the field, with all my men detailed for niter service, at as early a moment as possible; and I immediately dispatched couriers through the different counties to notify my men to report to me at Staunton, with all possible speed. As my works extend through all the neighboring counties, it required much activity to notify them and then collect them at Saunton in time to bear their part in the battle which was evidently close at hand. On Friday, the 3d instant, I had collected 130 of my men at this point, and I organized them immediately into two companies, placing one under the command of W. L. Clark as captain, and the other under Capt. F. P. Clark, assistant quartermaster, C. S. Army, who had volunteered to serve until N. R. Heaton, superintendent of the Bates County Government niter works, would be able to report as the permanent captain. I also appointed the other officers and procured such arms as the ordnance depot at this place could afford. Knowing the urgency of the case, I marched my command at once toward the scene of action, and arrived at the camp near Mount Crawford early Saturday morning and immediately reported them for duty, and was assigned to Major Brewer's command, which was composed chiefly of dismounted cavalry. Early on Sunday morning we were marched from near Mount Crawford to New Hope, in Augusta County, a distance of twelve miles; and I had no sooner arrived on the field, without a moment of rest for my men, when I was ordered to take an

* Shows 12 killed and 59 wounded.

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advanced position about one mile in front of our principal line of battle, to support a battery and a line of skirmishers which had been established at that point for the purpose of holding the enemy in check until our principal line of battle could be formed in the rear. The positions thus assigned were held by us for one hour and a half, during one hour of which we were subjected to a heavy artillery and musketry fire, and we did not leave it until all our forces stationed there were driven back by the overwhelming advance of the enemy's main column of attack. My battalion was on the extreme left of this advanced line, and as the main attack was on the right, we were compelled to fall back as the troops on the right and center successively gave away. There was at the same time a heavy advance of the enemy on our front, and our left flank was threatened by cavalry, by which some of my men were captured in the movement to the rear. Having been driven from this position, we fell back upon our principal line of battle, and took our position within the line of fortifications which had been hastily thrown up by the main body of our army. The interval which occurred before our principal line was attacked was employed by my men in throwing up a rough line of breast-works in an unoccupied point on the extreme left which I had been requested to occupy by Captain Thornton, who was in command of a battalion of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry along that part of the line. Notwithstanding their fatigue, my men went at once to work in filling up this gap, and then awaited the advance of the enemy. The first demonstrations were made by the enemy's cavalry, which drove in our skirmishers, and then advanced within range of our muskets, but were soon repulsed. This was soon followed by an advance of the enemy's infantry in line of battle, which, being driven back, was followed by a second attack of similar character after an interval of three-quarters of an hour, the intervening time being occupied by either side in a desultory but constant skirmishing fire. This second attack of the enemy's main line was repulsed like the first, and no renewal of the attack was made upon the left in line of battle. Such an attack had been proven hopeless, as the position we occupied on the left and the firm bearing of the whole line clearly indicated it would be. We were, however, from this moment subjected to a severe artillery fire from a battery of two guns, at a distance of not more than 500 yards, and which became a more severe ordeal than the fire of the enemy's infantry. The incidents thus described occupied a space of two hours, from 12 m. to 2 p. m., and we were at the heighth of our anticipations of certain victory when we began to find the whole center of our line crowded down upon our left, and discovered that the enemy had availed themselves of an open space in our right center to enter within our lines, and had crowded down our center upon our left, throwing the whole into confusion, and subjecting us to a fire from our front and both our flanks. It was evident the position was no longer tenable, and we followed the example of the veteran troops around us in abandoning the position which we had successfully defended against the three separate attacks which had been made directly upon our front. My loss during the day was 5 killed and 14 wounded and 8 prisoners. Among the latter were Capt. William L. Clark and Lieut. Robert L. Howard. I cannot but commend the conduct of my men, both for the alacrity with which they obeyed my summons for duty, and the mode in which they discharged that duty in the field. They were armed with only the altered smooth-bore musket, and had no bayonets or cartridge boxes; and although thus unequally armed, they were placed in the most

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advanced line and were among the last to leave the final scene of battle. The conduct of my command was highly complimented by Captain Thornton, of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, to whom I have before referred. The whole army having fallen back to Waynesborough, and my command having been thrown into the regiment of reserves under the command of Col. William H. Harman, I placed the remainder of my men under the command of Capt. N. R. Heaton, having consolidated them into one company, and they have since served in resisting the advance of General Hunter's army upon Lynchburg, and in the pursuit of that army upon its retreat into Western Virginia. The reserves have since then been discharged from duty, with the thanks of the commanding general, and my men have returned to their appropriate duties.

Respectfully,

JAMES F. JONES,
Captain Niter and Mining Corps, and in Command of Battalion.

Maj. RICHARD MORTON,
Niter and Mining Corps, Richmond.

P. S.—The names of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as possible.

[37.]

Report of Col. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations March 25, 1865.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of the First Brigade on the 25th instant:

About 6.30 a. m. I was ordered by the brevet major-general commanding the division, through a staff officer (Captain Ives), to detail 200 men, with proper number of officers, from the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, to charge the enemy's picket line on our front and break it if possible. I personally superintended this assault, but, owing to the density of the thicket and strength of the enemy's defense, my party was repulsed, though fighting gallantly, losing 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 10 missing. By direction of General Miles I marched my detachment to the left of our division line and selected a new point for a second assault. This time, though the enemy were on the alert, my men broke and carried their line, capturing 1 commissioned officer and about 25 men—my detachment of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers here losing 2 enlisted men killed, 12 men wounded, and 5 men missing. The corps officer of the day, Brevet Brigadier-General Madill, now rapidly advanced our whole picket-line beyond the old line occupied by the enemy. I now advanced my brigade from our main works, taking up line of battle a short distance in rear of the new line occupied by our pickets, sending two regiments to the immediate support of the picket-line to my right and left, the Second New York Artillery to the right and the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers to the left. Subsequently, about 1 p. m., I assembled these two regiments, and advanced my entire brigade line of battle to the front through an almost impassable thicket, woods, morass, slashing, &c., and finding the enemy holding a strong intrenched picket-line, their front covered by deep slashing and morass. I now, by direction of General Miles took up a more advantageous

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line a little to the rear and where the enemy had had their original picket-line, closing intervals of regiments to the left and making room for the Second Brigade (Colonel Nugent) to come into position and continue my line to the right. We had just got into position (3 p. m.) when the enemy's bugle sounded the forward and the enemy charged my entire front, but were easily repulsed. They renewed the assault later (6 p. m.), but with no more success, being driven back at all points, we capturing some prisoners. About this time the commanding officer of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers reported his regiment to me for duty, but not needing his services upon my front General Miles soon ordered him to another position. Later in the evening, about 8 p. m., I was directed by an aide of General Miles to deploy my command to the right, covering the ground formerly occupied by the Second Brigade. I did this, connecting on the right with the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and on the left with the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; maintained this line until about 9 p. m., when, by direction of General Miles, I deployed a strong picket-line, anticipating a withdrawal of my main line, using for this purpose the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and part of the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, the latter regiment having been reported to me by General Miles. This line connected on the right with the Fourth New York Artillery and on the left with the Third Brigade line, having reserves on the right at the ——— house and on the left at the old road near the Watkins house. About 1 a. m., by order of General Miles, through Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Division, I withdrew the balance of my brigade and the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, returning to our camp in breast-works near Battery A. The troops without exception behaved well, standing firm under the attack of the enemy and advancing fearlessly to the charge. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the detachment of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. Men and officers distinguished themselves. The officers of my staff, Captains McCallister and Kerr, of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Hickock, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, were very efficient at all times, gallant in action, and faithful to the performance of all duty, Lieutenant Hickok being twice struck by the enemy's bullets. Accompanying is a nominal list of casualties.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. W. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

[46.]

[For version of this report as recorded in the brigade letters-sent book, see Vol. XLVI, Part I, p. 197. The foregoing version is from the original report, received too late for insertion in its proper sequence.]

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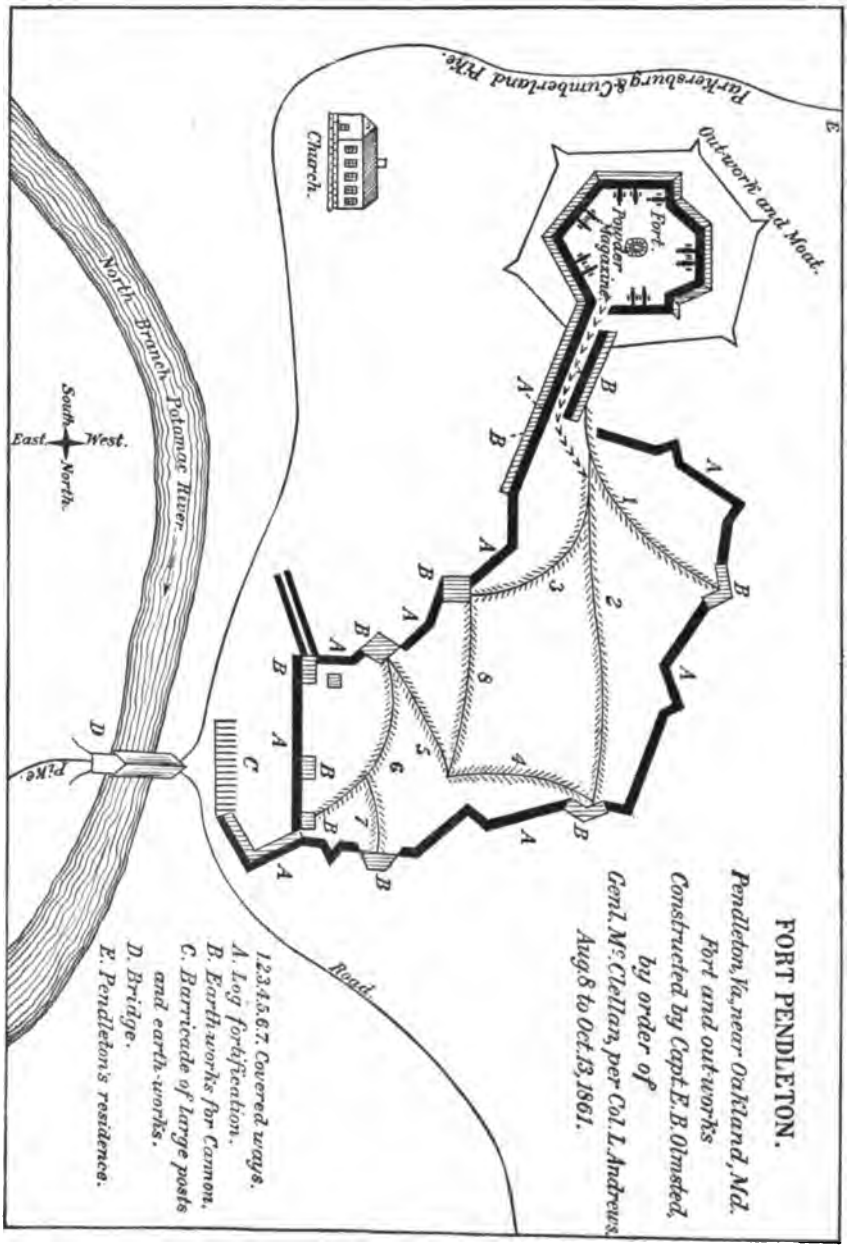

[2.]

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Report of Lieut. Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, Fifth New York Infantry, of engagement at Big Bethel, or Bethel Church, Va., June 10, 1861.

JUNE 16, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a diagram of the scene of operations near County Bridge on the 10th instant. It is mostly prepared from information obtained by me on the scouting expedition of June 4. The general account of the battle is briefly as follows:

We arrived on the ground about 9 a. m., Colonel Duryea's regiment in advance, with two companies deployed as skirmishers about 300 yards in front, and scouts ahead along the road about half a mile, and close up with the enemy. I advanced with the skirmishers to reconnoiter, and the enemy opened his fire with artillery, the shots passing high over our heads and to the rear of the main body. On arriving at the edge of the woods we found that there was at least one battery protected by breast-work directly in front and enfilading the bridge, a small affair over a fordable stream about twelve feet across. Colonel Duryea's regiment came at once to this same place, as did also Lieutenant Greble with his guns. Finding it was not best to attempt to carry the battery in front, I went and informed General Peirce of the condition of things, who, at my suggestion, directed me to tell Colonel Townsend to attempt to turn it by our left flank, and Colonel Bendix to make movement by our right flank. Both regiments moved off accordingly. Colonel Bendix, I understand, did cross the creek so as to get on the flank. Colonel Townsend moved through the open fields instead of through the woods to the left, and the severity of the enemy's fire in this position turned him back on the center. The bravery of Colonel Townsend and his men was well exemplified, but the failure to turn this flank I think determined General Peirce to retire. Our loss, however, was not great, and the men had acted bravely and were in good order and well under command. Colonels Allen's and Carr's regiments came up some time after the firing began, and were only used to cover the withdrawal. The regiments that first retired left men behind to bring up the wounded and dead, but Colonels Allen and Carr did not afford a sufficient rear guard nor give the assistance expected from regiments who had not, unlike the others, been without sleep the whole of the preceding night. Colonel Allen assured me we were being outflanked, and he moved to the rear without halting. I remained on the ground about an hour after all the force had left. As Colonel Carr retired, Captain Wilson, of his regiment, carried off the gun at which Lieutenant Greble had been killed, but left the limber behind. I withdrew this along with Lieutenant Greble's body, assisted by Lieutenant Duncan and twelve men of the New York First, and sent it on to join the piece. I remained with Chaplain Winslow and a few men of the New York Third, Fifth, and Seventh, getting the wounded together, whom we put into carts and wagons and drew off by hand. There were three or four mortally wounded and several dead whom we had to leave from inability to carry them. I sent several messengers to get assistance, and as we moved slowly in, finding no one, I pushed ahead as fast as I could go on foot (having given the animal I rode to a wounded man). I overtook none but the wornout stragglers till I came up to Captain Kapff, of New York Seventh, who with seven or eight men stopped, as also did Captain McNutt, of the Second, detailed by Colonel Carr. They both rendered essential service in checking the advance of the enemy's horsemen, who finally came on and pursued up to New Market bridge. Captain Willson, of the Second New York Regiment, with the two 6-pounders under his charge, positively refused

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to obey the order I gave him to stop and cover the retreat. Lieutenant Morris, of the Navy, with two boat howitzers, was met after we had crossed New Market bridge. The noble conduct of Chaplain Winslow and the generous hearted men who remained behind to help the wounded deserve the highest praise, and the toilsome task which they accomplished of dragging the rude vehicles filled with their helpless comrades over a weary road of nine miles in their exhausted condition, with the prospect of an attack every minute, bespeak a goodness of heart and bravery never excelled.

Besides the wounded and dead left behind there were a number of canteens and haversacks and a few muskets and bayonets, all of which, I think, was caused by a misunderstanding. Our regiment did not think we were going back more than a few hundred yards to rest a little out of fire and then make another attack. There was no pursuing force or the least cause for precipitancy. No shots were fired at the little party who carried away the limber of Lieutenant Greble's gun, and the long while which elapsed without any one appearing in front of the enemy's lines would indicate that he was very weak in numbers, or perhaps had begun to retire. The force which the enemy brought into action was not, I think, greater than 500 men. His great advantage over us was artillery, protected from our fire. I still am of the opinion that the position as we found it was not difficult to take with experienced troops, and could have been turned on our left. The trees protected our approach and sheltered us from their battery till we were quite close, and the march in front was practicable for footmen. We labored under great disadvantage in want of experience and firing, and in the exhaustion of our men from want of sleep, long marching, and hunger. The enemy had a rifled gun or two, shooting bolts of about the caliber of 4-pounders and eight inches long, with soft metal base. Some of them were hollow, with a Bormann fuse at the point, and all did not burst. Some of their 12-pounder shells also failed to explode. There were probably three to five guns sheltered by a breast-work, and one or two that were moved around to different points. The breast-work was placed so that the guns enfiladed the little bridge. The gun placed to sweep the long reach of road before you came to the bridge was driven away by Lieutenant Greble's fire, which prevented our loss from being far greater than it was. The skill and bravery displayed by Lieutenant Greble could not have been surpassed, and the fortune which protected him from the enemy's fire only deserted him at the last moment. The discharge which killed him was one of the last made by the enemy's guns. His own guns were never silenced by the enemy's fire, and the occasional pauses were to husband his ammunition.

G. K. WARREN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

[2.]

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Tenth Army Corps, of operations on south side of the James River, Va., May 9–10, May 20, and June 2, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops of my command in the operations of the 9th and 10th instant:

On the morning of the 9th, Howell's brigade, consisting of the Thirty-

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ninth Illinois, Col. Thomas O. Osborn; the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Col. A. C. Voris, and the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Campbell, re-enforced by the Eleventh Maine, of Plaisted's brigade, Lieut. Col. W. P. Spofford; Hawley's brigade, consisting of the Seventh New Hampshire, Col. J. C. Abbott; the Sixth Connecticut, Col. R. Duryee; the Seventh Connecticut, Lieut. Col. D. C. Rodman, and the Third New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. J. I. Plimpton commanding; Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, Capt. L. L. Langdon; the First Connecticut Battery, Capt. A. P. Rockwell; Capt. Eaton's company of the New York volunteer engineers, and the provost guard of my division, under Capt. E. C. Richardson, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, moved out from the intrenchments, following Turner's division, and advanced toward Chester Station, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. As the head of my column approached Ware Bottom Church I received an order from the major-general commanding to detach two regiments and one section of artillery to that point to cover our flank and rear from attack in that direction. In accordance with this order the Thirty-ninth Illinois and Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, with one section of Langdon's battery, were detached. On arriving at the intersection of the Chester Station road with the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike we found one regiment of Turner's division, with a section of artillery in position in advance of it, covering the approach from Richmond. By direction of Major-General Gillmore these troops were relieved by the Sixty-seventh Ohio and one section of Rockwell's battery. With the remainder of my force I then moved up to and joined General Turner at the station. The work of destroying the track was already in progress, and Eaton's engineer company was immediately detailed to assist in it. I soon received orders to send back the Eleventh Maine to Ware Bottom Church, and, as nearly the whole of Howell's brigade would, on their arrival, be stationed there, I directed Colonel Howell to proceed to that point and assume command. Inasmuch as this force was detached and remained detached until our return to the intrenchments, and was not under my personal supervision, I respectfully refer to Colonel Howell's report, which accompanies this, for an account of his operations. I received at the same time, and immediately obeyed, an order to move the remainder of my troops, now consisting of Hawley's brigade, one section of Langdon's and two sections of Rockwell's batteries, down to Port Walthall Junction. On arriving there the remaining section of Langdon's battery was sent back to Ware Bottom Church. Shortly before night-fall Hawley's brigade and Rockwell's guns were moved some distance down the turnpike, prepared to support, in case of need, the troops engaged with the enemy at Swift Creek, and the Third New Hampshire was detached to cover the Petersburg and Chester road at Brandon's Bridge, west of the turnpike. Subsequently Hawley was moved back to the junction and there passed the night. During the evening I received from Colonel Voris dispatches informing me that the enemy in some force were appearing in his front. On communicating this information to the major-general commanding the corps, he immediately ordered the Thirteenth Indiana, Col. C. J. Dobbs, the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York, Col. John McConihe, and one section of the Fourth New Jersey Battery, all of Ames' division, out from the intrenchments to report to Colonel Voris. These troops arrived at the turnpike at daylight on the morning of the 10th.

Early in the morning of the 10th I received orders to commence the destruction of the railroad northward from the junction. This work was undertaken, and from a half to three-quarters of a mile of track

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had been torn up when I received from Colonel Voris information that the enemy were about to attack him, and that four or five regiments were endeavoring to turn his right. At the same time I noticed that the fire of his artillery, which had been kept up at intervals during the morning, had become much more frequent. Work on the road was immediately suspended and the command was hurried up the turnpike to the threatened point. Preceding the troops, I found that Colonel Voris had been forced back from the position which he had occupied somewhat in advance of the Chester road nearly to the road itself; that in order to prevent being outflanked he had been obliged to attenuate his line so as to cover with three regiments a space of nearly a mile, his left being beyond Winfree's house, his right some distance east of the turnpike. One section of artillery (Fourth New Jersey) was on the turnpike, the other (First Connecticut) near Winfree's house. So extensive was the ground covered that much of his line was only a thin chain of skirmishers, with little or no support. These dispositions were admirably adapted to deceive the enemy as to the real strength of the force in their front, and undoubtedly accomplished that object, for could they have suspected that there were but three small regiments before them they would have swept them away at once. I found at some distance in the rear of Colonel Voris, on the turnpike, Colonel West's colored cavalry, which had been driven in from a reconnaissance of the turnpike, and a portion of the First New York Mounted Rifles, with two mountain howitzers. A squadron of the former were sent to the left to support the artillery, and subsequently the two howitzers and a few of West's men, dismounted, were used on the extreme right, but with these exceptions none of the cavalry were brought into action, the ground being very unfavorable to it. The section on the left had nearly exhausted its ammunition. As soon, therefore, as my troops came up from the junction Rockwell's guns replaced it.

The Sixth and Seventh Connecticut were then thrown to the left and right of the turnpike, respectively, excepting two companies of the Seventh, which were sent to support the section of the Fourth New Jersey. The Seventh New Hampshire were sent up to the support of Rockwell's guns. These re-enforcements were none too early, for while they were moving into their positions the enemy attacked with great impetuosity along the whole front and on the flanks. They obtained but a momentary advantage, however, and that only on a single point. One of the guns in the turnpike was taken, but immediately retaken by the two companies of the Seventh Connecticut which supported it. The whole line most gallantly and resolutely stood their ground under heavy fire, and repulsed repeated and determined charges of the enemy. The pressure upon the center was so great that I was obliged to send to that point the only foot soldiers remaining at my disposal, Eaton's engineers and Richardson's provost guard. Both of these organizations behaved in a highly creditable manner. The enemy nowhere gained ground except on the extreme right; here they much outflanked me, and continued to advance even after all attempts to force our left and center had been abandoned. They were finally checked, however, by the two howitzers of the Mounted Rifles, which were brought into action by Adjutant Childs, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, the dismounted cavalry, and the arrival from the rear of Gibbs' battery (D), First U. S. Artillery. During the action I sent to Colonel Howell, at Ware Bottom Church, requesting him to shell the enemy's left flank. He did so, and the brisk cannonade which he opened doubtless contributed to disconcert the attack on the right. After the cessation of the action I

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withdrew my left from the station road, and, moving to the right, connected with Howell's force. After the last shot was fired I was strongly re-enforced by a brigade of Ames' division, under General Ames in person, and by Wistar's brigade from the Eighteenth Corps. I had applied for re-enforcements, and Gibbs' battery and these troops were sent to me. Fortunately the need of them had passed before their arrival. Just before night-fall, having buried the dead and brought in the wounded, in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding the corps, the troops returned to the intrenchments. The enemy's force was far greater than our own. Our troops brought into action were about 3,400 in number; the enemy's were the division of Major-General Ransom, consisting of Barton's, Gracie's, and Johnson's brigades, with cavalry, and at least six guns. Some of the prisoners say that there was a fourth brigade in reserve, but as they were unable to give the name of its commander I am doubtful of the accuracy of their statement. I learn that Barton's brigade alone was 2,800 strong.

Our total loss was 7 officers and 273 men, killed, wounded, and missing. It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but from the manner in which their troops were massed for the attack, the severity of our fire, and the number of their dead, I am satisfied that it must have been twice or thrice our own. Some forty or fifty prisoners remained in our hands.

I find it a difficult task to mention the names of officers who merit commendation for their conduct without apparently doing injustice to others who are equally worthy, so that with one or two exceptions I must leave the mention of subordinate regimental officers to the reports of their immediate commanders. Colonel Voris, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, not only deserves most honorable mention, but the higher reward of promotion. His arrangement and disposition of troops under the difficult and trying circumstances in which he was placed was most admirable, and joined to his own gallantry and the tenacity and good conduct of his troops, held the ground against overwhelming numbers until the arrival of re-enforcements. I commend him to the marked approval of the commanding general. Lieutenant-Colonel Commager, Major Butler, and Adjutant Childs, of the same regiment, are especially deserving of notice. Colonel Abbott, of the Seventh New Hampshire (temporarily commanding Hawley's brigade); Colonel Dobbs, of the Thirteenth Indiana; Colonel McConihe, of the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman, of the Seventh Connecticut; Captain Rockwell, First Connecticut Battery, did their duty most ably and gallantly. Maj. T. B. Brooks, aide-de-camp, on General Gillmore's staff, joined me at the commencement of the action and rendered most efficient and valuable service. I desire to express my great obligations to him for it. I inclose herewith the reports of Colonel Howell,* Colonel Plaisted,† who was left in command of the intrenchments; Colonel Voris,‡ Colonel Abbott,§ Colonel Dobbs,‖ and Colonel McConihe.§

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps.

[36.]

* See Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 45. † See Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 75.
‡ See p. 1224, *ante*. § See p. 1239, *post*. ‖ See Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 110.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Curtis', Va., May 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command on the 20th instant:

In the morning the enemy attacked with overwhelming force the picket-line in front of General Ames' division and in my front, the weight of the attack being upon General Ames, whose outposts, with a portion of mine, were driven from their rifle-pits, of which possession was taken by the enemy. During the attack and the efforts of General Ames to reinstate his line on its old ground, that portion of the artillery under my command which is stationed in Redoubt No. 3 opened heavily and effectively upon the enemy. My pickets consisted of the Forty-eighth and One hundred and forty-second New York, of Turner's division. I soon re-enforced them by the Sixth Connecticut, and shortly before 2 o'clock, in obedience to the instructions of Major-General Gillmore, I directed Col. J. B. Howell, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding the First Brigade of my division, to advance with his command, drive the enemy back, and retake our pits. This, after a very spirited contest, he most gallantly accomplished, and re-established our line, except upon its extreme left, where it was necessarily somewhat refused to connect with General Ames' new line. I refer to Colonel Howell's report, which is inclosed, for the details of his movement.* I desire to bring to the notice of the major-general commanding the skill and good conduct which Colonel Howell displayed in this affair; skill and conduct, however, which alone was to be expected from an officer of such capacity, chivalrous character, and entire devotion to duty.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALF. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps.

[36.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Curtis', Va., June 14, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 2d instant the enemy made an attack on our picket-line, and for a time achieved a partial success. Our pickets consisted of the Eleventh Maine, on the right, the Thirty-ninth Illinois, in the center, the Seventh Connecticut, on the left. Two principal attacks were made, one on the extreme left, the other on the right of Seventh Connecticut and left of the Thirty-ninth Illinois, while all along the line the enemy's skirmishers, supported in many places by a line of battle, were very active. The enemy on the left broke through our line, captured some prisoners, and threatened to advance on the redoubt in front of Battery No. 6, but our pickets, re-enforced from the garrison of the redoubt, consisting of Captain Pride's company, of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and a detachment of Spear's cavalry, dismounted, drove them back with loss, both of killed, wounded, and prisoners, and re-established our line. The right of the Seventh Connecticut and left of the Thirty-ninth Illinois rested in the woods in front of the then unfinished redoubt in front of Battery No. 3. The line at this point was badly located, presenting

* See p. 1237.

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both re-entering and salient angles. It was established immediately after the line of Ames' division was driven back on the 20th ultimo, and was held from a belief that it was impolitic to confess weakness by yielding ground then held by us. The rifle-pits of the enemy's pickets were within fifty yards of ours, and they had an opportunity to collect a greatly superior force in close proximity to our men. Dashing in upon them, they broke our line in two places, and, taking the space between in reverse, secured a considerable number of prisoners and established themselves in such a position as to enfilade the contiguous portion of our line on the left and thus compel it to fall back. A heavy fire of artillery from Batteries Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, with the musketry of a detachment of the Seventh Connecticut thrown into the redoubt in front of No. 3, was immediately opened upon them with apparently good effect. The fire from No. 3, under direction of Major Trumbull, of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, was especially good. The enemy had, however, shelter in our pits and were soon at work constructing new ones. I therefore directed Colonel Hawley, commanding Second Brigade, to send the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Josiah I. Plimpton, to attack them and endeavor to recover the pits. This was speedily accomplished by that gallant officer and his distinguished regiment. The artillery fire was kept up till the latest moment, and then ceased, upon which Plimpton, moving to the left from the main road to Ware Bottom Church, took the enemy in flank and drove them back to their old position, taking between thirty and forty prisoners, besides inflicting other losses.

In the meantime the right center and right, under Col. George B. Dandy, One hundredth New York Volunteers, general officer of the day, re-enforced by the One hundredth New York Volunteers and a portion of the Tenth Connecticut, offered a firm resistance to the enemy, but pressed by superior numbers slowly fell back and occupied a line some 200 yards in the rear of the old one. After the pits were recovered a new, straighter, and shorter line (the one we now hold) was taken up nearly on ground which had theretofore been selected, but which had not been occupied for the reason given above. I regret to report a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 14 officers and 158 men. The list of casualties has already been forwarded. The conduct of both officers and men was all that could be desired, and, in addition to the other officers mentioned in the reports of Colonels Hawley and Dandy, forwarded herewith,* I desire to make most honorable mention of Captain Pride, of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Plimpton, of the Third New Hampshire, an officer of great experience and discretion and of the most undaunted courage. His services on this occasion deserve a higher recompense than mere praise. Colonel Dandy also, the general officer of the day, rendered most valuable service in his management of the picket-line, and I desire to express my great obligations to him for his skillful and gallant conduct.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps.

[36.]

*See Vol. XXXVI, Part II, pp. 55, 88.

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Report of Col. Joshua B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations on south side of the James River, Va., May 20, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Intrenchments, May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report to you for the information of the brigadier-general commanding the division the operations and result of the fight of yesterday by the troops under my command:

At 2 p. m. yesterday I received the order from Brigadier-General Terry, commanding the division, to take with me the Thirty-ninth Illinois and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, two regiments of my brigade (the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers being already then at the front and under fire), and the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers and proceed to the front, assume command of all the troops already there, and retake the ground and position which had been lost in the morning, and recapture the rifle-pits and re-establish the line and hold it. It was suggested to me by General Terry that I should go out in advance of my brigade to the picket-line and see the state of things existing there—the nature of the ground, &c. I went out at once. The wisdom and propriety of the general's direction struck me as soon as I came on the ground. I found the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers in very imminent peril of being overwhelmed by the superior force of the enemy. It was boldly sustaining itself. The lieutenant-colonel (Campbell) commanding that regiment has since told me that ten minutes later and my old regiment would have been crushed. The Sixth Connecticut Volunteers had been ordered out before I left the intrenchments. I passed them on my way out. That regiment came promptly and boldly up under its brave and gallant commander, Major Klein. I formed it in line of battle—threw it rapidly forward. It was succeeded by the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, noble and brave regiment, officers and enlisted men. They came up on double-quick. I threw that regiment forward also. The Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers then came up bravely on the double-quick, were formed in the general [line] of battle on the run. These three regiments went forward with cheers, delivering their fire rapidly, steadily, and with a low aim. I never saw troops behave better. The fire of the enemy was very rapid and very heavy, but my brave boys dashed forward gallantly. We drove the enemy, and soon made a connected line of battle with the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and with the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, Colonel Curtis commanding. I communicated the fact to General Terry by Captain Hooker, my acting assistant adjutant-general, that my troops were all engaged. I received an order from General Terry directing me to swing my right toward the left and recapture the rifle-pits and hold them. That order was promptly obeyed and carried into successful execution. We drove the enemy like the wind, captured and reoccupied the rifle-pits, and held them firmly. Directly after taking the rifle-pits, Brigadier-General Walker, of the rebel forces, dashed out on the road in front of the rifle-pits and was immediately wounded and captured by Company C, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and sent in as a prisoner.

It was a brave and gallant fight by all the brave and gallant regiments which constituted my command engaged in it. I never saw officers and men behave better. Their promptness, zeal, and dashing

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and during courage was beautiful; their fire steady and deadly to the enemy. I beg leave respectfully to recapitulate the names of these regiments, for I love to repeat them and honor them:

The Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, Major Klein commanding (temporarily assigned to me); the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell commanding; Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Voris commanding; Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Mann commanding. I regret to have it to say that that brave and valuable officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Mann) was badly wounded in the leg in the action. It is an honorable mark of distinction and most gallantly won by him. I am glad to say he is now doing very well. There were two brave officers of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers wounded also. You can form an idea of the severity of the fire through which my command dashed and drove the enemy when I say to you that in about thirty minutes I lost 149 men, killed and wounded. The casualties of the fight have been already reported to you. They amount to some 300 killed and wounded, none missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded we now know to be 800. I beg leave to speak in the highest terms of praise of the valuable services rendered to me by the officers of my staff in the action—Captain Hooker, my acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Dawson, brigade inspector, and Lieutenant McGregor, my aide de-camp. Their promptness, activity, and efficiency are deserving of the highest praise. In this connection, captain, I beg leave to refer to the valuable services of my medical director, Charles M. Clark, surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. His zeal, energy, courage, and skill are deserving of the highest praise. His thorough knowledge of his profession and his skill in the practice of it secured to all the wounded the greatest care and attention, and has saved many a limb from the amputating knife. I am gratified to know that my brave command and myself received the commendations of our gallant and distinguished leaders, Major-General Gillmore and Brigadier-General Terry.

I have the honor to be, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA B. HOWELL,
Colonel, Commanding First Brig., First Div., Tenth Army Corps.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations on south side of the James River, Va., May 9–10, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bermuda Hundred, May 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, at your request, an informal report of the conduct of the Second Brigade of your division after I took command of it until last night:

In consequence of the illness of Colonel Hawley I assumed the command on the afternoon of the 9th. At that time the brigade was resting at the Port Walthall Junction. At sunset, in obedience to your orders, I moved about a mile southward along the turnpike, and again rested. At that point the Third New Hampshire was detached, and was not again with the brigade until last evening. At 9 p. m. of that

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evening I moved to the point where the turnpike crosses the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, and so posted the brigade as to prevent any advance of the enemy from the direction of Richmond. This place I held until the next morning, when I moved up the railroad and turnpike, tearing up about a mile of the railroad track before leaving, and continued to advance until within about one mile of Chester Station. It was found that the enemy was there in force. By order of Brigadier-General Terry the Seventh Connecticut was then posted with its left flank resting on the turnpike, the Sixth Connecticut with its right resting on the turnpike, and the Seventh New Hampshire on the left of Winfree's house and supporting a section of Rockwell's battery. The first two regiments immediately engaged the enemy, drove them from their positions, and advanced to the point originally held by the enemy. That portion of the Seventh Connecticut retook two pieces of artillery which had been lost, manned them from their companies, and turned them again upon the enemy. The Sixth Connecticut, after repulsing the enemy's line in their front, held a position in a field to the rear until by my orders they changed front to meet a flank movement of the enemy on the left. The Seventh New Hampshire was attacked in their position by a brigade which advanced through the open ground. So sure and rapid was their fire that the brigade was obliged to retire, which it did with heavy loss. The Seventh Connecticut was withdrawn from its position by the brigadier-general commanding the division about a third of a mile to the rear, and by his orders I withdrew the Sixth Connecticut and the Seventh New Hampshire, together with Rockwell's battery, to the same point, from which all excepting the battery moved by the right flank toward the intrenchments. Halting until sunset on the left of Colonel Howell's line, they reached camp a little after dark. I reserve the list of casualties until a formal report. The loss in all the regiments was, however, slight. Of the conduct of all the regiments of the brigade, so far as it came under my observation, I can speak only with commendation. The heaviest and most protracted fighting was done by the Seventh Connecticut on and near the turnpike, and the gallantry of the battalion under Major Sanford in retaking the abandoned artillery ought especially to be noticed. The repulse of the rebel brigade by the Seventh New Hampshire, aided by Rockwell's battery, was a brilliant instance of heroic resolution, especially as they saw themselves attacked by four times their own numbers.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

[36.]

Report of Col. John McConihe, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations on south side of the James River, Va., May 10, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 169th NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Foster's Plantation, Va., May 11, 1864.

ADJUTANT: I herewith most respectfully report the part borne by the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in the engagement near Chester Station, Va., on the 10th instant. In accordance

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with orders, that portion of the regiment not doing picket duty left camp at about 3 a. m., and in junction with the Thirteenth Indiana proceeded to a point on the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike near Chester Station and reported to Colonel Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio, about daylight. Company H, Lieut. William H. Lyons commanding, was ordered forward on the right, and Company K, Capt. Daniel Ferguson, on the left of the turnpike in support of a section of the Fourth New Jersey Battery, Lieut. [John H. George] commanding. Companies C, (Capt. J. H. Allen), D (Capt. Spencer W. Snyder), and F (Capt. Augustus D. Vaughn) moved out on the right on a side road leading to Henry Friend's house, deploying as skirmishers from the house to the turnpike. Soon the enemy were discovered in force on the right and in front maneuvering to advance and passing around the right flank. Lieut. Col. Alonzo Alden discovered this flank movement in time to change the line of skirmishers, so that our right might connect with Colonel Howell's brigade, and he had but just accomplished this when the enemy made the attack. The first shots were exchanged at 6.30 a. m. At 9 a. m. Companies G (Lieut. C. D. Merrell), I (Capt. Daniel J. Cary), A (Capt. James F. Thompson), E (Lieut. Henry Mulhall), and B (Lieut. James H. Dunn) rejoined the regiment, having been relieved from picket duty. Companies A and I moved out on the right to strengthen the line of skirmishers while B took position on the left, and E and G on the right in support of the battery. A desultory firing and skirmishing was maintained until about 11 a. m., when the enemy made a general attack with one brigade upon our right flank and another with cavalry and artillery upon our center and left. Their advance was made in column of four ranks, and they were received with a destructive fire both from the regiment and the battery. Every officer and man stood to his post nobly, and the quick discharges of grape and canister made most perceptible openings in their ranks. Not until the enemy were fairly upon the guns did the line fall back, and then we fell back, firing, but a short distance to our line on the right on the cross road, for the purpose of checking a flank movement of the enemy on our right. The two companies on the right and the two companies on the left of the battery remained in their respective positions, and did not fall back until the gun on the right of the road had limbered up and the caisson, without the gun, on the left was moving to the rear, and then retired in order.

While I consider that the position was held nobly against a very superior force, and that the lieutenant commanding the battery behaved with coolness and gallantry, yet I cannot account for the caisson going to the rear without the gun. The lieutenant commanding endeavored to halt the caisson, and discharged his revolver at the driver, but did not succeed. Being temporarily disabled, my horse being shot under me, I discovered the caisson was retreating and the companies supporting the battery retiring in good order. Re-enforcements coming up, the gun was recaptured and the old line re-established. Great credit is due to Lieut. Col. Alonzo Alden and Major Colvin for their coolness and gallantry as well as to Actg. Adjt. Clark Smith throughout the whole engagement and during the day. Surgeon Knowlson was present on the field and unremitting in his attentions to the wounded. I do not know of a single exception in the good conduct and intelligent bravery of the officers, and all did their whole duty. The list of casualties, herewith appended, shows more plainly than words can express the earnestness and gallantry of the men.* The chaplain, Rev.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 9 men killed, 34 men wounded, and 13 men missing; total 56.

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Mr. Chapman, was in attendance at one of the field hospitals rendering aid to the wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCCONIHE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Colonel VORIS,
Commanding Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

[36.]

Report of Col. Harris M. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations on south side of the James River, Va., May 12–16, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade in the affairs of the 12th to 16th, inclusive, in the vicinity of Fort Darling or Drewry's Bluff:

On the morning of the 12th instant Terry's division moved out with other troops of the Tenth Corps in the direction of the Petersburg pike, the Third Brigade having the advance of the division. The division bivouacked in the open field near Perdue's, south of the pike and about one mile from the Halfway House. The Third Brigade occupied the left flank and bivouacked in line of battle, forming two sides of a square, with four companies in the rear as a reserve. A strong picket of 200 men from each regiment was posted. Twice during the night the men were called to arms by picket-firing. On the morning of the 13th our forces moved upon the road to Chester Junction, on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, which point was reached at 8.30 a. m., the Third Brigade in the advance. At this point I was ordered to cross the railroad, take a path through the woods by a wide circuit, with a view to gain the right and rear of the enemy's fortifications, having for guides a colored man [and] a Mr. Perdue. The brigade pushed forward with caution, the One hundredth New York Volunteers in advance, with skirmishers and flankers out. The advance being delayed by the skirmishers and flankers, owing to the thick woods, I was ordered by General Foster, chief of staff, to push forward without flankers and skirmishers—at least they must not delay the column. The One hundredth was advanced several hundred yards from the remaining regiments of the brigade, and one company from that regiment thrown forward 100 yards or more as advanced guard. Every by-path and thicket was searched by three or four mounted orderlies and my staff officers, and every inhabitant upon the way arrested and questioned. In this manner the movement was executed without a halt or check except those occasioned by obstacles of the way, defiles, &c., to the Chesterfield road, about one mile from the enemy's right flank, when General Gillmore and staff, with a squadron of cavalry, took the advance, capturing on the Chesterfield road the enemy's mounted vedettes. The One hundredth New York here was posted upon the Chesterfield road to block up the way in the direction of the court-house, the enemy's cavalry having appeared in that direction. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers then took the advance to the Salem Church, half a mile farther, where it was posted to guard the Richmond road while our column was passing. The Tenth Connecticut Volunteers then having the lead, advanced to within a few hundred yards of the rear of the enemy's works, the skirmishers of the

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Twenty-fourth still holding the advance and moving up to within a few yards of the enemy. Hawley's brigade was now moved to the front and placed in line of battle, the Tenth being deployed in the second line. The Third New Hampshire Volunteers, of that brigade, soon engaged the enemy upon the left. The Twenty-fourth and One hundredth were brought up, the Twenty-fourth in rear of the Third New Hampshire, and ready with fixed bayonets to renew the charge, when the enemy, attacked by White's brigade in front, abandoned his fortifications on his right, and our forces moved in and took possession without further opposition, the skirmishers of the Twenty-fourth, under the lamented Rea, being the first to enter the works. The enemy holding the left of his chain of fortifications and a wood intermediate, the One hundredth New York was ordered to move down across the railroad and drive them out of the woods, which they did in a most gallant manner. Having passed through the woods and advanced into the open space, they came under the fire of a rebel battery of three rifled pieces, which plowed the ranks frightfully, two shots carrying away no less than eight legs. At the same time sharpshooters in the woods in front kept up a most annoying fire. In danger of being driven back, the Twenty-fourth was sent to the support of the One hundredth. The Twenty-fourth advanced across the railroad into the open field to the right of the One hundredth. The two regiments then advanced and drove the enemy back. In this affair both regiments behaved splendidly and suffered considerable loss, the One hundredth New York losing 20 killed and wounded; the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts 6, including 1 commissioned officer, Lieutenant Clough, killed by a sharpshooter. The regiments, holding their positions until dark, were ordered to fall back and establish a strong line of outposts for the night. This having been done on the line of the railroad, they were relieved at 11 p. m. by the Tenth Connecticut, and the two regiments, greatly fatigued and exhausted, bivouacked in the rain at midnight behind the captured fortifications.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th troops in two lines of battle, with skirmishers, were seen advancing against the left of the enemy's fortifications in the plain below. Colonel Otis and the Tenth were thrown forward to discover their character. They were soon discovered to be of Turner's division, Tenth Corps. The right of the enemy's works having been captured by Terry's division and his whole line turned, the enemy abandoned the left of his line and Turner and Smith took possession without opposition except from skirmishers. The entire first line of the enemy's fortifications was thus secured. Terry's division was immediately put in motion, and descending into the valley, formed a junction with Turner. The Tenth Corps, thus united with the Eighteenth upon the right, advanced to the attack of the second line of the enemy's fortifications. The Third Brigade, being upon the extreme left of our line, was ordered to advance and commence the assault, expecting to take the enemy in flank and rear. The One hundredth New York and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts were formed in first line, Tenth Connecticut in reserve. Changing front forward on my right and advancing my left flank skirted a thick wood from which the enemy's sharpshooters began seriously to annoy my line. Colonel Osborn was ordered to throw a company of skirmishers into the woods. This company was supported by one from the Tenth Connecticut. These companies failing to accomplish the object immediately, Colonel Otis was ordered with six companies of his regiment to clear the woods of the enemy and to find out and report his exact position upon my left,

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supporting his skirmishers with the balance of his regiment. Colonel Otis soon reported that he had skirmished through the woods on both sides of the railroad and discovered that the enemy's fortifications extended 800 yards beyond my left; that the front was flanked by two strong redoubts upon commanding ground, above which were two lines of rifle-pits. Reporting these facts to General Terry, he, with Major Brooks, of General Gillmore's staff, reconnoitered the position in person. Positions were selected for artillery, and Langdon's and the First Connecticut batteries were brought up and put into position. At the same time, to protect the gunners from the enemy's sharpshooters, the skirmishers of the brigade were ordered to advance and drive the enemy into his works. It was now 2.30 p. m., and a battle of skirmishers commenced, which lasted until past 11 at night. Company after company from each regiment was sent to re-enforce the skirmish line until scarcely one was left in reserve. Our skirmishers took and held a line within 200 yards of the enemy's fortifications, repelling charge after charge, and finally compelling the enemy to hide himself behind his works, and for the most part during daylight keeping down his fire.

At 10.30 p. m. was repulsed the heaviest and most determined assault of the day. The last reserves of the Twenty-fourth and One hundredth had come up. All were in position with replenished ammunition when a cloud of rebel skirmishers was discovered stealing upon our lines. They were allowed to approach within thirty yards, when the rebel commander giving the order "Rally by platoons" charged with a yell. His platoons were annihilated by the close and rapid fire from the One hundredth, Twenty-fourth, and Tenth, delivered with deadly aim in the bright moonlight. There was no more firing on that line for the night. The loss of the brigade in this combat of the skirmishers was 6 commissioned officers and 84 enlisted men. At 11 p. m. my three regiments at the front were relieved and bivouacked in the woods a short distance in the rear. Sunday, the 15th, was comparatively quiet, the brigade losing but one man during the day, but the impression seemed general that a serious attack by the enemy was impending. The usual preparations were made in the Third Brigade, sixty rounds of cartridges per man were supplied, and two days' cooked rations. The teams, which came up at night with camp and garrison equipage, were not unloaded, but sent to the rear. On the morning of the 16th the brigade was under arms at 3.30. The attack commenced by picket-firing on the right opposite our communications about 4.30 a. m., and soon after raged with great violence. I was ordered by General Terry to advance my regiments to the open space in front of my camps, forming line on the left of the Second Brigade. The One hundredth and [the] Twenty-fourth were formed in line as directed; the Tenth was held in reserve. The Eleventh Maine had been sent to the left of the railroad the night before to occupy the works upon the heights captured by us on the 13th. Soon after these dispositions had been made I received intimations from General Foster, chief of staff to corps commander, that a charge was to be made upon the enemy's works by our whole force from right to left, which I was to be prepared for. The One hundredth was formed in the first line, the Twenty-fourth in the second, and the Tenth in reserve. The first line was advanced to the plowed field, within 500 yards of the enemy's works.

At 7.45 a. m., the right of our lines being hotly engaged, I received an order from General Terry to push forward a strong chain of skirmishers vigorously, and impress the enemy, if possible, with the idea

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that we were about to make an attack, the other brigade commanders having the same orders. The One hundredth New York was immediately advanced across the open space into the slashing within 200 yards of the enemy's fortifications, and were at once hotly engaged. The Twenty-fourth was advanced to the position vacated by the One hundredth, and the Tenth was similarly advanced. In case that a charge was ordered, the One hundredth was to go into the enemy's intrenchments, followed by the Twenty-fourth, and the Tenth advance to the slashing as a support. Three assaults in force were made upon the lines of the Second and Third Brigades, but were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The brigade held this position, the front line fighting constantly, until 9.15 a. m., when I was ordered by General Terry to leave a strong line of skirmishers in my front, then fall back and form my regiments in the open field back of me, not letting the enemy see the movement. At this time six companies of the One hundredth were in the slashing as skirmishers, four companies at the edge of it as supports. Not being certain as to the meaning of the order, whether the field in the rear of my position or the field in rear of my camp was intended, I left the Twenty-fourth and moved with the Tenth through the woods into the field in rear of my camp, supposing the right was to be re-enforced, at the same time sending to the general for instructions. I soon received orders to move the Twenty-fourth by the right flank into the same field, keeping closed with the Second Brigade, which was executing the same movement. One of my staff was sent to conduct the Twenty-fourth. The Twenty-fourth had barely moved the length of its line when the enemy appeared in force, the skirmishers of the Second Brigade having suddenly retired. Pressed by a hot fire, Colonel Osborn was compelled to fall back in line, fighting through the camps and through a thick undergrowth, which, with a high fence which he was compelled to pass, greatly disordered his line. In this condition the enemy, following closely, poured a destructive fire into his ranks, killing two of his commissioned officers and a number of his enlisted men. Under this fire Colonel Osborn reformed his regiment, and facing, poured volley after volley upon the advancing enemy, driving him back in confusion. At the same time the Tenth formed nearly at right angles with the Twenty fourth on another side of the field, opened a cross-fire upon the rebels, and in five minutes the whole square field and wood were cleared. It was here, in repulsing this onset of the enemy, that the loss of these two regiments mostly occurred.

Having conducted the Tenth to the rear along the left of the enemy's fortifications captured by us two days before, and notified my division commander, I rejoined the Twenty-fourth and One hundredth, which had fallen back beyond the railroad. The Eleventh had been sent down the turnpike to report to General Ames. By order of General Gillmore I conducted the Twenty-fourth and One hundredth across the railroad along the road to the rear of a new position taken up by the general to cover the retreat, and occupied strongly by his artillery. Here, joined by the Tenth, the brigade was moved into the open field and halted to allow General Turner's division to pass. Soon after I was ordered by General Butler to move forward on the double-quick and form a junction, as I understood, with Smith's corps. About the same time I was ordered by General Terry to remain where I was until he could get his division together, and then to follow Turner's division. The brigade was moved to the pike, thence to the open field near Perdue's house, and forward in line of battle. After about two hours I was ordered with two regiments (the Tenth and Twenty-fourth) to move

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to the front again to the Halfway House, and there take position to cover the retreat. The regiments were posted, the Tenth on the left and the Twenty-fourth on the right of the road, and at right angles to it, supported on the road by two pieces of artillery and the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Abbott. The enemy, having got his pieces into position, opened upon us smartly with rifled guns. The two pieces of artillery limbered to the rear in the liveliest manner and were not seen again for the day. All our forces having retired, dispositions were made to retreat. Six companies of the Tenth were placed parallel with the road in the sunken way. Four companies were thrown to the rear some 200 yards and placed in position to cover the retreat of the six companies. Soon after, by order of General Terry, the Seventh New Hampshire and Twenty-fourth were retired, when the enemy made his appearance in front of the Tenth, but were kept at a distance by its fire, and the Tenth was retired without losing a man, except a few slightly wounded, including one commissioned officer.

Returning to Perdue's, I was directed by the general to move with my brigade and the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers and take post at the junction leading from the pike to our intrenchments, leaving the Twenty-fourth with him to bring up the rear. The regiments were posted at the junction, where they remained until sunset, when all our forces had passed and the Tenth took the post of rear guard, reaching camp at 9 p. m. The losses of the brigade for the day amounted to 7 commissioned officers and 232 enlisted men, the One hundredth New York suffering most. This regiment had the advance, having been thrown out as skirmishers, and when the other regiments of the brigade were moved to the right, as was supposed, to support it, the One hundredth was left as a strong line of skirmishers in obedience to the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 16, 1864. (Received 9.15 a. m.)

Colonel PLAISTED:

Leave a strong line of skirmishers in your front, then fall back and form your regiments in the open field back of you. Don't let the enemy see your movement.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The Tenth Connecticut had barely reached the field indicated by General Terry, when, the skirmish line upon the right of the One hundredth giving way, the One hundredth was overwhelmed by the enemy upon its front and flank, and this gallant regiment refusing to retire without orders, suffered the loss so much to be regretted. Throughout the expedition this regiment, having the advance, always willing and always ready, was the first and foremost in the fight and the last to leave the field. Upon every occasion under its gallant leader its conduct indeed was most creditable to itself and the great State which it represents. Great credit is due to Colonel Dandy and the One hundredth New York for the admirable manner in which they performed every duty. Of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth I need hardly say more than that they more than maintained the splendid reputation which they have hitherto borne for steady and soldierly behavior under the most trying circumstances, circumstances, too, entirely new to them, for never before were their backs ever turned to the enemy. They may have been equaled but never surpassed. Under a fire in which eighteen fell from the left of the Tenth in almost as many seconds, not a soldier of the regiment spoke a word or moved a heel from the alignment. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the commanding officers of these

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regiments, Colonels Osborn and Otis, for their coolness and self-possession under fire and the skillful manner in which they handled their commands. The Eleventh Maine was under my command but a small portion of the time during the expedition. On the morning of the 16th it was sent to re-enforce General Ames on the pike, who was resisting the enemy's advance from the direction of Petersburg. On picket when the expedition started, it took no part in the flank movement of the 12th and 13th. Ordered up on the 13th, it did excellent service on the right, charging the enemy and driving him into his fortifications, where others had failed, losing in this gallant charge of skirmishers 14 killed and wounded, including 1 commissioned officer killed. The regiment rejoined its brigade on the morning of the 15th. The aggregate losses of the brigade during four days' fighting and skirmishing were 402—19 commissioned officers and 383 enlisted men. Five officers were killed, Lieutenant Brannan of the Eleventh, Lieutenant Hoyt of the One hundredth, Adjutant Ward, and Lieutenants Clough and Rea of the Twenty-fourth, intelligent and brave young men and accomplished officers, whose early deaths are indeed to be lamented. Not untimely their fall, for they fell at the post of duty in a great cause, and their memories will be cherished by a grateful posterity. Nor alone will those be remembered, but the brave lads who stood so stoutly for their country, and died so gloriously. Let it be remembered, as an instance of the heroic spirit animating them all, that Private James Bean, of the Twenty fourth, who fell in the retreat mortally wounded, waving his handkerchief to his comrades, calling them back, said: "Here, take my gun and equipments; carry them away safely. Never mind me; I have but a few moments to live." To Captain Amory and Lieutenants Sellmer and Mason, of my staff, are returned my unqualified thanks for their faithful and efficient services during the four days' campaign. Bravely and with zeal were admirably performed every duty assigned to them.

Trusting that the conduct of the Third Brigade, Terry's division, Tenth Corps, in the late affairs was such as to meet the approbation of my division commander, I have the honor to be, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding
Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Col. N. Martin Curtis, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, June 15–17, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 3, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, in the late advance on Petersburg:

In compliance with orders received from Major-General Smith I moved my command, the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, from camp near Point of Rocks at 2 a. m. on the morning of the

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15th of June, ultimo, and followed Bell's brigade to the woods in front of the main line of works (rebel) near Petersburg, where I arrived at about 11 a. m., and took up position on the left of the road and about twenty paces in rear of Bell's brigade. In this position I remained until about 6 p. m., when I moved my brigade forward in support of Bell's brigade and formed to the right and rear of Battery No. 5. At about 9 p. m. I was ordered forward and formed on the left of Bell's brigade, my right resting about sixty paces from Battery No. 7 in the advanced line. From this position I was relieved about 2 a. m. of the 16th ultimo by a portion of the Second Corps, and retired to the open field in rear of that position. At about 5 p. m. on the 16th I was ordered forward to make a demonstration on the enemy's left, and formed my command on the left bank of the creek near Friend's house, and in this position I remained until ordered to return to camp near Point of Rocks, where I arrived on the 18th instant at 3 a. m. I inclose herewith list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MARTIN CURTIS,

Col., Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., Eighteenth Army Corps, June 19, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[40.]

Report of Col. Louis Bell, Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, June 15–17, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of my command, consisting of Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, Third New York Volunteers, and One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers (Third Brigade); and One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Ninth Maine Volunteers, and One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers (Second Brigade), before Petersburg:

Started from Bermuda Hundred at 4 a. m. June 15, in rear of Brooks' division, Eighteenth Corps. Remained here during the day with 200 men deployed as skirmishers. At 6 p. m. received order to deploy a line at two paces intervals. Received order to advance this line and follow with Third Brigade line of battle. Captain Hunt, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, who had been on skirmish line during the day, moved his men, 100 in number, by the flank; penetrated between Batteries 5 and 6; formed line in rear of Battery 5 and fired a volley from the rear at the defenders of Battery 5, who threw down their arms. This was before any of the other troops had reached the battery. An officer who assumed the right to surrender the troops delivered his sword to Captain Hunt. In this work were taken 4 guns, the battle-flag of Twenty-sixth Virginia, and 211 prisoners, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, and 9 lieutenants. The prisoners were retained by Captain Hunt's command till turned over by Lieutenant

* Shows 1 officer and 9 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

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Ross, provost-marshal of my brigade, to the provost-marshal at department headquarters, with the flag. The left of my brigade struck on Battery 6 at the same time with colored troops. After reforming line I moved up to Battery No. 7, captured that evening by the colored troops. Relieved the colored troops; turned the work, to be used against the enemy; the Second Brigade being on the left of the Third Brigade; the right of the Third Brigade resting on ravine near Friend's house. During the evening skirmished with the enemy; was relieved by Second Corps during the night. Moved back and formed line, the right resting on Friend's house, Second Brigade in reserve. Morning of the 16th moved forward six companies One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers as skirmishers in front of my line, to dislodge enemy's skirmishers in my front, which was done. In the evening of the 16th received orders to report to General Birney, Second Corps. Formed line in the front in the line of Second Corps; was relieved at sunrise 17th, and reoccupied position we had on evening of 15th. Remained here till near night, and during the night marched to Bermuda Hundred. Casualties during time embraced in report [*sic*].

I have the honor to be, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

[40.]

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding division, of operations at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1–3, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June —, 1864.

SIR: On the arrival of this division at Cold Harbor, on the 1st instant, it was formed on the right of General Devens' division a little in front of the Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church road, in this order: First line, Henry's brigade, composed of Twenty-first Connecticut, Fortieth Massachusetts, Fifty-eighth and One hundred and eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the Thirteenth New Hampshire, of Burnham's brigade, with the Ninety-second New York thrown forward as skirmishers. Second line, three regiments of Burnham's, One hundred and eighteenth New York, Eighth Connecticut, and Tenth New Hampshire. Third line, Marston's brigade in line of battalions in column of division. At the order the whole advanced through a wood some 200 or 300 yards in width, and on emerging on an open space about 100 yards wide the first line came under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers partially protected by slight rifle-pits within the edge of a pine grove, and also under the fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy's main line to our front and right, about 200 yards distant. The pits were charged and the enemy driven to his main line. This was done without much loss, except in the Thirteenth New Hampshire. This regiment, on emerging from the first woods spoken of above, found nothing but an open plain between itself and the main line of the enemy's intrenchments, which was completely commanded by his muskets and artillery, yet they maintained their ground until relieved after dark. During the night Marston's brigade was sent to General Devens' support, who had the enemy in strong force in his front in rifle-pits within the same woods

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that he was in. Marston was put on his right, filling the interval between him and Henry. For a description of this dangerous and exposed position I beg leave respectfully to refer you to General Marston's report.* These positions were occupied until the general assault that took place on the 3d instant, when the division was all formed on the ground held by Marston. The ground to my right, vacated by Henry, now became occupied by General Martindale, a slight ravine dividing the two divisions. Devens' division was replaced by troops from the Sixth Corps. In this assault Marston had three regiments in column of division, with the Ninety-eighth New York, Colonel Wead, in line on his left and the Tenth New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin, thrown forward as skirmishers. The enemy occupied a strong line of rifle-pits directly in our front and near the farther edge of the woods that we were all in. An advance was gallantly made by Marston's brigade, supported by Henry and Burnham, over these pits and through on to the open plain, on which the enemy's main line of intrenchments are. I again respectfully refer you to General Marston's report for a description of this ground and the murderous fire to which our troops were for a while subjected and of the impossibility of a farther advance. All we could do was to hold on to the rifle-pits and keep the enemy in his works. This, though, was done with much loss, every inch of ground being within the enemy's range of both musketry and canister. About noon, another attack being ordered, three of Burnham's regiments were formed in column, with one of Henry's in line in the rear. Fortunately the order was countermanded, for close examination of the ground afterward showed that the attack would have been attended with the most disastrous results. This position was held, and at night-fall our lines were intrenched and held until the final withdrawal.

In the operations of this day the losses of this division were very heavy, especially in officers. The First Brigade lost Colonel Wead, of the Ninety-eighth New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York. The Third Brigade lost Lieutenant-Colonels Anderson, Ninety-second New York, and Marshall, Fortieth Massachusetts, all gallant soldiers, and during the operation around Cold Harbor Lieutenant-Colonel Burpee, Twenty-first Connecticut, was mortally wounded. He was an officer of much merit. It is not improper to make here a report of the death of the colonel of this regiment, Col. A. H. Dutton, then in command of the brigade, who was mortally wounded while making a reconnaissance in front of our lines near Port Walthall, just as this corps was about to join the Army of the Potomac. The service has lost no more accomplished officer than Colonel Dutton. The list of company officers is also large. It is my painful duty to have to report the death of my aide-de-camp, Lieut. A. K. Parsons, Fourth Vermont, who was killed on the 3d instant. Close association with the deceased for over two years made me well acquainted with his merits. In him were combined all that go to make the gentleman and the gallant soldier. Captain Read, assistant adjutant-general, was slightly wounded on the 3d, and Lieutenant Wheeler, aide-de-camp, on the 2d instant, both while in the active discharge of their duties. My thanks are due to the members of my staff for their arduous services, performed under perilous circumstances, as this record shows. They are, in addition to those already mentioned, Capt. W. R. Howe, assistant adjutant-general and acting inspector-general, and Lieutenant Ladd, Thirteenth New Hampshire, commissary of musters and acting

* See Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1005.

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aide-de-camp. I cannot close this report without calling attention to the zealous co-operation and assistance derived from the respective brigade commanders throughout this campaign, Brigadier-Generals Marston and Burnham, with their assistant adjutants-general, Captains Lawrence and Clark, and Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts. I respectfully inclose their reports and concur in their commendation of individuals.*

Very respectfully, W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

[36.]

Report of Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Army, commanding division, of operations in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, June 21–July 2, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 2, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to report the following operations of this division since June 21, 1864:

Having on the evening of the 20th received orders from General Smith, assigning me to the command, I found the division under marching orders. At 4 a. m. formed my command, the Second Brigade, General Burnham leading, followed by the Third Brigade, Colonel Henry, and the First Brigade, Col. E. M. Cullen. Moved promptly to the pontoon bridge over the Appomattox River, at which point I found it necessary to halt my column, remain one hour and twenty minutes, to allow cavalry to pass. Moved in the direction of the right of our line in front of Petersburg, and at dusk proceeded to relieve a portion of the Sixth Corps, which held our extreme right, placing two regiments of the Second Brigade, General Burnham, on the right of the front line of rifle-pits, while a portion of Colonel Henry's (Third) brigade on his left, formed connection with the right of General Martindale's division. The balance of these two brigades were placed in the supporting line, and the First Brigade, Colonel Cullen, in the second line of rifle-pits, with the exception of one regiment of his command, which was sent to the support of Regan's battery, on the right of the ravine. My command held this position, nothing of note occurring; my pickets keeping up desultory skirmishing with the enemy; relieved my troops in the front line each second day with those in the rear. On the 23d a brigade of colored troops, under Colonel Ames, reported to me, which I placed in my rear line of works, thus relieving one of my brigades, which I sent a mile to the rear to rest. From this date I was enabled to relieve one-half of my command from the trenches and alternated every second day. Up to this time my brigade commanders had been busily engaged remodeling and rebuilding their lines. Covered ways, connecting the front with the rear, and earth-works have been constructed, all without casualties in the working parties.

At daylight of the 24th the enemy's batteries opened with unusual severity on both our front and right flank, principally the latter. This cannonade continued for more than an hour, when an assault was made upon our lines by a portion of the command of the rebel General Hoke. This attack on the part of the enemy was eminently unsuccessful; our pickets were quietly withdrawn, the fire along our line reserved

* See Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 1005, 1008, 1012.

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until the enemy had come up to the point previously occupied by our pickets. A rapid fire was now opened along our whole line. The enemy found themselves entrapped, neither being able to hold our skirmish line, to carry our works, nor to retreat, except with the certainty of being cut to pieces. A large number of them dropped their arms and surrendered—1 captain and 60 men to Colonel Henry, commanding Third Brigade, and 4 commissioned officers and 130 men to Colonel Cullen, commanding First Brigade. The enemy left dead upon the field 75, 20 of whom were buried by Colonel Henry's command on the succeeding night. The enemy lost heavily in wounded, and their whole loss could not have fallen short of 400. Our loss was on this occasion in killed, wounded, and missing—First Brigade, 57; Third Brigade, 15; making an aggregate of 72. The Second Brigade was not under fire. On the same day a detail of 300 men was made to cut trees for abatis. Teams were employed to draw the same to the front, a detail of 200 men from the colored troops being made to lay the same, and at dusk the work was commenced. This work was continued on successive evenings until a strong abatis was constructed along our whole front. While this work was in progress, Colonel Henry, commanding Third Brigade, projected and commenced a mine leading from his left up the turnpike to a rebel fort. He reports that the work on this has been suspended owing to the nature of the soil requiring the use of engineering materials not within his reach. Nothing has occurred on my lines out of the usual course of picket skirmishing and artillery firing until the 30th, when the negro troops, which had served as a support to a portion of my line, were withdrawn by order of Major-General Smith. On the same day my First Brigade, which was then resting at the rear, was ordered to the support of General Turner on the left, and was there placed as a support to the assaulting column. The commanding officer reports that although under heavy fire he was not actively engaged, his losses being five enlisted men. During this advance on the left the artillery all along the line became sharply engaged, and although my division was not engaged, my casualties from the artillery fire of the enemy were numerous. My First Brigade was relieved from duty on the following morning. No changes have occurred in my lines nor has there anything of importance taken place since the date last mentioned. The entire withdrawal of the negro troops has necessitated a longer stay of my troops in the trenches with less hours of rest in the rear, having now two days in the pits and one day out. My casualties since assuming command of the division up to date are as follows: Killed, wounded, and missing—officers, 4; men, 151; aggregate, 155, official lists of which have been duly forwarded to corps headquarters daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. J. STANNARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

[40.]

Report of Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, June 24, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I was this morning attacked by a heavy line of skirmishers sent against me by the rebel

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General Hoke. My pickets, according to directions, fell back to the main body, and thus decoyed the enemy into the pits directly before my front line. My brigade then opened fire so sharply that the enemy could neither advance nor retreat, nor remain in safety where they were. They accordingly threw down their arms, and between fifty and sixty surrendered themselves and were passed to the rear, including one captain, six sergeants, and other non-commissioned officers. A portion of the enemy endeavored to escape to their own lines, and in so doing about forty were shot down in front of our brigade. Twenty-four of these are lying before the Fortieth Massachusetts, killed by their Spencer rifles, which were fired with great rapidity and precision. The casualties in my brigade were only 3 killed and 8 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUY V. HENRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. NICOLAS BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

[40.]

Reports of Brig. Gen. John H. Martindale, U. S. Army, commanding division, of operations on south side of the James River, at Cold Harbor, and in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, May 9–10, and May 26–July 1, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the division under my command since the 26th day of May, 1864:

Early in the morning of the 26th of May I went in person with one regiment from the lines at Cobb's Hill across the bridge at the outlet of Bake-House Creek to Port Walthall. The regiment was the One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. George M. Guion. Skirmishers were deployed and the main body of the regiment advanced about 1,200 yards under cover of the woods, until the pickets of the enemy were encountered in force, and the main body of the enemy favorably posted at a mill on the creek and extended along a road leading toward Port Walthall Junction. At 7 a. m. I reported to the commanding general and under his orders directed the Second Brigade, commanded by General Devens, to move across the bridge with a view to dislodge the enemy, should it be found practicable to do so, with the portion of my command then off duty and at my disposal. The Second Brigade was soon got into position and an advance made toward the ground occupied by the enemy. General Stannard, with portions of his brigade about 700 strong, was also ordered by me over the bridge. These troops were placed to support the advance on the enemy's position. After I was in readiness to make the contemplated attack the commanding general received intelligence that his corps was to be mobilized and ordered to White House, on the Pamunkey, whereupon he ordered the movement which I was about to make to be suspended and to return my troops to their camps, and which was immediately done. In this reconnaissance the casualties were 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 missing.

On the 28th of May my division was moved, with the other portions of the Eighteenth Army Corps, near Bermuda Hundred. I was ordered

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to move it and Turner's division, of the Tenth Army Corps, across the Appomattox to City Point, and there embark on transports to be supplied for the purpose. This movement was not commenced until near 6 p. m., and it was late in the night before I reached the vicinity of City Point with the head of my column. The troops were bivouacked in fields near the road. The whole of the following day was occupied in placing the troops upon the transports. I remained personally superintending the embarkation; but there was great delay for want of vessels, especially for wagon transportation and horses. After seeing all my troops and wagons embarked and provided for, except a portion of the horses, I received intelligence from the quartermaster that no more transportation could be supplied until the return of the same transports. I had already sent forward a portion of my command, and then proceeded with the balance toward White House. A part of the vessels, on board of which were the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers and the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, were grounded in the James River that night, and it was necessary to leave them until they could be got off by more powerful steamers than any then within my reach. The following day (the 30th of May) the remainder of troops and my wagons and a portion of my horses were landed at the White House. I have been thus minute in the details of this passage to White House to show that every means placed at the disposal of the corps were fully used to hasten the embarkation and hold the command in readiness for movement and action on arriving at White House. On the 31st a portion of my wagons were unloaded and transferred to the other divisions of the corps (whose wagons had not arrived) to facilitate the forward movement of the corps, and at 3 p. m. I started with my command for New Castle, fifteen miles distant. We reached the road leading to New Castle and covering access to the landing at about 11 o'clock at night. By direction of the general commanding the corps my division was so disposed as to hold all the roads on the right of the corps, and bivouacked for the night.

Early in the morning of the 1st of June we marched from our bivouac to the landing. Not long after arriving there I received orders to follow the divisions of Devens and Brooks to Cold Harbor. On arriving at Cold Harbor and reporting to the commanding general I found that Devens' division had already taken position next to the Sixth Corps, on our left, and that Brooks' division was getting into position on the right of Devens'. The commanding general directed me to place my command on the right of Brooks and to guard our right flank as the advance on the enemy then impending should be made. I immediately brought forward my division and placed them in line of battle by battalions in mass. Conformably to the order of the commanding general, I detached one regiment of the First Brigade (General Stannard's) to the support of Devens, and two regiments of the Second Brigade (Colonel Stedman's) to the support of the Sixth Corps. It was particularly enjoined on me by the commanding general to guard against any assault on my right flank. At this point we had no connection with any other command. The advance was made at the hour of about 5 p. m. My line, which was very strong at the beginning of the movement, was unfolded as the advance was made, through a distance of 1,200 yards, until it was extended in a single line of battle as far as it would reach, and a part of the distance was only covered by skirmishers. In the meantime, under the cover of the woods on our right, the enemy threw forward a section of artillery and a regiment of infantry, by which I was continually threatened. This regiment and section

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continued to hold this position until the following morning, when, in the advance of the Fifth Corps, it retired to the main line of the enemy. The duty which was devolved on me with the small portion of my division remaining with me on the right was simply to guard the right flank. No part of my command, except the regiments detached as already stated, participated in the assault made along the other portion of the line. My left maintained a connection with the right of Brooks' division during the advance. My casualties were light, amounting to not more than 10 killed and 15 wounded.

No movements of any particular importance were made on the following day, June 2, but I received orders to form my division in column of divisions in mass, with a strong line of skirmishers, and advance at 4.30 the following morning against the enemy's intrenchments, taking position on the right of General Brooks. Early in the morning, and at the hour designated, I moved my command forward, placing Stedman's brigade in advance, and followed by Stannard's. At this time neither the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers nor the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers had joined me from White House, and the excessive marching over dry and dusty roads, and in the hot weather, had materially disabled and reduced my command. In the order above named, and under immediate supervision of the commanding general of the corps, my division, together with Brooks' division, of the Eighteenth Corps, assaulted the enemy. The line of direction was a slight ravine, to which the left of my division and the right of Brooks' were directed to conform. Woods skirted this ravine to within about seventy-five yards of the enemy's main line of intrenchments. The edge of the woods receded from the enemy's line toward my right, so that my skirmishers emerged from them on the right at a distance of about 250 yards. The enemy fell back as we advanced, but the head of my column diverged from the direction of the ravine toward the opening of the woods on the right, and went forward to the first line of the enemy's pits. The fire at this time was exceedingly severe. My columns had their bayonets fixed and pieces uncapped. They were met by a storm of grape, canister, and musket-balls, not only in front but especially on my right flank, which impeded my advance and produced some disorder. Thereupon I deployed three regiments of the Second Brigade (Stedman's) to the right to protect the remainder of my column against the galling fire on my right flank, and moved the First Brigade (Stannard's) to the left, so as to rest on the ravine indicated as the direction of my movement. At this point I received orders from the commanding general to suspend further assault until Brooks' division was put in motion on my left. During this suspension of the assault my troops were suffering severely from the enemy's fire. It was necessary to move. At this juncture the engagement was raging hotly within a few yards of my left, and which, from my point of observation, appeared to be Brooks' left; I therefore ordered the assault. The column went forward with great steadiness and intrepidity. They passed over the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits. They were within fifty yards of the enemy's main line. A fire was concentrated on the column in both flanks and in front. This assault was repeated three times before the column receded. It was impossible for any body of men to do more. They fell back but a short distance. The front was thrown into considerable disorder, but the line of battle, which had been extended, as before detailed, on my right, held its ground, and I was soon able to extend it to the ravine. This ended substantially the operations of the 3d of June at Cold Harbor, so far as my division was

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engaged. Shortly after the engagement the Ninth New Jersey arrived and joined the First Brigade, to which it belonged. The Eighty-ninth New York did not arrive until the following day. I took into this action about 3,400 men, and my casualties were as follows:

Killed	98
Wounded	634
Missing	311
Total	1,043

It was subsequently disclosed during the flag of truce for the burial of the dead that most of the missing were killed. In this battle my division inspector, Maj. J. H. Converse, was killed. One of my aides-de-camp, Lieut. Clark Smith, was severely wounded by a musket-ball through the thigh. He is still absent by reason of his wound, and in a critical condition. My assistant adjutant-general, Captain Abel, was repeatedly grazed, and my remaining aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Baker, was slightly contused on the shoulder. His coat was perforated with five bullet holes. General Stannard, commanding First Brigade, received a slight wound in the thigh. The loss of line officers was exceedingly severe, a proof at once of the effectiveness of the regiments and of the unsurpassed bravery with which they were led. I cannot make especial mention of particular regimental officers to distinguish them above others. I refer to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders.* With scarcely an exception, the conduct of the whole command was most creditable. To General Stannard and Colonel Stedman, brigade commanders, signal commendation is due. From this date (June 3) until the evening of June 12 my division remained on the ground which they had won, and advanced their intrenchments in some places to within sixty yards of the enemy's works. The principal labor of superintending and constructing these intrenchments was devolved on Colonel Stedman, commanding Second Brigade. He demonstrated his practical knowledge as an engineer in the construction of these intrenchments. For his conduct during these operations, and which has been uniformly excellent during all the time he has been under my command, I take this occasion to recommend him for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. This is due to him for his services, and is especially desirable to establish him against all contingencies in the command of his brigade. During all this period the whole command was continually within easy range of the enemy's musketry fire, and were only protected from it by their intrenchments. The aggregate of casualties during this period was:

Killed	20
Wounded	88
Missing	2
Total	110

On the night of the 12th of June my division was withdrawn from Cold Harbor and marched to White House, under orders to embark immediately for Bermuda Hundred. Late in the afternoon of the 13th I obtained transports, and arrived at Bermuda Hundred on the following day, except the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, commanded by Colonel Gibson, and which had been added to my command just before leaving Cold Harbor. This regiment and the Ninth New Jersey were detained on the river, and did not join me until late in the day at

*See Stannard and Stedman, *post*.

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Petersburg on the 15th of June. On arriving at Bermuda Hundred on the evening of the 14th of June I received orders to be in readiness to follow Brooks' division across the Appomattox at daylight on the morning of the 15th. I left orders with General Stannard to move forward his brigade, and with Colonel Stedman to follow, and repaired in person to Bermuda Hundred to hasten forward the balance of my command. Shortly after daylight the following morning (having been detained at Bermuda Hundred during the night) I went to the head of my column, and moved on the Spring Hill road toward Petersburg. After advancing about two miles from Broadway, on the Appomattox, I encountered the enemy's skirmishers. I directed General Stannard to deploy a regiment of skirmishers and we immediately moved forward. The enemy, supported by artillery, but in small force, opposed our advance at every advantageous cover of the woods. We advanced steadily until we reached the junction of the Spring Hill and City Point roads, where the commanding general directed us to halt and form a junction with Brooks' division. From this point a broad flat extends about a mile to the Appomattox, which is perfectly overlooked from Archer's Hill, on the west bank of the Appomattox. At this point, under orders from the commanding general, I sent Stannard's brigade forward on my left, with his skirmishers advanced and connecting with Brooks on the left, and with further directions, by arrangement with General Brooks, to take the City Point Railroad as the line of direction and connection with Brooks' division. This brigade was placed so as to be much annoyed by and under the fire of the enemy's works on Jordan's Hill, but it resolutely maintained its ground. I sent Stedman's brigade to the right, and extended his skirmishers to the Appomattox. Colonel Stedman moved forward his right more than 800 yards, and came immediately in view and within reach of the enemy's works on Harrison's Creek. We were now ready to move forward, but were, through my whole line, under the guns from Jordan's Hill. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy got two pieces of artillery in position on Archer's Hill, on the west side of the Appomattox, from which point they immediately opened a fire in reverse on Stedman's lines. He was suffering severely from this fire, against which I had nothing to interpose. He was compelled to retire about 800 yards. A reconnoitering party thrown forward toward Harrison's Creek was left unsupported about this time, and about fifteen in number were taken prisoners. At about 7 o'clock an advance was ordered along the lines. I directed Stannard to move along the railroad and Stedman along the City Point and Petersburg highway. This afforded some protection against the fire, which was incessant from Archer's Hill. In this advance Stannard took two pieces of artillery, and Stedman reached the enemy's fortified position at Harrison's Creek. It was now quite dark, and I received orders from the general commanding to withdraw my command back to the Spring Hill road, and around to Brooks' rear on the heights, which I did. My total losses in this day's engagement were—

Killed	13
Wounded	133
Missing	38
Total	184

On the morning of the following day my division was ordered back to the position held at noon of the preceding day. I was now joined by Colonel Gibson's Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. At 6

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'clock I was ordered by the general commanding to advance with my livision and make a demonstration in order to divert, but not attack, he enemy, while Hancock's Second Corps would attack on the left of he Eighteenth. Again I moved Stannard's and Stedman's brigades ver the same ground as on the preceding night, and moved forward he Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery in the intervals as supports o the two brigades on my flanks. We advanced quite to the enemy's ntrenched lines again, and were in position to have assaulted them. 'he enemy's battery on Archer's Hill again opened on my command as ve advanced, but the guns from our side, in the fort at Jordan's Hill taken the preceding evening), soon silenced them. After reaching his point it was made known to me by the commanding general that I ould not be supported if I held the ground until morning; that he did ot deem it judicious to attempt to hold it under such circumstances, ut left it to my discretion if I thought I could hold it alone. I con- urred in the propriety of withdrawing, and retired my command with- ut any difficulty and in unbroken order to the position from which hey started. On the 17th of June I was under orders to return to Bermuda Hundred (where Brooks' division and the commanding general of the corps had returned) as soon as I should be relieved by he Ninth Corps. While awaiting the arrival of troops to relieve me nd Hinks' division of colored troops I received a circular from Gen- ral Meade informing me that the Ninth Corps would assault the nemy on the following morning; that neither my division nor General Hinks' could be relieved, and ordering us to hold our commands in eadiness to co-operate in the attack on the following morning.

On the morning of the 18th I received orders from General Meade, n which it was communicated that the lieutenant-general had directed he movement to unite my division and General Hinks' with Neill's livision, of the Sixth Corps, and to move forward against the enemy, oining the Second Corps on the right, the three divisions to be under ommand of the senior division commander. Being senior in rank, I ssumed command of the three divisions and of the brigade of artil- ery attached to the Sixth Corps, commanded by Colonel Tompkins. mmediately I moved forward Stedman's brigade along the line of the Petersburg and City Point highway, followed by Stannard and two battalions of Gibson's regiment. Duncan's brigade, of Hinks' division, was ordered to follow up the railroad along the route of the railroad. General Hinks remained with his battery at the junction of the Spring Hill road, with a portion of his command to guard the battery and watch the river. I also detached one battalion of Gibson's regiment nd left with him for a like purpose. As we advanced we were gain assailed by the battery on Archer's Hill, but it was soon silenced by Hinks' guns. In this order I advanced to Harrison's Creek. The nemy was strongly posted on the opposite bank at Page's house. Here I formed my line as follows: Neill's division on the left, with Wheaton's brigade in advance. As they advanced their left rested on he City Point highway. Stedman on Neill's right, with skirmishers xtended to the river, and supported by one battalion of heavy artil- ery; Stedman's whole line supported by Stannard; one battalion of eavy artillery on the right of the highway and along the intrench- nent built by the enemy, and extending along the peninsula north of Harrison's Creek. Duncan's brigade of colored troops I brought orward to the same line with the last-named battalion of heavy rtillery, but located it on the east side of the highway, in easy sup- porting distance of Stannard and Stedman.

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At 12 m. the whole line, consisting of my troops on the right, the Second Corps in the center, and the Ninth Corps on the left, was ordered to move forward by the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac. My line advanced rapidly, and immediately carried the crest at Page's house. This advance necessarily extended my line of battle to the right, and Stannard having then the most of his line to the front with Stedman, I ordered two regiments of Duncan's brigade forward to report to General Stannard to form his second line. The line was considerably advanced beyond the crest on my right. It was reported to me that the right of the Second Corps did not advance. Thereupon I directed General Neill to advance his front on the right in echelon to keep up connection with Gibson on the left and with my division on the right. By this means a farther advance was gained. At 3 p. m. I received orders from the general commanding to advance my command without any regard to my connection with my left; therefore I gave orders to advance. Neill's division was advanced about fifty paces from the right of the Second Corps, and my division advanced full 200 yards on the right. They were exposed to a severe flank fire in consequence. It was reported to me by my brigade commanders that it was not prudent for them to advance, disconnected from the line on the left. I was persuaded that I was compromising my division by persisting in any farther independent advance, and so reported to the commanding general. Besides an enemy on their left flank and in their front, they were also assailed by sharpshooters on the west bank of the Appomattox. The commanding general then gave me orders to desist from farther advance, informing me that the Second Corps had failed to make any impression by their attacks, and to halt and intrench on the ground I had gained if practicable, and this I did accordingly. The result of this day's operations was the capture of seventy-eight prisoners by my command and the possession of exceedingly important points, to wit, the ridge on which Page's house was situated and the peninsula on the north side of Harrison's Creek, extending out to the Appomattox. From these points the crossings of the railroads over the Appomattox in the center of Petersburg are easily reached. The casualties of this day's operations were:

In my division—	
Killed	71
Wounded	335
Missing	24
In Hinks'—	
Killed	4
Wounded	32
In Neill's—	
Killed and wounded	75

We remained in this position until the evening of the 19th, when General Wright arrived with the balance of the Sixth Corps, and proceeded to relieve me and General Hinks. The operation of relieving my command was not completed until the morning of the 20th, when I returned with my division to the Eighteenth Corps at Bermuda Hundred. Here my division was again reorganized. General Stannard was ordered to the command of the First Division; the Tenth New York Artillery and Fifth Maryland Veteran Volunteers were assigned to my division. Soon after the First Brigade was reorganized by uniting with the old regiments (excepting the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers) the Tenth New York Artillery, and placing Colonel Piper in command. The Second Brigade remains unchanged. The Third Brigade, composed of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Fifth

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Maryland Veteran Volunteers, and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, is under command of General Ames. On the morning of the 21st we were ordered to the front of Petersburg. My division immediately relieved Neill's division of the Sixth Corps. In that position it has remained to this time, strengthening the lines and advancing them gradually. Since the 21st ultimo the aggregate of casualties in my division amounts to—

Killed	20
Wounded	136
Total	156

In this hurried narrative of operations I have had no leisure to revise and condense my statements. With few exceptions I have been satisfied with the officers and men of the old regiments of my command. The two regiments recently added remain to be tried. The operations detailed have been constantly supervised by the commanding general of the Eighteenth Corps, and it has been a sufficient achievement if the division has performed the duty which he has skillfully prepared for it to fulfill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36 and 40.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of Sanders' brigade, of the First Division of this corps, and of two batteries which were detached and placed under my command on the 9th and 10th of May, ultimo, during the movement from Bermuda Hundred toward Petersburg, on the west side of the Appomattox:

On the evening of the 8th of May, under instructions from Major-General Butler, I reported to Major-General Smith, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, and received his instructions to move early in the morning with Sanders' brigade and two batteries across the mill road near the outlet of Bake-House Creek toward Port Walthall Junction, and to take positions which would enable me to hold and cover that line of march, and to guard against any attack of the enemy on the left flank of Brooks' division as that division was moved against Port Walthall Junction. Early in the morning of the 9th, following the instructions of Major-General Smith, I moved the command forward cautiously, but without encountering the enemy. On debouching from the defile across Bake-House Creek on to the open ground, about one mile easterly from the junction, I disposed the regiments and batteries so as to cover the route from which I had marched, and to sweep the ground as far as the junction. Here I rested, and communicated to the commanding general my position. In the course of two hours the skirmishers in Brooks' advance began to appear, and moved to the junction and along the course of the railroad toward Swift Creek. Thereupon I advanced my command, keeping it as much as possible under cover, as my left flank was within range of the guns at Fort Clifton, between the Appomattox and Swift Creek. I sent a

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section of a battery on a high bluff near the river to open fire on Fort Clifton and to occupy the attention of the enemy. At this time I had advanced so far that the shot from Fort Clifton, aimed at the section of the battery, fell behind and out of range of my column. I was detained in the position in which I then was for more than an hour in finding a practicable road for my artillery. At length a path was found and cleared by pioneers, and I put the column in motion, and, passing through a dense thicket, formed it on an open field which extended to Swift Creek, and fully 2,000 yards above Fort Clifton. I disposed my command and batteries so as to guard the left flank of Brooks' division, and connected my skirmishers with the skirmishers of Burnham's brigade. Having reported to the commanding general my position, I rested, awaiting his orders. No assault was made on my lines during the night. I opened a road by which direct communication at short distance was had with the center of Brooks' line, and through which ambulances, rations, and ammunition were supplied to his command. Early in the morning of the 10th I received orders from Major-General Smith to move my command, except artillery, on to the railroad and to tear it up. My infantry troops, under the immediate supervision of Colonel Sanders, proceeded to tear up the track and burn the ties and bend the rails for the distance of more than a mile back toward Walthall Junction. After this work was completed I received orders to move my command back to the position occupied by me the morning of the 9th, to cover and hold the road and defile over Bake-House Creek back to Cobb's Hill. I placed my command accordingly. Brooks' division was then withdrawn to that road, and I was instructed to move Sanders' brigade across by the road near the Widow Dunn's house, to afford any assistance to the Tenth Army Corps, should it be desired. I moved accordingly, and got the brigade in a suitable position to afford the aid indicated. No occasion for employing the troops arose, and at sundown I returned with them to the camps from which they were moved on the morning of the 9th. No casualties happened during the operations above described.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations at Cold Harbor, and in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, May 31–June 20, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
June 20, 1864.

In obedience to orders from division headquarters, that portion of the brigade which landed from transports, consisting of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, marched at 3 p. m. on the 31st of May, preceded by the Second Brigade, from White House Landing, on the Pamunkey River, in the direction of New Castle. The Ninth New Jersey Regiment, of this brigade, had not yet arrived. At 11 p. m. the command bivouacked in line of battle on the left of the road and parallel with it, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts being placed on picket. At 7.30 a. m. on the 1st of June resumed the march, arriving at Cold Harbor at about 3 p. m. At 4.30 p. m., the command having

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been moved to the extreme right of our corps line, the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania was formed in line of battle on our right and the three remaining regiments, by division en masse, were posted in echelon from right to left. A few moments later a division of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts (Major Walker) were deployed as skirmishers to cover the right and flank of the division, and at the same time the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts (Colonel Pickett) were ordered to dislodge the enemy from a small redoubt in our front, which they easily accomplished. The remainder of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts was sent to the support of a battery of artillery. When this battery from time to time changed position these troops moved with it, and having in course of subsequent movements come under the command of Brigadier-General Devens, commanding Third Division, did not again report to me until the evening of the 2d. Captain Caswell's report of his operations during his absence from my command is as follows:

> The main portion of the regiment, after supporting a battery until dark, was sent to re-enforce General Devens, by whom we were placed on picket. From this duty we were relieved at 8 a. m. June 2, and Major Walker went to report to General Stannard. While I was thus left in command of the regiment an aide-de-camp to General Devens, of the rank of major, ordered me to the right to support a weak point. I moved under his direction to a piece of high ground, where the enemy opened on me a severe fire of artillery and musketry. The aide-de-camp above mentioned left me without further orders, and as I could be of no use in the position which I occupied, I retired my command with a loss of 8 killed and 13 wounded.

The whole command now moved forward, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts on the right, joined with the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and Twenty-third Massachusetts on its left, the left of our line serving as a support to our first line, which now became heavily engaged. The command lay in this position until 8 p. m., when it was, by direction of the general commanding division, moved to the right, where it occupied throughout the night a line of rifle-pits from which the enemy had previously been driven, with a strong picket, consisting of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, in our front. The command lay in the position above indicated throughout the day on the 2d, and about 9 p. m. was ordered to extend its line by deployment to the right, and to form a junction with the Fifth Corps and cover the movements of trains.

We lay in this position until daybreak on the 3d, when, the trains having passed, our intervals were closed to the left, and at 4 a. m. the whole command moved to the left. Having moved about half a mile, the brigade was formed en masse by division, the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts leading, and, moving rapidly across an open field under sharp artillery fire, entered a piece of woods, through which we moved in the same formation, our left resting upon the edge of a ravine. The column was formed in the following order: Twenty-seventh Massachusetts (Major Walker), Twenty-fifth Massachusetts (Colonel Pickett), Twenty-third Massachusetts (Colonel Elwell), and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania (Captain Shearer). The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts was now deployed as skirmishers, and moving up cautiously, arrived at a distance of 350 yards of the enemy's works, when the command was ordered to charge over an intervening rifle pit and carry the works by storm. The works at this point consisted of strong rifle-pits, converging to a small earth-work, mounting three light field guns, directly in our front, on the farther bank of a deep ravine, and situated at the convergence of an angle the apex of which was toward the enemy. As the assaulting column moved up I lost the commanding officer of nearly every regiment of my command. In the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Major Walker being killed, the command devolved upon Captain Caswell; the Twenty-fifth, Colonel Pickett and Major Atwood both being

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wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Moulton being captured by the enemy, the command devolved upon Captain Tucker. In the Fifty-fifth, Captains Shearer and Nesbit, both being wounded within a few moments of each other, the command devolved upon Capt. G. H. Hill. Major Brewster, Twenty-third Massachusetts, was also wounded at this time, leaving Colonel Elwell, of that regiment, my only field officer.

As soon as the intervening rifle-pit was cleared, and my command reached the rising ground on the edge of the ravine, it became at once evident that in view of the converging fire of musketry and the direct fire from artillery, which was cutting down each successive division as it rose the knolls, that it would be impossible for a sufficient number of men to reach the works to produce any effect on the enemy, and as no concert of action on the part of other commands was apparent, I ordered the remnant of my command to retire to the rifle-pits, which they did in good order, holding the advance line for more than two hours, when, having strengthened my second line with the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, Captain Hufty, who had opportunely arrived, I withdrew to that line. My loss in this movement was 31 commissioned officers, including all my staff, and 462 enlisted men, official lists of which have been duly transmitted. My command held this position until 8 p. m., when it was relieved by other troops and fell back to the second line of rifle-pits. On the morning of the 4th instant the Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Fairchild, reported to me, thus strengthening my command considerably. From this date until Saturday, the 11th, my command occupied these rifle-pits, during which time I alternated with the Second Brigade furnishing picket in front of our works. Nothing of note occurred during this time. My casualties were small, amounting to 3 officers and 50 men.

On Saturday, the 11th, moved my command up to the first line, relieving Colonel Stedman, Second Brigade, remaining there until Sunday evening, the 12th. At 9 p. m. of this date, in obedience to orders previously received, I withdrew the main portion of my command from the rifle-pits, leaving my pickets and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment as a support thereto, and marched rapidly to White House Landing, where I arrived at 5 a. m. 13th. At 4 p. m. of this day, all my command having come up, I embarked them on board transports for Bermuda Landing, on James River. Reaching Bermuda at 5 p. m. of Tuesday, 14th, orders were changed to Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, where I landed and went into camp at 9 p. m. At 2 a. m. on the 15th formed my brigade line, consisting of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, the Twenty-third Massachusetts and Ninth New Jersey not having yet arrived. Crossed the pontoon over the Appomattox, and taking the Spring Hill road, in obedience to orders from Major-General Smith threw out a portion of the Eighty-ninth New York as skirmishers and advanced in the direction of Petersburg. I had advanced but a short distance when my advanced guard came upon the enemy's pickets, when I immediately deployed my command, forming my line of battle on the right and left of the road. I advanced in this way some three miles, driving the enemy. At length emerging from a thick piece of woods to the right of the railroad brought the right of my line in an open field, while my left, being covered by the woods, rested on the railroad. I lay here exposed to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's earth-work in my front and on my right flank until 7 p. m., when I strengthened my skirmish line by two companies of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, under Captain Harrington. My line now advanced, driving the enemy from Battery No. 3,

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capturing two light 12-pounder guns, three caissons and ammunition complete, camp equipage, &c.

Night having now closed in, established my picket-line, covering my front and flank for two miles, the duty being performed by the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments. I withdrew the balance of my command to the forks of the road, rather more to the rear. On the 16th my troops remained in camp until 5 p. m., the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania remaining on picket, when we were ordered to advance in the same direction as on the preceding day. This we did without much opposition, the skirmishers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment driving the enemy from the line of rifle-pits in the rear of those captured the previous day, where we held them until ordered to retire, at 10 p. m. This was effected without pursuit by the enemy. My command retired to its old position, where it remained quietly until Saturday, the 18th, at 6 a. m.

My casualties during the two days last mentioned were 7 officers and 107 enlisted men. On the 18th, at 6 a. m., my command moved to the front, under orders of Brigadier-General Martindale, commanding division, to support the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Stedman, and early in the day engaged the enemy near Page's house, about three-quarters of a mile from the city of Petersburg. This position was now ordered for a charge, and Colonel Stedman, commanding Second Brigade, having but one regiment in the first line, I was obliged to place three of my regiments on his right to strengthen him, my only remaining regiment, together with two regiments of negro troops which had been sent to my support, forming the second line. About noon I received an order to charge the enemy's line, which order I immediately put in execution. My command found themselves unable to break the enemy's line, but succeeded in gaining about 150 yards of ground, which they immediately intrenched and held. My loss in this charge was 10 officers and 203 men, out of an aggregate of 960 engaged. The loss of the negro troops was 36. During the night brought up intrenching tools and intrenched my position in two lines, which position I held until Sunday evening, the 19th, when I was relieved by a portion of the Sixth Corps and moved about five miles to the rear, in the direction of Point of Rocks, where I bivouacked. My losses on the 19th were 1 officer and 10 men. On Monday, the 20th, at 8 a. m., crossed the Appomattox River and went into camp at Bermuda Hundred. On the afternoon of the same day, by orders from Major-General Smith, commanding corps, I was relieved from command of this brigade and assigned to the command of the First Division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. J. STANNARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. ABEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

[36 and 40.]

Report of Col. Griffin A. Stedman, jr., Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31–June 12, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
June 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this brigade from the time when, by direction of the brigadier-

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general commanding, I assumed command (May 27) until the present time:

The brigade broke camp, behind intrenchments near Bermuda Hundred, at 2 p. m. on the 27th ultimo, and marched about three miles to the rear; bivouacked for the night, and at 6.30 p. m. on the 28th moved to the Appomattox River, leading the column, crossed the river, and reaching at 11 o'clock a point near West [City] Point, on the James River. At daylight the brigade embarked on the transports Morgan, General Lyon, Devinney, and Beverly. At 7 o'clock the vessels started, the Morgan, on which headquarters were established, leading. Proceeding down the James River, the brigade passed Fort Monroe at sundown and reached West Point at daybreak; thence following the Pamunkey, the Morgan, Devinney, and Beverly reached White House at noon on the 29th and went into bivouac. The General Lyon, which on account of her size had run aground, came up in the night, and the troops on board disembarking took place in the brigade line which was formed upon the right of General Brooks. On the 30th instant [ultimo] the brigade moved toward New Castle, leading the column; marched fifteen miles with but few stragglers, and bivouacked at night in line of battle along the main road. Early on the 31st the march was resumed in the same order, and during the afternoon line of battle was formed (at a point the name of which I do not know) in regiment, by division en masse, the brigade connecting with General Brooks upon the left. Skirmishing began and continued until dark, when the line had advanced some 800 or 1,000 yards.

Bivouacked at this point and the next day, 1st instant, threw up a log breast-work along the front of the brigade, which had deployed. At 4.30 a. m. on the 3d instant the brigade, under the direction of the brigadier-general commanding, moved to a point to the left and front of their position, and forming in column by division, closed en masse, prepared to assault the enemy's works. The One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Colonel Guion, was deployed upon the front and right flank at very short intervals as skirmishers and flankers. The column was composed of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers (leading), Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, Eighth Maine Volunteers, which had been assigned to the brigade on the 30th ultimo, and the Second New Hampshire Volunteers. Soon after 5 o'clock the column moved, with caps taken from the pieces and bayonets fixed, guiding by the left, upon the ravine. The column debouched from the woods opposite the enemy's left at a distance of about 250 or 300 yards from their works. Immediately a heavy fire of musketry was poured upon the whole left flank, mingled with grape and canister. So intense was this flank fire as to confuse the rear and push it constantly to the right, but with determined bravery the column pushed on over a perfectly open and level field, which is considered the most effective obstacle that can be opposed to advancing troops. The head of the column reached the rifle-pits of the enemy, from which their skirmishers were driven. At this moment the enemy opened upon the head of the column a fearful fire of musketry, grape, and canister, none having been fired from that point of their works before. No troops could advance under it, and the brigade, already decimated by the flank fire, broke upon meeting the direct, and retiring to the woods reformed, ready, if ordered, to repeat the attempt. They had passed over 150 yards of open plain under a concentrated fire, and had reached a point very near the rebel works. It is impossible in the limits of this report to mention all those whose conduct made them conspicuous. I most

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respectfully beg the general commanding to consider the extreme difficulty of success against the obstacles with which the brigade contended, and the bravery and gallantry of the troops will be acknowledged. The Second New Hampshire Volunteers entered the engagement after the time of a large portion of the regiment had expired. They deserve credit for their conduct. Sergeant Hoyt, Company G, color-bearer of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, was wounded and fell with the standard, he being the last when the regiment fell back. With his flag he crawled some distance, but finally, exhausted, could go no farther, when Corporal Wallace, running into the open field, took the flag and returned it to the regiment. Both were very brave. After the charge the brigade formed line facing to the right, and remained during the day under a heavy fire, losing many officers and men. In this position they threw up, with cup, plate, and bayonet, an infantry parapet of considerable strength. After dark a parapet was run across the open field to connect with General Ames upon the right. The brigade occupied it before daylight. On the night of the 4th another parapet was run, which threw the line 100 yards nearer the enemy, and shortened it considerably. On the night of the 5th instant still another parapet was run, bringing the left fifty yards nearer the enemy, and again shortening our line. The brigade occupied these trenches until the morning of the 11th instant, when it was relieved by General Stannard's brigade and occupied the rear line, vacated by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. On the morning of the 12th instant, under orders from the brigadier-general commanding division, the brigade moved at 11 o'clock and reached White House at 4 p. m., where it bivouacked for the night. On the 13th instant they embarked on board transport Webster and reached Bermuda Hundred at 8 p. m. on the 14th instant; disembarked and marched to a point near Major-General Butler's headquarters, and received orders to move again at 3.30 a. m. of the 15th instant. I shall have the honor to continue this report and forward immediately. A full report of casualties has already been presented.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GRIFF. STEDMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Captain ABEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Col. William B. Barton, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, of operations at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2–12, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., June 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: A report of the part taken by my command in the action of June 1 near Cold Harbor, Va., has already been forwarded to division headquarters.† During the ten days following (from 2d to 11th, inclusive) it was engaged in no operations of magnitude, but merely employed in holding our intrenched lines in front of those of the enemy, in picket, and other similar duties. During the evening of

* Embodied in table, Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 179.
† See Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1018.

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the 12th instant, in obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. A. Ames, commanding Third Division, I withdrew three of my regiments, leaving the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers (for the occasion attached to the command of Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers), and proceeded to the White House, where the Forty-eighth rejoined me; thence by water to Point of Rocks, rejoining the Tenth Corps. A list of casualties during the period covered by this report, amounting to fifty, is forwarded herewith.*

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BARTON,
Colonel Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Reports of Maj. James A. Colvin, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1–2, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
June 2, 1864.

The undersigned respectfully reports that since the charge made by the Eighteenth Corps on the 1st day of June, 1864, he is the only field officer of the Second Brigade, Third Division, remaining present for duty. That this brigade, consisting of the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Ninth Maine Volunteers, and Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, under command of Col. J. C. Drake, One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, was ordered to charge the line of rebel pits immediately in front of the position occupied by the brigade on the afternoon of June 1, 1864. The brigade charged in heavy marching order across a wide, open field and through a piece of woods to the crest of the hill, where the enemy lay intrenched. The enemy were driven from their position. They returned in force and drove the right of this brigade from the position they had gained. In this assault Col. J. C. Drake, commanding brigade, who had distinguished himself for his gallantry and daring, was mortally wounded; Colonel McConihe, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York, was killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alden, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York, wounded. The regiments thus repulsed rallied and regained the pits, passing beyond them. The First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Corps, had by this time come up, and rendered efficient service in regaining the position. The right of the division was again subjected to an enfilading fire, and fell back but a short distance, only to return and hold the entire crest of the hill opposite their position, with the exception of a small pit lying at nearly a right angle with the position which had been gained. The brigade was relieved at the expiration of twenty-four hours. It is with surprise that the undersigned has heard that any other division or corps has arrogated the credit, if credit there be, of driving the enemy from their position or gaining the rebel works in front of the position occupied by the Eighteenth Corps. The colonel commanding this brigade

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 6 men wounded in Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; 2 men killed and 4 men wounded in Forty-seventh New York; 2 men killed, and 2 officers and 19 men wounded in Forty-eighth New York; and 4 men killed and 10 men wounded in One hundred and fifteenth New York.

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was mortally wounded with one foot on the rebel works, and no force was in front of the Eighteenth Corps or assisted in retaining the position gained by them until after dusk, when the Sixth Corps, or a portion of them, moved in by the flank, the First and Second Brigades of the Eighteenth Corps at this time occupying the enemy's works and having thrown out a picket or skirmish line in advance of them. The casualties in the brigade are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
112th New York Volunteers	1	20	4	106	1	21
169th New York Volunteers	1	7	5	76	.....	8
9th Maine Volunteers	.....	10	4	38	2	8
13th Indiana Volunteers	.....	1	2	8	.....	.....
Total	2	38	15	228	3	37

The number of prisoners captured by the brigade cannot be accurately determined, many having been sent in without a guard. The estimated number is 521.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. COLVIN,
Major 169th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

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HEADQUARTERS 169TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 2, 1864.

The undersigned, having been at this date called on for a report of the part taken by the Second Brigade (Drake's), Third Division (Devens'), Eighteenth Corps, in the action at Cold Harbor, June 1 and ensuing, would state that by reference to the books of that division, now commanded by General Ames, he has ascertained that the report made by him a few days subsequent to that action was forwarded to headquarters Eighteenth Corps June 9.

The brigade, consisting of One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, and Ninth Maine Volunteers, under Col. J. C. Drake, was ordered to charge the line of the enemy's works. The order was obeyed, and the works gained. The enemy returned in force and reoccupied a portion of the line. The troops rallied and regained the pits, Barton's brigade coming to their support. Again both brigades, being attacked and receiving an enfilading fire, fell back on their right. They again advanced to the attack and retained the position they had gained. The brigade lost heavily in officers and men. Colonel Drake, commanding brigade, was mortally wounded in the first charge and in the enemy's works; Colonel McConihe, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York, killed. The undersigned, the junior field officer of the entire brigade, was the only field officer left for duty. The brigade was relieved on the 2d of June, having occupied the ground for twenty-four hours. At this late date it is impossible to make any extended or precise report, owing to the absence of necessary data. The total loss of

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the brigade amounted to about 330 killed, wounded, and missing. The number of prisoners taken by the brigade amounted to 164.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. COLVIN,
Major 169th New York Volunteers,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., 18th Corps, June 2, 1864.

Lieutenant BEEBE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Maj. James A. Colvin, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1–2, 1864.

HDQRS. 169TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
June 3, 1864.

The undersigned respectfully reports that on the 1st day of June, 1864, the regiment was ordered to participate in an advance movement of the Eighteenth Corps on the line of the enemy's works. The order to charge being given, the regiment obeyed the order and charged up to and into the rebel pits. The enemy returned and retook the pit or a portion of it. The regiment rallied and again attained the pit. The First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Corps, by this time had come to their relief, but their fire injured some of our own men. The pit taken was again abandoned, an enfilading fire being directed upon us. The men again rallied and the pit was retained. On the 2d of June the regiment lay as supports to those who replaced them in the line of works and were relieved in the afternoon. The list of casualties has been already furnished. The loss sustained by the regiment shows sufficiently that it did its duty. Col. John McConihe was killed and Lieut. Col. Alonzo Alden seriously wounded while gallantly leading the front of the charge. The total number of prisoners captured by this regiment amounted to fifty.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. COLVIN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM L. HUGHES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[36.]

Report of Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, June 15, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 17, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith a report of the operations of my regiment during the recent march:

I crossed the Appomattox River on the pontoon bridge, following the Second Brigade, at about 1 a. m. on the 15th instant. My regiment was in column within easy supporting distance during each of the two first skirmishes with the enemy, but did not participate in either of those affairs. When the advance came upon the enemy's works at the third point of their line which we struck, my men were dismounted to

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fight on foot. I conducted them to a point on the right of the road indicated by Col. S. H. Mix, commanding brigade; deployed four companies as skirmishers, and thus, with the remaining six companies as reserves, commenced the advance. The ground was found to be of a very difficult nature, owing to a thick undergrowth of vines and briars. Passing over this with great difficulty we came in view of the enemy's works, about 500 yards distant. The ground in front was level and clear. When the line became straightened I ordered a charge, which was vigorously sustained at first, but finally failed owing to the development of a work on our right, which opened an enfilading fire upon the line, and which had before been masked from our view. The line being checked, retired in fair order to the edge of the chaparral, where it remained skirmishing with the enemy until an order was received from the general commanding to join the column, which it did. The officers and men engaged were subjected to a severe artillery fire from the time they debouched from the woods until they were finally withdrawn. In the charge the artillery firing of the enemy was well directed and rapid, supported by a lively sprinkling of musketry. The light list of casualties (appended herewith) may be attributed to the men availing themselves of whatever cover presented itself.* The works of the enemy demonstrated upon were a line of square redoubts, connected by covered ways, which latter also served as rifle-pits. The force defending them was not large, but sufficient, I think, to have held them against any effort we could have made with our available force. The conduct of the officers and men was as dashing and energetic as could have been expected, considering their previous fatigue. Capt. George J. Ker, of my regiment, was conspicuous for his gallantry and coolness. Individual cases of gallantry among the enlisted men also occurred They will be rewarded by promotion. Nothing further occurred during the march worthy of mention. I arrived here at 4.30 this a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROB. M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. I. H. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[40.]

Reports of Lieut. Col. George Stetzel, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations on south side of the James River, June 9, 1864, and in the Richmond (Va.) Campaign, June 15, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., June 10, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from headquarters Second Cavalry Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the operations of yesterday against the enemy near Petersburg, Va.:

I left the camp of my regiment near the intrenched line between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of June 8, 1864, with 640 men and two mountain howitzers. Crossed the pontoon bridge below Point of Rocks. Proceeded toward Petersburg on the main road leading from City Point. My regiment, in advance, met and charged the enemy's pickets within two miles of Petersburg, capturing four and

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 10 men wounded and 2 men missing.

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wounding several. Thence fell back a short distance; crossed the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, and proceeded to Petersburg via the plank road. Arriving near the defenses of Petersburg, my advance guard was directed to charge the enemy's works, but were repulsed with the loss of 1 man killed and 4 prisoners, one of whom, Philip Andres, Company F, made his escape after being captured and returned to his company. A portion of the carbineers of my regiment were dismounted to act as skirmishers against the enemy in their works. The remaining portion of the regiment was divided and placed at different points of attack along the rebel line. After some sharp skirmishing the rebel line was stormed and carried, capturing many prisoners and one 12-pounder howitzer, with full team of horses. After the capture of the first line of works my regiment was ordered on to Petersburg, at which point we were repulsed and ordered to fall back, returning to camp at 11.30 o'clock last night. Inclosed is a correct list of casualties in my regiment, so far as known.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. STETZEL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. F. CUMMINGS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.
[36].

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., June 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my regiment in front of Petersburg:

In obedience to verbal instructions received from headquarters Second Cavalry Brigade, June 14, 1864, I have the honor to state that I left the camp of my regiment between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant. Crossed the pontoon bridge below Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox River. Proceeded on the City Point road toward Petersburg. The advance guard, composed of twelve men of my regiment, met the enemy's pickets, charged them, and drove them into their first line of intrenchments. The enemy at this point was found to be intrenched with artillery. In the first charge upon the enemy my advance sustained a loss of 1 corporal wounded, 2 privates captured, and 3 horses killed. While falling back with my regiment, in obedience to instructions received from the general commanding Cavalry Division, I sustained a loss of 2 horses wounded by the enemy's artillery, whose shells exploded with great precision among my regiment for a considerable length of time. Thence moved across the country and attacked the enemy in their works on the southeast side of Petersburg, at which point I was called upon for all the carbineers to be deployed as skirmishers. In this attack I had one officer (Second Lieutenant Lancaster) slightly wounded in the head. No other casualties. Returned to the camp of my regiment, near Hatcher's, Va., on the morning of the 17th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. STETZEL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

J. F. CUMMINGS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.
[40.]

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 10 men wounded, and 4 men missing.

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Report of Lieut. Peter Morton, Eighth New York Battery, of operations on south side of the James River, Va., June 9, 1864.

HDQRS. RIGHT SECTION, 8TH INDEPENDENT N. Y. BATY.,
In the Field, near Point of Rocks, Va., June 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the late expedition to Petersburg:

On the 8th day of June, 1864, I received orders to have my command in readiness to march at night. A little before 12 o'clock we left camp, formed with the brigade on the ground in front of General Kautz's headquarters. Moved on and crossed the pontoon bridge across the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks. Marched a short distance and bivouacked until daylight. Moved forward in rear of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Arrived before Petersburg at the first line of intrenchments about 11 a. m. I was then ordered into position to open fire on a force of rebels posted within their works. I fired about 100 rounds of shell and spherical case-shot at a range of 600 yards, and with great accuracy and good execution. The rebels fled from the works, and I lengthened my fuse and increased my elevation. In this engagement one of my gun carriages was disabled; the iron axle bands and understraps were broken. I lashed and locked the wheels over the gun to keep them from dropping off. I was ordered forward to follow the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. When about three quarters of a mile from the city, in a road with banks on each side, the enemy opened and fired on me with a battery of six guns, two guns firing canister, and four guns firing spherical case-shot and shell. Meanwhile four companies of cavalry formed for a charge with drawn sabers, but had not gone fifty yards when they wheeled and came back and passed me on a full run, taking off my cannoneers and left me entirely exposed. At that time two of my gun horses were shot dead, and whilst trying to take them out one more was shot, and the balance tangled up, and the enemy charging on me within 300 yards, and in order to save my men I ordered the gun to be spiked and abandoned, which was done promptly. All this time I was exposed to a heavy fire from a battery and some musketry, but notwithstanding my men stood fast until ordered off the field. I did not leave a man, although under a heavy fire for an hour and a half in both encounters. My disabled piece, which was a short ways in rear, being unable to get it along with the wheels locked, I was obliged to unlock them. I had proceeded but a short ways with it when both wheels dropped off, and I was under the necessity to order the piece slung under the limber, which was soon accomplished and the gun was brought off, abandoning the broken stock and trail. We then proceeded on our way back toward camp. Halted at sundown about two miles from the pontoon bridge and fed my horses. At 8.30 p. m. started again; crossed the bridge and arrived in camp at little past 11 p. m. The entire loss is one 3 inch rifled gun and limber complete, 20 rounds of ammunition, 1 gun carriage complete, seven horses, and 4 sets of double artillery harness complete.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER MORTON,
First Lieut., Comdg. Right Section, 8th Independent N. Y. Baty.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kautz's Cavalry Division.

[36.]

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ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY, *Monday night, April 22, 1861.*

General B. F. BUTLER,

Commanding Massachusetts Volunteers:

SIR: Upon consultation my officers do not deem it proper, under the circumstances, to co-operate in the proposed march by railroad, laying track as we go along, particularly in view of a large force hourly expected, and with so little ammunition as we possess. I must be governed by my officers in a matter of so much importance. I have directed this to be handed to you upon return from the transport ship.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,

[2.] *Colonel Seventh Regiment.*

SPECIAL BRIGADE ORDERS, No. 48.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA, *Annapolis, April 23, 1861.*

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment and the Seventh New York Regiment will march to Washington as follows:

The detachment of the Eighth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hinks, which has already pushed forward and occupied the railroad three miles and a half, will remain at its advance until joined by two companies of the New York Seventh Regiment, which will take the train now in our possession and push forward as far as the track is left uninjured by the mob. These companies will then leave the cars, and throwing out proper skirmishers, carefully scouring the country along the line of the road while the working party of the Eighth Regiment is repairing the track, taking care, however, not to advance so fast as not to be in reach of the main body in case of attack. The train of cars will return and take up the advanced detachment of the Eighth Regiment now holding possession of the depot and the advance. These will again go forward as far as can be done with safety on account of the state of the track, when they will leave the train, assist the party repairing it, and push forward as rapidly as possible, taking care that the track is put in order for the passage of the train.

In the meantime the train will return to the depot, and taking on board such a portion of the baggage as may be proper, will again go forward. In the meantime the remaining portion of the Massachusetts and New York regiments will put themselves on the march and consolidate the regiments as rapidly as possible. This order of march will be substantially maintained until its arrival at the Junction, when further orders will be given, according to the exigencies of the case. The commanders of companies will take great care that their men are not fatigued more than is necessary, that they are properly fed [and] allowed to supply themselves with water along the route. The quartermaster and acting commissary are charged to forward by the train, or by such other means of transportation as they may furnish themselves, sufficient subsistence for the men. This is of the last importance, and every exertion must be made to carry it out.

The colonels will see to it that no violence is offered to any person, or private property interfered with, except such as may be taken for the use of the Government and a voucher given therefor, to the payment of which the faith of the Government is pledged.

If attacked on the march they are to repel force by force, adding, however, such reasonable amount of punishment to the aggressors as will deter others from interfering with peaceable citizens.

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In the middle of the day a halt of at least two hours will be made, when rations will be served and the men allowed to rest, except the working party, which will be divided into two reliefs. The most vigorous exertion, however, must be made consistent with the health of the men to push on to the junction of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroads. At this point resistance has been threatened, and care will be taken to so far consolidate the column of troops as to be in the best position to repel it.

The general of brigade relies upon the enviable reputation of the Seventh Regiment and his personal knowledge of the constancy and endurance of the Eighth Regiment that the suggestions made in this order will be faithfully, and as he knows fearlessly, carried out in the face of any danger. The portion of the Eighth Regiment now at the Naval Academy will take up its line of march at 6 o'clock. The remainder of the Seventh will follow this detachment as soon as practicable. This order, so far as the Eighth Regiment is concerned, will be executed under the direction of Colonel Munroe. Colonel Lefferts will co-operate with him with the Seventh Regiment.

By order of B. F. Butler, brigadier-general:

W. H. CLEMENCE,
Brigade Major.

[2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Annapolis, April 21, 1861.

Major-General PATTERSON:

DEAR SIR: After leaving you with Mr. Felton at Philadelphia, I proceeded with the remnant of my command, one regiment having been sent through Baltimore, of whose sad mishaps you have heard, and two others being at Fortress Monroe, leaving with me but an imperfectly armed regiment of 800 men to execute the suggestions so happily made by you to Governor Curtin—to occupy and hold Annapolis and open a communication from thence to Washington via the Junction.

Upon my arrival I found Captain Blake, the superintendent of the Naval School, considerably alarmed for the safety of the frigate Constitution, moored off the Academy as a practice ship, and having a crew of but thirty men. Appreciating at once the necessity of having the ship to cover our connections, as well as a strong desire to keep Old Ironsides out of the hands of those who would be but too happy to raise their Confederate flag upon the Constitution as the first ship of their hoped-for navy, I at once came alongside, and giving the assistance of my whole command as well to guard the ship as to hoist out her guns, I was happy to see her afloat outside the bar ready to do good service. I put on board of her to guard her from an attempt at surprise, 125 of my best men, and 25 more men to work her guns, upon which service they are still absent. Sunday afternoon, in towing out the frigate, one of her men fell overboard, and while drifting to pick him up the steamer Maryland, a steam ferry-boat upon which was my command, ran aground, where she lay till Monday night at 12 o'clock, in spite of the most persevering efforts to move her. Monday morning about 8 o'clock the Seventh Regiment (New York) came up and I joined them, and landed at the Navy School, against the protest of Governor Hicks, copy of which I inclose.* I had an interview with the Governor of Maryland and the city authorities of Annapolis, in which I learned that the company of the Annapolis and Elk Cliff [Ridge] Railroad had

* See Vol. II, p. 586.

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taken up the rails upon their roads for the purpose of preventing the passage of the troops to Washington; and further, that no possible means of transport could be had here. I immediately determined to seize upon the rolling-stock of the railroad and to march on Washington, repairing the track as we marched. I found in my regiment a number of persons competent as well to build a railroad as to run it, and with the engines and cars, means of subsistence could be brought along without any danger of fatiguing the men who were marching. I communicated this plan to Colonel Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment (New York), and directed him to detail two companies to take and hold the depot and property in it, so that the engines might not be disabled, by detaching parts of them indispensable for use, during the night. I detailed a sufficient force of engine men to put the train in order to start at an early hour on Tuesday morning, believing the whole matter arranged, and left with a steam-tug to get off my troops in the middle of the night at high tide and bring them up to the wharf. This was successfully done, and on landing in the morning about 6 o'clock I found that my order to Colonel Lefferts had not been executed, and received from him a communication marked A, and forwarded herewith.*

Of the reasons for and propriety of this action on the part of the council of officers of the Seventh Regiment I have no opinions to express. The result of it was that we lost a day in opening communication with Washington. Upon landing I immediately detailed two companies of Eighth Massachusetts Regiment and took possession of the depot, giving a certified inventory of the property taken. These companies, assisted by the road-men that I had detailed, proceeded up the track and repaired [it] for about four miles, when they encamped for the night. In the morning, after a consultation, Colonel Lefferts marched with his regiment, together with the remainder of Colonel Munroe's regiment, along the railroad toward Washington, making the track as they went, and I have the honor to report that full communication is open between Annapolis and the Junction, and I believe through to Washington, but of that fact I hope to assure you before closing this report. I should have gone forward myself with this train to see it through, but the troops after [I] returned arrived, and it seemed more necessary that I should remain to move the troops forward, as I have done. Please find list of troops that have arrived and left Annapolis up to the present time. They are all unprovided with camp equipage and small stores, which will be necessary for their health. I was somewhat surprised to hear from Captain Stedman that you had appointed General Kline [Keim] to take my place here without any intimation to me of such appointment. It would be personally agreeable to me to be sent forward after I have so arranged the matters of detail that the post which Massachusetts men have won shall be retained. My attention was early called to the state of the defenses of this post, and I found them so defective against an interior enemy that a point which entirely commands Fort Madison and the town can be held upon the opposite side of the river; and indeed the mobs were actually to bring a battery there to annoy the Constitution on the day on which we took her out. Professor Lockwood has therefore made a survey of the place, and in accordance with his suggestions I have caused the hill to be occupied by 600 men from the Sixth New York Regiment, with two howitzers. I have also retained the battalion of rifles, Captain Devens, to aid in holding the Academy, all the young gentlemen being withdrawn from this place.

*See p. 1272.

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These, I believe, will be sufficient for the defense of the place until some guns for sea-coast defense shall be brought here. I have not thought best to hurry the troops forward on the instant, as they might not be able to stand the march, as the weather is very warm. They will, however, be sent forward without delay. We are without intelligence from Washington for three days, but I have an arrangement with the telegraph company which I hope will [restore] communication. Colonel Keyes, Captain Blake, and [Professor] Lockwood all agree in the propriety of this movement, considering the great importance of this post. I have the honor further to report the Harriet Lane lying below the bar, and the steamer Maryland, with two guns, also plying in the bay; I think a sufficient force to preserve our water passage. I have also the honor to inclose a memoranda* of some points betwixt Annapolis and Washington, being a duplicate of one which I propose to furnish to General Scott.

Trusting that my conduct may meet your approbation, I am, very respectfully, your servant,

B. F. B[UTLER].

[2.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, May 13, 1861.

General B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have just been informed that you have arrived at the Camden Station with a large body of troops under your command. As the sudden arrival of such a force will create much surprise in the community, I beg to be informed whether you propose that it shall remain at the Camden Station, so that the police may be notified and proper precaution may be taken to prevent any disturbance of the peace.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. BROWN,
Mayor.

[2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
May 16, 1863.

The brigadier-general commanding division congratulates it on its achievements of the 2d and 3d of May. The division pierced the center of the enemy's column, captured over 700 prisoners, then returning, breaking through the enemy, who closed in its rear, executed successfully the order of the major-general commanding the army to attack the enemy at midnight; then, receiving the enemy's attack at daylight, held their hordes in check and at bay until ordered to withdraw and hold a position of honor given to it in front of the new lines. The division has added to the reputation gained at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and can now add to those names The Cedars and Chancellorsville. With unabated confidence in the gallant generals commanding the corps and the army, this division awaits with impatience the order to again meet the enemy of our country. Our rejoicing is mingled with regret for the slain and wounded, but the recollection of their bravery and martyrdom will be fresh with us evermore and incite us to still greater efforts. The brigadier-general commanding division announces the following

* Not found.

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names of meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates selected as the recipients of the Kearny cross, the division decoration. Many deserving soldiers may have escaped the notice of their commanding officers, but in the selection after next battle they will doubtless receive this honorable distinction. This cross is in honor of our old leader and the wearers of it will always remember his high standard of a true and brave soldier and will never disgrace it.

Name and rank.	Company.	Regiment.
Mrs. Anna Etheridge	.....	5th Michigan Volunteers.
Mrs. Mary Tepe	.....	114th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Brigade, Col. A. H. Tippin.		
Private John Brontz	A	114th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Private Francis Hopkins	A	Do.
Private Christian Kohrig	A	Do.
Corpl. Andrew Stotz	B	Do.
Corpl. Samuel N. Cass	B	Do.
Private William Werber	B	Do.
Sergt. William J. Miller	C	Do.
Color-Sergt. Benjamin J. Baylitts	C	Do.
Corpl. Michael Cannon	C	Do.
Sergt. George W. Gower	D	Do.
Sergt. Herman Grasley	D	Do.
Corpl. Brian McLaughlin	D	Do.
Sergt. Andrew J. Cunningham	E	Do.
Sergt. Henry C. Muns	E	Do.
Sergt. John Guinness	E	Do.
Sergt. John Waterhouse	F	Do.
Sergt. Isaac Fox	F	Do.
Private James Maguire	F	Do.
Private William Fowler	F	Do.
Sergt. Joshua Bates	G	Do.
Sergt. John A. Burk	G	Do.
Private Matthew Patton	G	Do.
Sergt. H. McCarthy	K	Do.
Corpl. William Larky	K	Do.
Color-Corpl. Charles Borie	K	Do.
Sergt. William J. Brown	A	68th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Sergt. James P. Frazer	A	Do.
Private George B. Kenney	A	Do.
Sergt. Elisha Warne	B	Do.
Sergt. George S. Paul	B	Do.
Private John Brown	B	Do.
Sergt. Hiram McAllister	C	Do.
Sergt. George Smith	C	Do.
Sergt. Henry Mohn	D	Do.
Sergt. Henry Morgan	D	Do.
Private Charles Collins	D	Do.
Sergt. Charles Kime	E	Do.
Sergt. Samuel Wardlaw	E	Do.
Sergt. Castner Jones	F	Do.
Private Edw. R. Winchell	F	Do.
Corpl. Jeremiah Cowley	G	Do.
Private William H. Hazzard	G	Do.
Private Edw. A. Nutall	G	Do.
Sergt. David Allbright	H	Do.
Corpl. Peter J. Skeen	H	Do.
Private Albert W. Burkhart	H	Do.
Sergt. Thomas V. Miller	I	Do.
Sergt. Lewis Meredith	I	Do.
Private Henry Bowers	I	Do.
Sergt. Jonathan Neil	K	Do.
Sergt. Alex. H. Mitchell	A	105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Sergt. Samuel S. Hayden	A	Do.
Sergt. A. McPherson	A	Do.
Sergt. John C. Kelso	B	Do.
Sergt. George Heigs	B	Do.
Private Charles S. McCaully	B	Do.
Corpl. Andrew A. Harley	C	Do.
Private Charles C. Weaver	C	Do.
Private Samuel H. Mays	C	Do.
Sergt. James Sylois	D	Do.
Corpl. Milton Craven	D	Do.
Sergt. Josiah E. Geiger	E	Do.
Corpl. George Weddle	E	Do.
Corpl. James M. Shoaf	E	Do.
Sergt. Robert Doty	F	Do.
Corpl. Henry P. McKillip	F	Do.
Private Perry C. Cupler	F	Do.
Sergt. George W. Hawthorne	G	Do.

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Name and rank.	Company.	Regiment.
First Brigade, Col. A. H. Tippin—Continued.		
Private William D. Kane	G	105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Private Thomas McRea	H	Do.
Private Robert Feverly	H	Do.
Sergt. Oliver C. Redick	I	Do.
Sergt. Jos. Kinnier	I	Do.
Sergt. James Miller	K	Do.
Private George J. Reed	K	Do.
Sergt. Maj. Joseph G. Fell		141st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Sergt. Edwin M. White	A	Do.
Private Benjamin A. Oliphant	A	Do.
Private Edwin Lee	A	Do.
Corpl. Josiah A. Bosworth	B	Do.
Private Isaac Potter	B	Do.
Corpl. Charles Scott	C	Do.
Private G. W. Fell	C	Do.
Private Selden Worth	C	Do.
Sergt. David C. Palmer	D	Do.
Corpl. Morton Berry	D	Do.
Private Jacob W. Palmer	H	Do.
Private John Stockholm	H	Do.
Private Joseph McShurd	H	Do.
Sergt. S. S. Hager	F	Do.
Private A. J. Baldwin	F	Do.
Private O. A. Oakley	F	Do.
Sergt. James N. Terwilliger	G	Do.
Private Marcus C. Rosencrantz	G	Do.
Private William O. McGreary	G	Do.
Corpl. Archibald Sinclair	K	Do.
Corpl. John N. Dunham	I	Do.
Private Alfred Albee	I	Do.
Corpl. James B. Ellsworth	I	Do.
Private James M. Buch	E	Do.
Corpl. George Gibson	A	63d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Corpl. Isaac McKeng	A	Do.
Sergt. David Strachan	B	Do.
Corpl. George F. House	B	Do.
Sergt. Henry Kelly	C	Do.
Corpl. David Lesseig	C	Do.
Private Samuel Hart	C	Do.
Sergt. Thomas Cahoon	D	Do.
Sergt. John C. Gray	D	Do.
Sergt. Robert Henry	E	Do.
Corpl. John Heist	E	Do.
Private John Cyphert	F	Do.
Private Stewart W. Fulton	F	Do.
Sergt. William R. Nicholson	G	Do.
Private A. J. Moore	G	Do.
Corpl. Frank Johnston	G	Do.
Sergt. Peter Weaver	H	Do.
Sergt. Hugh Kenney	H	Do.
Corpl. Henry Campbell	H	Do.
Corpl. Philip Allebrand	I	Do.
Private John Allebrand	I	Do.
Private James Gallatin	I	Do.
Private James Carney	K	Do.
Corpl. John M. Smith	K	Do.
Corpl. Frank Rafter	K	Do.
Sergt. Charles P. Post	A	57th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Corpl. J. W. Granger	A	Do.
Corpl. Sumner E. Lines	A	Do.
Sergt. Ira E. McKnight	B	Do.
Private James Ramsey	B	Do.
Private Simeon Hahn	B	Do.
Sergt. Ieovia Allen	C	Do.
Sergt. Michael Maloy	C	Do.
Private David Monihan	C	Do.
Sergt. Walter Rice	E	Do.
Private Henry Kreuninger	E	Do.
Corpl. M. A. Irwin	F	Do.
Corpl. J. K. Hamilton	F	Do.
Sergt. Franklin Shaw	H	Do.
Sergt. John Burnsides	H	Do.
Corpl. Henry Forbes	H	Do.
Private Amos Miller	H	Do.
Sergt. Samuel Shields	I	Do.
Private Levi Christ	I	Do.
Private Charles Maxum	I	Do.
Sergt. H. R. Douglas	F	Do.
Sergt. John C. Taylor	F	Do.
Private Horace Sweet	K	Do.
Private Jonas Snow	K	Do.
Private William Murray	K	Do.

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Name and rank.	Company.	Regiment.
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. H. H. Ward.		
Sergt. William Garvie	A	38th New York Volunteers.
Sergt. Henry Quinn	A	Do.
Corpl. George Traver	A	Do.
Sergt. Robinson Hopper	B	Do.
Private Hobart G. Acker	B	Do.
Sergt. Fritz Miladophsky	C	Do.
Sergt. Jacob Schaffer	C	Do.
Private Henry Liehte	C	Do.
Sergt. John Brothers	D	Do.
Corpl. Charles Stone	D	Do.
Sergt. G. Garing	E	Do.
Sergt. Dennis McCarthy	E	Do.
Corpl. Jos. Walsh	E	Do.
Sergt. C. F. Morgan	F	Do.
Sergt. William Morris	F	Do.
Sergt. Jos. Mayan	G	Do.
Private Louis Fredolf	G	Do.
Sergt. Robert Moll	H	Do.
Private Jacob Geiss	H	Do.
Private Fred. Brandhorst	H	Do.
Sergt. John Kavanaugh	I	Do.
Corpl. John O'Connor	I	Do.
Private John Meister	I	Do.
Sergt. William Germond	K	Do.
Corpl. Hugh W. Burns	K	Do.
Sergt. Maj. Jacob D. Bennett		40th New York Volunteers
Sergt. Thomas Walton	A	Do.
Corpl. Gustavus Voss	A	Do.
Private Job Shermann	A	Do.
Sergt. Henry K. Brown	B	Do.
Color-Sergt. Andre J. Wadleigh	B	Do.
Sergt. Allen Smith	C	Do.
Sergt. W. J. Miller	C	Do.
Sergt. Daniel H. Mayer	C	Do.
Sergt. Washington Peel	D	Do.
Private Edward Clifford	D	Do.
Sergt. Edwin J. Sweet	E	Do.
Sergt. Andrew Hollywood	E	Do.
Sergt. Thomas Crawford	F	Do.
Sergt. Anthony Collis	F	Do.
Sergt. Philip M. Harden	G	Do.
Corpl. G. W. Chamberlain	G	Do.
Sergt. Thomas Braslin	H	Do.
Sergt. James Shuter	H	Do.
Private William Gilbert	H	Do.
Sergt. William Moyne	I	Do.
Private Isaac Garrison	I	Do.
Private Patrick Farrell	I	Do.
Sergt. William Edwards	K	Do.
Sergt. John Curtin	K	Do.
Sergt. William B. Parris	A	3d Maine Volunteers.
Private J. L. Little	A	Do.
Sergt. H. Johnson	B	Do.
Corpl. A. C. Rowe	B	Do.
Sergt. L. Crawford	C	Do.
Sergt. G. M. Houghton	C	Do.
Corpl. D. Maxey	C	Do.
Sergt. H. H. Shaw	D	Do.
Corpl. A. Kennerson	D	Do.
Sergt. G. L. Chamberlain	E	Do.
Corpl. C. J. Dalton	E	Do.
Private H. J. Roach	E	Do.
Sergt. O. M. Nason	F	Do.
Sergt. J. Durgin	F	Do.
Private A. Luce	F	Do.
Sergt. G. E. Davis	G	Do.
Sergt. H. C. Weber	G	Do.
Corpl. P. F. Rowe	H	Do.
Private R. Cochrane	H	Do.
Sergt. N. W. Jones	I	Do.
Private L. W. Brann	I	Do.
Private Lemuel Powell	I	Do.
Sergt. B. W. Smart	K	Do.
Corpl. A. G. Wood	K	Do.
Corpl. W. G. Wilson	K	Do.
Private James Gall	A	4th Maine Volunteers.
Private Horace Speed	A	Do.
Sergt. Henry O. Kipley	B	Do.
Private Robert Grant	B	Do.
Corpl. George G. Gardner	C	Do.

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Name and rank.	Company.	Regiment.
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. H. H. Ward—Con'd.		
Corpl. Warren W. Austin	C	4th Maine Volunteers.
Sergt. James McLaughlin	D	Do.
Corpl. Henry O. Davis	D	Do.
Private Henry Marshall	D	Do.
Corpl. Willard Barstow	E	Do.
Corpl. Nath. Waters	E	Do.
Corpl. Francis K. Chapman	E	Do.
Sergt. Albert H. Rose	F	Do.
Sergt. Henry Leach	F	Do.
Sergt. F. O. J. S. Hill	F	Do.
Private Bradford Blinn	G	Do.
Private Daniel O. Howard	G	Do.
Private Horace Tellison	H	Do.
Corpl. George P. Wood	H	Do.
Corpl. Claren. W. Gray	I	Do.
Private John Donaghue	I	Do.
Private Juan Millano	I	Do.
Sergt. John A. Toothacher	K	Do.
Private Robert Whitehead	K	Do.
Private Preston J. Carter	K	Do.
Corpl. Reuben Richardson	A	20th Indiana Volunteers.
Private John B. Fairman	A	Do.
Sergt. James B. Jones	B	Do.
Sergt. Thompson Farmer	B	Do.
Sergt. George W. Millikin	B	Do.
Sergt. John W. Williams	C	Do.
Private E. Griffith	C	Do.
Corpl. Franklin Barwick	D	Do.
Corpl. Lemuel J. Orwig	D	Do.
Private Charles W. Sentman	D	Do.
Corpl. John H. Hendricks	E	Do.
Private Elicot Wilson	E	Do.
Private William C. Hatfield	E	Do.
Sergt. Jesse L. Cornwell	F	Do.
Sergt. George H. Reddick	F	Do.
Sergt. W. P. Thompson	G	Do.
Corpl. Francis A. Downing	G	Do.
Corpl. David Taylor	G	Do.
Private John Anderson	H	Do.
Private Michael Powers	H	Do.
Sergt. William H. Robinson	I	Do.
Corpl. Mahlon Smith	K	Do.
Private Stephen C. Wilson	I	Do.
Sergt. William Horine	K	Do.
Corp. James C. Stevens	K	Do.
Sergt. David S. Hunsberger	A	99th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Private Henry Landis	A	Do.
Private Charles H. Farnacht	A	Do.
Sergt. William Thomas	B	Do.
Private Fred. Klein	B	Do.
Private David Brolly	B	Do.
Sergt. Harvey M. Munsell	C	Do.
Private Thomas O'Neil	C	Do.
Sergt. John Wendler	D	Do.
Private Hugh Kennedy	D	Do.
Private Joel Porter	D	Do.
Corpl. William J. Harmer	E	Do.
Private Charles W. Cooper	E	Do.
Private John Jackson	F	Do.
Private Jos. Ansback	F	Do.
Private Robert Martin	F	Do.
Sergt. John Armstrong	G	Do.
Private Cornelius Winters	G	Do.
Sergt. William J. Fisher	H	Do.
Sergt. James T. Taylor	H	Do.
Corpl. Henry C. Ipshording	I	Do.
Corpl. David G. Wilson	I	Do.
Corpl. James Quinn	K	Do.
Private Patrick Coggins	K	Do.
Private Philip Clause	K	Do.
Third Brigade, Col. S. B. Hayman.		
Sergt. Charles A. Van Dusen	A	3d Michigan Volunteers.
Corpl. Ransom B. Howell	A	Do.
Corpl. Webster J. Kniffin	A	Do.
Private John Laraway	A	Do.
Sergt. William S. Coughters	B	Do.
Corpl. William W. Bennett	B	Do.
Corpl. Silas H. Compton	B	Do.

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Name and rank.	Company.	Regiment.
Third Brigade, Col. S. B. Hayman—Continued.		
Sergt. Leonard Deitrich	C	3d Michigan Volunteers.
Sergt. Frank Muhlberg	C	Do.
Corpl. Peter Myers	C	Do.
Private William Schumaker	C	Do.
Sergt. Richard E. Arthur	D	Do.
Corpl. Lewis Pettitt	D	Do.
Private William Rennick	D	Do.
Sergt. Daniel E. Bordsell	E	Do.
Corpl. Edwin Van Went	E	Do.
Private George W. Wesilogh	E	Do.
Sergt. James E. Van Dusen	F	Do.
Corpl. Daniel G. Cratty	F	Do.
Corpl. Job Brewer	F	Do.
Private Mortimer Bonner	F	Do.
Sergt. Charles A. Price	G	Do.
Corpl. Ira M. B. Crane	G	Do.
Private John Broad	G	Do.
Sergt. Martin Biber	H	Do.
Corpl. Cada White	H	Do.
Private George W. Lemon	H	Do.
Sergt. James F. McGinley	I	Do.
Sergt. Benjamin C. Parker	I	Do.
Corpl. Charles Nelson	I	Do.
Sergt. Reuben Tower	K	Do.
Corpl. James Hannah	K	Do.
Corpl. Alex. French	K	Do.
Corpl. Benjamin C. Gardner	K	Do.
Q. M. Sergt. John H. Sumner	----------	Do.
Corpl. Aug. Busson	A	5th Michigan Volunteers.
Corpl. Nich. Henry	A	Do.
Private Henry Jerome	A	Do.
Corpl. Herman Schmidt	B	Do.
Corpl. George Newton	B	Do.
Private William Rapp	B	Do.
Private Henry C. Bradley	B	Do.
Sergt. James Hazzard	C	Do.
Sergt. Donald Sinkley	C	Do.
Corpl. Reuben Howe	C	Do.
Private Luther Franklin	C	Do.
Sergt. John Wickham	D	Do.
Color-Sergt. Otto A. Berger	D	Do.
Sergt. Peter Lennon	D	Do.
Sergt. Othello W. Phelps	E	Do.
Private James Harkness	E	Do.
Private Hugh Madison	E	Do.
Private William J. Moore	E	Do.
Sergt. Jos. Kemp	F	Do.
Sergt. James Darling	F	Do.
Sergt. Francis McElroy	F	Do.
Corpl. Peter Kenney	G	Do.
Corpl. Thomas Lipscomb	G	Do.
Private John E. Lee	G	Do.
Sergt. William Bowles	H	Do.
Private Milton Matoon	H	Do.
Private Alfred B. Crane	H	Do.
Corpl. Patrick Waters	H	Do.
Sergt. Stewart A. Boyd	I	Do.
Corpl. Charles Abrams	I	Do.
Corpl. Charles Thayer	I	Do.
Private Alva W. Schofield	I	Do.
Sergt. Peter Boffinger	K	Do.
Sergt. Charles J. Zwissler	K	Do.
Corpl. William Buddle	K	Do.
Sergt. Fayette M. Paine	A	17th Maine Volunteers.
Sergt. Edward H. Crie	A	Do.
Corpl. Joseph F. Lake	A	Do.
Private Jacob C. Brown	A	Do.
Private James C. Holt	B	Do.
Private Monroe Quint	B	Do.
Private B. T. Trueworthy	B	Do.
Private John Lehanne	B	Do.
Private J. M. Hall	C	Do.
Private S. C. Pratt	C	Do.
Private S. W. Burnham	C	Do.
Corpl. J. L. Fuller	C	Do.
Sergt. Stephen Graffam	D	Do.
Corpl. F. L. Whittemore	D	Do.
Private Charles H. Hayes	D	Do.
Private Amos G. Winter	D	Do.

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Name and rank.	Company.	Regiment.
Third Brigade, Col. S. B. Hayman—Continued.		
Sergt. Herman Q. Mason	E	17th Maine Volunteers.
Sergt. A. S. Dyer	E	Do.
Corpl. George F. Small	E	Do.
Private Charles Greely	E	Do.
Sergt. Wellington Hobbs	F	Do.
Corpl. Austin Hanson	F	Do.
Private Henry Day, jr	F	Do.
Private Charles D. Noble	F	Do.
Corpl. Jeremy P. Wyman	G	Do.
Private James R. Robinson	G	Do.
Private George A. Frederick	G	Do.
Private A. L. Dunnell	G	Do.
Sergt. George A. Whiddin	H	Do.
Sergt. S. P. Hart	H	Do.
Sergt. J. S. Loring	H	Do.
Private M. P. Leary	H	Do.
Corpl. John W. Kendrick	I	Do.
Private D. A. Wentworth	I	Do.
Private John H. Simpson	I	Do.
Private A. J. Harmon	I	Do.
Sergt. Isaac O. Parker	K	Do.
Private E. G. Parker	K	Do.
Private F. A. Butland	K	Do.
Private G. J. Strout	K	Do.
Q. M. Sergt. James B. Shepard	.....	37th New York Volunteers.
Sergt. David Meskill	Pioneers.	Do.
Sergt. Samuel B. Wilson	A	Do.
Sergt. John O'Connell	A	Do.
Sergt. John Donovan	A	Do.
Corpl. Lawrence Cahill	A	Do.
Sergt. Thomas Feehay	B	Do.
Sergt. John Doherty	B	Do.
Corpl. Patrick Sheehan	B	Do.
Private Walter Gladson	B	Do.
Sergt. John Collins	C	Do.
Sergt. Daniel J. Kelly	C	Do.
Sergt. John F. Morton	C	Do.
Sergt. Peter Moran	C	Do.
Sergt. Charles Foley	D	Do.
Corpl. Owen Gorman	D	Do.
Corpl. James Cosgrove	D	Do.
Private Cornelius Driscoll	D	Do.
Sergt. Patrick Cooney	E	Do.
Corpl. James Reddy	E	Do.
Private Anthony Smith	E	Do.
Sergt. Michael Cuddihy	F	Do.
Corpl. Michael Duffy	F	Do.
Private Patrick Gilespie	F	Do.
Sergt. Hugh Murphy	G	Do.
Sergt. John Broderick	G	Do.
Sergt. James McManus	G	Do.
Private Patrick Stackpole	G	Do.
Sergt. Harmon E. Wentworth	H	Do.
Corpl. Conrad Snyder	H	Do.
Private John D. Lyons	H	Do.
Private Jacob Albrecht	H	Do.
Sergt. Clark C. Foster	I	Do.
Sergt. Jerome D. Andrews	I	Do.
Sergt. Charles Lattin	I	Do.
Sergt. Julius C. Schultz	I	Do.
Sergt. John McCarthy	K	Do.
Sergt. Timothy Spillan	K	Do.
Sergt. Thomas Murray	K	Do.
Corpl. John Madden	K	Do.
Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery, First Lieut. P. S. Jastram.		
Private William Torpy	.....	
Private John McAleis	.....	
Private Martin Harvey	.....	

An official copy of this order will be given to each soldier entitled to wear the cross.

D. B. BIRNEY,

[25.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.*

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Yorktown, Va., November 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement and plan by Col. Robert M. West, commanding at Williamsburg, which I commend to your earnest and favorable consideration. The statement I believe to be correct as far as it goes. There are, in addition to the forces named, about 1,500 infantry at and near Petersburg; also the City Battalion in Richmond, said to be a considerable body, composed of clerks, mechanics, and laborers employed by the Confederate Government, and tolerably effective on their own ground. Our raids have given them frequent practice in turning out under arms. I suppose it would require at least three hours to bring the Petersburg troops to the threatened point—probably at the early hour proposed considerably longer. They might be drawn down toward Weldon by a previous demonstration of infantry in that direction. I believe the plan entirely feasible, and would rejoice to assume the responsibility and conduct of the enterprise. Colonel West is an accomplished soldier of great prudence and judgment, and in my judgment eminently fitted for the cavalry part of the enterprise. At the moment of entering Richmond, parties of picked men, selected from exchanged prisoners and others locally acquainted, might be detached to fire public buildings, including, if possible, the Tredegar Iron-Works. I would like to march all the available infantry and light artillery of my command, so as to meet the returning cavalry at Bottom's Bridge and support and cover it. A simultaneous movement of a small army gun-boat into the Lower Chickahominy would add to the safety of the retreat.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Magruder, Va., November 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. J. WISTAR,
Commanding at Yorktown:

GENERAL: Believing the present to be an auspicious time to strike for the relief of our suffering soldiers in the Richmond prisons, I respectfully beg leave to present herewith a statement and a plan for that object, the former of which can be relied upon, and the latter, I feel the greatest confidence, can be accomplished. The forces of the enemy as at present disposed between here and Richmond are as follows:

This side the Chickahominy—

A scouting force of infantry and cavalry immediately in front of this position on permanent duty	31
Couriers on Richmond road at Barhamsville	2
Couriers on Richmond road at Slatersville	2
Couriers on Richmond road at New Kent Court-House	2
Picket on Richmond road at New Kent Court-House	8
Picket on Diascond road at Kames' farm, one mile this side Forge Bridge	8
Aggregate	53

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Opposite side the Chickahominy—	
At Forge Bridge	8
At Long Bridge	8
At Bottom's Bridge	8
About one mile from Bottom's Bridge is the Holcombe Legion of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, not more than	250
At Charles City Court-House is the Forty-second Battalion Virginia Cavalry (formerly the Thirty-second Battalion)	240
At Chaffin's farm, six miles above Drewry's Bluff, is Hunting's [Hunton's] brigade, fragments of regiments, not more than an aggregate of	800
Aggregate	1,314
Aggregate of force between here and Richmond	1,367

I am certain of the correctness of the foregoing at this date. The plan I propose is this: Send all the cavalry (effective) in this department to this vicinity and organize it into a column for a rapid movement. This can be done without the knowledge of the enemy, if the cavalry can be sent here at night and encamped on an adjacent farm out of sight of the main road. While this is being done I can send out scouting parties of infantry, and by the aid of guides now here nearly if not all the pickets and couriers on this side the Chickahominy can be captured. Taken into consideration by the enemy with recent movements here, this will occasion no alarm. Then let the cavalry column start so as to reach Bottom's Bridge at 3 o'clock (a little earlier would perhaps be better) in the morning. That bridge is now standing. If it should be destroyed in the meantime, no matter. We know a ford for cavalry just below it. Once across the stream we have a run of twelve miles. The Holcombe Legion would be surprised and captured or driven pell-mell into Richmond, our cavalry following, running the gauntlet of the works. Past these, we are safe, for they are not inclosed, nor are they auxiliary. The road is not obstructed. This accomplished, the remainder of the work would be easy. The exact locations of the prisons and prisoners are accurately known for our purpose. They would need no material aid from us. The terror which our presence would inspire would enable them to release themselves. The location of the arsenal is known, and also that it contains arms and ammunition enough to place in the hands of such of our men as would be able to bear them. There are officers enough there to organize and command them. Carriages and ambulances could be pressed into service to any extent needed. Whether the city could be held or not would depend upon circumstances which cannot now be foreseen sufficiently clear to decide. There has not been a time since the war began when the auxiliary force around Richmond was so small as at this time. The city has never been before so entirely helpless for defense. The best troops in the world could scarcely recover from such a surprise as the one proposed in time to make an effectual resistance.

The garrison of Richmond at present is of the most ineffective troops of the so-called Confederacy. They would be overwhelmed completely with the shock of alarm, and the arming and organizing of our friends could be sufficiently advanced to remove all possibility of danger before any force could be gathered to oppose them. I have thought of this thing for more than a year, and have always believed it to be feasible. Now, the known weakness of our force and the activity of our scouting parties here, the feeling of confidence on the part of the enemy and his utter helplessness, all combine to make the moment propitious for striking a terrible blow. I beg of you not to understand that I would make the command of the expedition a condition of giving it my most cordial support. Not at all. I will further it with all the resources of

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my mind and of the means under my control. I would unhesitatingly undertake to execute the plan with confidence of certain and complete success. But it is not right that I should be placed in the way of commanders who have the prestige of success, and thus deprive them and the enterprise of the benefits which would reasonably arise therefrom. If it is to be done, it should be done quickly. Not one moment should be lost. I respectfully recommend that no telegraphic communication be had upon this subject over the Peninsula line until the object is either consummated or abandoned.

Most respectfully, general, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ROB. M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding.

[29.]

YORKTOWN, VA., *February 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: Your note of this morning by Major Haggerty is received. In saying Friday in my telegraph, I meant to concentrate on that evening at the lines, to march thence on Saturday at 10 a. m., and strike the blow at R[ichmond] on Sunday morning at 6 a. m. If General Meade co-operates, he should be moving at this moment. If he has no accumulation of supplies at his front, and he probably has not, it will take him some time to make an earnest movement, and a detected and understood feint is worse than nothing. I have, however, made my calculation without expecting anything from him, and whatever he may do will be a gain. About 6,000 men went south through Richmond at the end of the week before last, and on last Monday week 2,000 others, coming from the south, passed through Richmond to replace them. Those 6,000 men, with what have been drawn from the Appomattox line and Blackwater, and possibly a few previously in observation in front of New Berne, are, I suspect, about what is in front of General Palmer. One brigade at least of Pickett's is at Chaffin's farm, and part or the whole of another is at Richmond and Hanover Junction. His artillery is at Chaffin's and Richmond, and perhaps Petersburg. I know of some at both the two first-named places. It is a great risk to send men to cut the telegraph, lest if taken they should confess, in their ignorance, under the supposition that it would exonerate them from the character of spies. If they did, the enemy could draw but one inference. I think, however, I can find two to send, unknown to each other. They will start to-morrow night. How are we to know whether they cut it properly or not? Of course they will say so. I mean in reference to the payment of reward, for I shall act as though I knew the telegraph to be unharmed. My surgeon-in-chief has telegraphed for twenty new stretchers, which I hope will come on to-morrow's (Thursday's) boat.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General.

[33.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., February 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General WISTAR,
Commanding Expeditionary Division, Yorktown, Va.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of this morning's boat is received. Find more than one man who can cut telegraph wire, and offer each a larger

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sum, say $500, for doing it. Fifth Pennsylvania will be with you (350 sabers) to-morrow at 2 p. m. I am hoping for co-operation. I have thought of Saturday in my own mind for the movement; what say you? Palmer writes me that the whole of Pickett's division is before New Berne. Not quite correct; all but one brigade is. You can converse freely with Haggerty upon this matter, if you need any other than written communication with me. You now have all I can send you. I have sent the Twenty-first Connecticut to Beaufort to aid Palmer.

Yours, truly,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[33.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., February 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General WISTAR,
Commanding Expeditionary Division, Yorktown, Va.:

MY DEAR WISTAR: So far as I can see, everything is done that can be done within our means for the move on Richmond. Therefore we are to go forward to endeavor to do the services proposed: First. To relieve our prisoners, who must otherwise, it seems to me, of necessity, be starved. Lee is already asking his soldiers to live on half-rations. Can he give more to our soldiers, prisoners? Second. To destroy the public buildings, arsenals, Tredegar Iron-Works, depots, railroad equipage, and commissary stores of the rebels, and thus cripple their resources. Third. To capture some of the leaders of the rebellion, so that at least we can have means to meet their constant threats of retaliation and hanging of our men, white and black. If any of the more prominent can be brought off I believe a blow will be given to the rebellion from which it will never recover. There is one point, and one only, upon which I have not consulted with you fully as I could wish, and that is why I have marked this private, because of its delicacy. If you live, I have every confidence that all will be done that can be done for the success of your expedition—all that courage, coolness, comprehension, and skill can do; but if misfortune meet you, what then? Have you subordinates that can fully take your place? Have they been so fully instructed in our plans as to escape confusion? Should not at least three officers of every separate detachment be instructed in the objects and aims of that force, with orders to carry them out in the event of one falling, or two? Do you desire me to send you anybody as second in command in case you are disabled by shell explosion or accident? If so, name him. To you shall be the honor of the execution of the enterprise in any event. Trust me with the utmost confidence in the matter, and I will give you whatever I can that you desire.

Finally, may God preserve you in an undertaking which promises so much for the cause of the country if successful. We can have no aid or co-operation. I have telegraphed to General Halleck to order Meade's army to make at least a feint, and have received in reply a request that I would telegraph myself to General Sedgwick for co-operation, but I am not commanding general of the Army, and Sedgwick will not obey me. I have telegraphed to Sedgwick, however, asking him, as New Berne is besieged, if he can give me aid and relief by a threatening demonstration on Richmond, and if that can be done by Saturday, but have received no reply.* "Another man from England" might

* See Butler to Sedgwick, Vol. XXXIII, p. 502, and Sedgwick to Butler, *ibid*, p. 512.

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diminish the daring of the achievement, and thereupon our plan may not be indispensable to success. Your idea to march Saturday is the correct one. If this weather holds, and we must not lose it, you will be in time exactly. The barometer now promises fair, dry weather. The colder the better. Success attend you is the earnest prayer of yours,

Very truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[33.]

YORKTOWN, VA., *February 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

GENERAL: Accept my grateful and sincere thanks for your letter of to-day, just received by dispatch-boat, and for all your manifold kindness and consideration ever since I happily came a second time under your command. A thousand false impressions have been removed from my mind, and it shall be a business of my life to assist friends in doing what you will not—except by the slow testimony of actions and services—do for yourself, viz, remove similiar ones from the minds of others. Respecting a suitable second in command, the matter is too important to be left to me. You should and will decide. I will only remark in that connection that Colonel West and Colonel Duncan command my two infantry brigades, and I have every confidence in both. To-morrow night I shall go with them, map in hand, at Williamsburg, over every detail and every contingency. Colonel Spear is thoroughly instructed and cross-examined by me already. On Saturday morning I shall [take] all the cavalry colonels and cavalry officers of the striking detachment and go over everything. I have some guides, and have dispatched two men, unknown to each other, to-night to cut the wire between Meadow Station and Richmond on Saturday night between dark and midnight. Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York, with 200 infantry, starts at 10 p. m. Friday evening, with a good guide, to get in rear of the New Kent picket at 9 p. m. Saturday evening. At 2 same night we make the attempt to surprise Bottom's Bridge, with the hope of striking Richmond at 5 a. m. following. If the principal cavalry officers are brave, the thing must succeed. I believe I dare not leave the supporting force in position at Bottom's Bridge unless the circumstances of the moment justify my accompanying the cavalry from there. Such is not my present intention. I have weighed it well. In the confusion of the moment, even if I were present, we should have to depend on previously instructed detachment commanders, while if an accident happens to the infantry, and I not there to remedy it, Fortress Monroe and its dependencies are left entirely uncovered and without troops. I ought now to inform you of the provision left for local defense: First. One hundred and fifty effectives of Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery and one battery of field artillery (two-thirds manned), and five heavy guns in the new citadel (unfinished) at Gloucester Point—a strong place. Second. One hundred of same with fifty provost guard and one-half of a four-gun light battery (half manned) at Yorktown, with, say, 200 convalescents and sick, besides teamsters, &c. Captain Brooks, provost-marshal, a good officer, in command. Third. Five hundred and fifty effectives of New York artillery, with one section of first-rate light artillery and eight guns in position at Fort Magruder (a strong place) and its line of redoubts, besides some sick and dismounted cavalry and one or two good officers

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acquainted with the field and sweep of the guns. Fort Magruder contains good water and some accumulation of rations and ammunition; not much of the latter—enough, I think. They should hold out for some days against any moderate force with light guns, and it will take a good while for them to bring down any other kind. If I and my troops meet with an accident, there should be a good officer sent up there till you can re-enforce. I really have no misgivings whatever, but regard such as a most remote possibility. I hope and verily believe that I have forgotten nothing, and that every possible contingency has received consideration. Accidents may mar anything. We may stumble in Richmond on 10,000 men going to or returning from New Berne, but we have a fair right to expect as many accidents for us as against us.

One last request. If you hear favorably from me, will you quiet the anxiety of my wife by a telegraphic line to care of Robert Toland, 1213 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

With renewed and heartfelt thanks for your uniform kindness, and not the least of them this opportunity given me, permit me to call myself your attached friend,

I. J. WISTAR.

P. S.—On Sunday morning at 5 o'clock pray for our country and for me.

[33.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: Having seen in the newspapers some account of an expedition to Bottom's Bridge for the purpose of a raid into Richmond to release our prisoners, I have reflected upon the matter. I beg leave to present the outlines of a plan which has suggested itself to me. At this present time nothing can be done, as the rebels have no doubt collected a sufficient force to meet any small expedition that could be sent. The fright they have had will wear off, and the necessity for re-enforcing Lee's army as the time approaches for active operations will give ample time for our preparations and to mature the plan. It is not necessary that any persons beyond the commanding general and the commanders of the land and naval forces should know the destination of the expedition. My plan is to assemble the gun-boats and a fleet of transports at Fort Monroe; leave the latter place after dark and ascend the James River; land a force on the right bank above the Appomattox, either at the first or second bend above, or preferably at the mouths of Kingsland, Proctor's, and Red Water Creeks. The troops would then be less than four miles from the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. Let them destroy as much of the railroad as can be done in a few hours and then embark and recross the river. The main body I would land at Deep Bottom near Jones' Neck, and within ten miles of Richmond. The roads from here have never been obstructed and probably are not even picketed. The troops, after destroying the railroad, being landed on the left bank of the river, can put themselves immediately in communication by the Kingsland road with those advancing from Deep Bottom, and join them by the Varina or Osborne road and form a reserve. This should be aided by a demonstration up York River and an advance upon Bottom's Bridge. A small force should advance

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toward the Seven Pines, whilst the main body from here could take the White Oak Swamp bridge road, and by the Long Bridge and New Market roads join the real attack. The distance by this route from Bottom's Bridge to Richmond is only about twenty miles. The whole expedition should be aided by a previous strong advance of General Meade's army on the Rapidan to draw off the troops from Richmond and to keep them away. The gun-boats and transports should be seen in the York River before the main force leaves Fort Monroe for the James. The expedition might further be covered by sending supplies to New Berne, N. C., and letting it get out that the fleet was being prepared for an advance from there upon Goldsborough and Raleigh. This is introducing a number of conditions, but they are only to aid, and are not essential to the success of the expedition.

I remain, general, truly, yours,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—It might be found advisable to hold both banks of the James River or advance by the Petersburg side on Richmond.

S. P. H.

[33.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General PALMER,
Commanding District of North Carolina:

GENERAL: I am exceedingly anxious to concentrate as many troops as possible and as rapidly upon the Peninsula. I look upon the present demonstration of the enemy as made simply for the purpose of preventing such concentration, and therefore I have felt but little apprehension of the result of the movement upon Plymouth. I don't think we can spare, to hold the posts in North Carolina, the amount of troops that are there. My judgment of the duties of the Government and the necessity of concentration of our forces forbid it. Indeed, were I left solely to my own judgment as a military question, I should abandon certainly all but one of our posts in North Carolina rather than expend the troops in holding them. I send, therefore, this note to you by my aide, Captain Shaffer, in order that you may suggest to me what will be the best regiments to form a brigade for the field, consisting of four regiments which can with safety be spared. I wish you also to send me at once the First U. S. Colored Troops. That was only loaned to General Peck upon the supposition that Pickett would attack him with 15,000 men. Send with this regiment all the men detailed for extra and other duty. Leave not a man that belongs to it who shall not be in their ranks. This is imperative. The fact that they are quartermasters and other clerks must make no difference. I know it is usual in a general in command when sending away troops to send the poorest, but I rely upon your patriotism and well-known sense of duty to reverse the rule and send me the best for the field, and I know that our judgment upon that point would coincide. As soon as we commence operating upon the upper line, you will comprehend that North Carolina will be at once relieved. Everything the rebels have will be brought together to meet General Grant on the line of the Rapidan.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[33.]

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General PALMER,
Commanding District of North Carolina:

GENERAL: The report of your action in North Carolina is received and approved, and perhaps it may be pleasant for you to know that it is also approved by the lieutenant-general commanding the army.* The matter of the immense amount of rations I do not understand; I have had no information about it. On the contrary, when it was suggested to Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs by Captain Webster that he was ordered to furnish transportation for the rations, I sent to Washington and understood they were not to be forwarded. However, you must take the best care of them you can until further orders. Your regiments all arrived safe and in good time and condition. Unless you are taken within the next five days you may be sure we will relieve you from all pressure, and as soon as you find you are relieved I would advise frequent and bold incursions into the enemy's country. The rebel General Ransom is now in command of the defenses of Richmond, and part of Hoke's brigade is on the Blackwater. Beauregard was in Petersburg; is believed to have gone to the Army of Northern Virginia with his forces. Your Second North Carolinians are so demoralized that you had better send them up to Norfolk. I am now about to take the field, and communication may be substantially cut between us, but from the vigor and ability of your administration I have no fears in leaving North Carolina in your hands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
[36.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, Virginia, December 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Commanding Department:*

DEAR SIR: I send you rebel papers of to-day, by which you will perceive they took a look at us in force on the 10th. Hoke's and Field's divisions and part of Kershaw's, all under the personal direction of Longstreet, came down the Darbytown and Charles City roads in the morning, till about 12 m., when they turned, and with skirmishers out, advanced on the Signal Hill and Camp Holly front, with some brigades in line of battle. Our cavalry fell back to their rifle-pits (Colonel West's) and to the Camp Holly work, where a couple of colored companies were thrown forward and held the enemy's skirmishers. At 3 it looked like an attack, but I had ordered Hawley's and Henry's brigades, a colored regiment, and two batteries to the threatened front. They were all in position, and the enemy did not attack. By dark the skirmishing ceased, and under cover of night the enemy withdrew, carrying off their killed (except three) and wounded. Our loss, 7 killed, 23 wounded, 22 missing. We captured 14 prisoners, 2 being officers. Colonel West's cavalry and the colored companies are reported as behaving well. Since then all quiet, though I forgot to mention the rebels attempted to shell Fort Burnham. I shall strengthen Colonel West's little rifle-pits (which proved useful) and the garrisons of Camp Holly and Signal Hill.

Yours, respectfully,
E. O. C. ORD,
[42.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

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* Probably April 30, Vol. XXXIII, p. 1031.

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NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Hampton Roads, December 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., Fortress Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: The rest of the fleet will leave here in three hours and will proceed to the rendezvous twenty-five miles east of Cape Fear River. The powder vessel will go to Beaufort and take ninety tons of powder I had there. I shall follow and communicate with you after she leaves Beaufort for her destruction. I think the Louisiana will carry the 300 tons. She has now 200 on board, and room for 200 more, though that would sink her too deep. She has delayed us a little, and our movements had to depend on her.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
[42.] *Rear-Admiral.*

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Off Beaufort, N. C., December 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: I take advantage of the tug Du Pont going out to write you a few lines. I think all the vessels will leave here to-morrow morning for the rendezvous, and if the weather permits I think we will be able to blow up the vessel by the next night. In talking with engineers some of them suggested that even at twenty-five miles the explosion might affect the boilers of steamers and make them explode if heavy steam was carried, and I would advise that before the explosion takes place, of which you will be duly notified, the steam be run down as low as possible and the fires drawn. I hear that the rebels have only a small garrison at the forts at New Inlet. I don't know how true it is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
[42.] *Rear-Admiral.*

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
At sea, December 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., Steamer Ben. De Ford:

GENERAL: The powder vessel Louisiana has gone in to attempt the explosion. The weather looks threatening. The wind may haul to the west, but it is not likely. The barometer is high yet, though the weather does not please me. In case of an easterly gale my vessels will rendezvous under Cape Lookout, where yours also will find perfect shelter. In case you land at Masonborough Inlet, which you can only do with northwesterly or westerly winds, will you not want vessels to cover you? I have vessels detailed to cover all landing parties. The powder vessel is as complete as human ingenuity can make her. Has 235 tons of powder—all I could get—though she would not have carried much more. I propose standing in the moment the explosion takes place, and open fire with some of the vessels at night to prevent the enemy repairing damages, if he has any. We have an army signal officer on board, and if you have one we can communicate freely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
[42.] *Rear-Admiral.*

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NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Off New Inlet, December 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by General Weitzel last night. I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort and fill up with ammunition, to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements. We have not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any rebels inside from showing their heads until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works. I wish some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the brave fellow who brought the horse out from the fort. I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to General Weitzel, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and engineer, and whose opinion has great weight with me. I will look out that the troops are all off in safety. We will have a west wind presently, and a smooth beach about 3 o'clock, when sufficient boats will be sent for them. The prisoners now on board the Santiago de Cuba will be delivered to the provost-marshal at Fortress Monroe, unless you wish to take them on board one of the transports, which would be inconvenient just now.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

[42.]

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ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbott's (Joseph C.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Abraham's (Isaac M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Adams' (Charles F., jr.) Cavalry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (J. Webb) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Battery.*
Alburtis' (Ephraim G.) Artillery. See *Wise Artillery, post.*
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Alexander's (Frederic W.) Artillery. See *Baltimore Artillery, post.*
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Allen's (William H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
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Andrews' (Ebenezer B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Andrews' (George P.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
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Hardeman's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Harn's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harris' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harris Light Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Harris' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Hartranft's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment (Militia).*

* Temporarily commanding.

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Harwood's (Franklin) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Regulars.*
Haskin's (Joseph A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Hawes' (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 2d Battery.*
Hawkins' (Rush C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hayes' (Rutherford B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hays' (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Hazlett's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery D.*
Heaton's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Loudoun Artillery, post.*
Heffren's (Horace H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Henrico Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Henry's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Henry's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Herbert's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Hero's (Andrew, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 3d Battery.*
Herpst's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Hess' (Frank W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hexamer's (William) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Higginbotham's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Higginson's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Highland Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Hill's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Hines' (Jonathan D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hinks' (Edward W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 8th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Hoffeditz's (John C. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Holcombe Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Holliday's (Jonas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Holmes' (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment, Reserves.*
Holmes' (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Holt's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Howard's (Robert V. W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery L.*
Howe's (Albion P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Hufty's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hughston's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Hulser's (Oscar F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hunt's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Hunton's (Eppa) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Imboden's (John D.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery, post.*
Irwin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Jack's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Jackson Guard, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Jackson's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment, Reserves.*
Jackson's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Jarrett's (Phaon) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Jewell's (J. Grey) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Battalion* (*Militia*).
Johnson's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Major Johnson.*
Johnson's (Bradley T.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Johnson's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Johnston's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Jones' (Edward F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 6th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Jones' (Frank) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Jones' (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Jones' (Joseph P.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*
Jones' (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*

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Jones' (Waters B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Judson's (Roscius W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Kane's (Thomas L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment, Reserves.*
Keenan's (Peter) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Kelly's (James) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Battalion (Militia).*
Kenly's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Kerns' (Mark) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Keystone Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Kiddoo's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 22d Regiment.*
Kincheloe's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
King's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Kingsbury's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Klein's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Krepps' (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lamar's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Lamar's (Lucius Q. C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Lane's (Nathaniel P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Lane's (Philander P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Langdon's (Loomis L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Langhorne's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Langley's (Frank H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Lansing's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Larkin's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Latham Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Latham's (H. Grey) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lawrence's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th Regiment (Militia).*
Lawton's (Robert B.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lee's (Francis L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Lee's Legion, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Lefferts' (Marshall) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment (Militia).*
Lemmon's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lemon's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment, Reserves.*
Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Abner McC.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Lewis' (William) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lewis' (William D., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment (Militia).*
Lewisburg Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Lincoln Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Little's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Livingston's (La Rhett L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries F and K.*
Long Island Volunteers, 1st Infantry. See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Longnecker's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment (Militia).*
Loomis' (Cyrus O.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Battery.*
Loudoun Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Loudoun County Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Lyle's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment (Militia).*
Lyman's (Chauncey A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment, Reserves.*
Lynch's (Augustin T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 183d Regiment.*
Lynchburg Artillery. See *Latham Artillery, ante.*
Lyons' (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment (Militia).*

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McArthur's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
McCabe's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
McCandless' (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment, Reserves.*
McCartney's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
McClellan Dragoons, Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops.*
McConihe's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
McCook's (Alexander McD.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment (3 months).*
McCook's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McDonald's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 25th Regiment (Militia).*
McDowell's (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment (Militia).*
McDowell's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 84th Regiment.*
McElroy's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 3d Battery.*
McGee's (Dennis) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment, Reserves.*
McGilvery's (Freeman) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
McGregor's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
McGruder's (Zachariah S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
McHenry's (Andrew H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
McIlrath's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 23d Regiment.*
McIntire's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 99th Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Mack's (Oscar A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
McKean's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment, Reserves.*
McKenney's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops.*
McKim's (S. A. H.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 6th Battalion (Militia).*
McKnight's (Amor A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
McKnight's (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery M.*
McKnight's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 25th Regiment (Militia).*
McLean's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
McLean's (Nathaniel H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
McMahan's (Henry J.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Battalion, Battery B.*
McMahan's (John) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McMullin's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
McNeil's (Hugh W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment, Reserves.*
McNeill's (George) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 3d Battery.*
McReynolds' (Andrew T.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
McVicar's (Duncan) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Magilton's (Albert L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment, Reserves.*
Magruder's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Maidhof's (Joachim) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment (Militia).*
Mann's (Daniel P.) **Cavalry.** See *Oneida Cavalry, post.*
Mann's (Orrin L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Mann's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment, Reserves.*
Manson's (Mahlon D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Marrow's (Isaac H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment (3 months).*
Marshall's (Elisha G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Marston's (Gilman) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Martin's (Augustus P.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d (C) Battery.*
Martin's (Henry P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment (Militia).*
Martin's (Leonard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Martin's (Robert D.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Marye's (Morton) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Maulsby's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Maurin's (Victor) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante.*

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Means' (Samuel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, ante.*
Meares' (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment (Militia).*
Megraw's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Meredith's (Sullivan A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Regiment (Militia).*
Merrill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Metcalf's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Metcalf's (George) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battery.*
Miller's (Francis C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Miller's (Merritt B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 3d Battery.*
Miller's (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Millican's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Minier's (Francis P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment (Militia).*
Mitchell's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Monroe's (J. Albert) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Moody's (Gideon C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Moor's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Moorman's (Robert B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Morehead's (Turner G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment (Militia).*
Morrow's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Morton's (Peter) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Battery.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Mott's (Christopher H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Mott's (Thaddeus P.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Muhlenberg's (Edward D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mulligan's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Mullins' (John) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Munroe's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 8th Regiment (Militia).*
Murphy's (John McLeod) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Nagle's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment (Militia).*
Nally's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 5th Battalion (Militia).*
New England, 1st Cavalry. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
New York Fire Zouaves, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
New York, 1st Chasseurs, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
New York, 1st Dragoons, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
New York, 2d Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
New York, 9th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
New York, 14th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
New York, 20th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
New York, 69th National Guard, Artillery. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment, Infantry.*
Nims' (Ormand F.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*
Noroom's (Joe) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 4th Battery.*
Norris' (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Oakford's (Richard A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment (Militia).*
O'Brien's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Oley's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Oneida Cavalry. See *New York Troops.*
O'Rorke's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Osborn's (Thomas O.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 39th Regiment.*
O'Shea's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Otis' (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Overmeyer's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Owen's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 1st Battery.*

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Owen's (Joshua T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 24th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Owen's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Owens' (James D.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Paine's (Halbert E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Innis N.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Parker's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Pate's (H. Clay) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Patterson's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Patton's (Waller T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Paxton's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pearson's (Alfred L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Pelham's (John) **Artillery.** See *Stuart Horse Artillery, post.*
Pelton's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pemberton's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Pennington's (Alexander C. M., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Pennsylvania 1st Rifle Regiment, Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment, Reserves.*
Perkins' (Delavan D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Pfau's (Philip) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Company.*
Philadelphia City Troop, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Piatt's (A. Sanders) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Pickett's (Josiah) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Lewis B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pinckney's (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment* (*Militia*).
Platt's (Edward R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries D and M.*
Plimpton's (Josiah I.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Porter's (Daniel S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment, Reserves.*
Porter's (Josiah) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st* (*A*) *Battery.*
Porter's (Peter A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Poschner's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Pratt's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment* (*Militia*).
President's Mounted Guard, Cavalry. See *District of Columbia Troops.*
Preston's (Robert T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Prevost's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Price's (R. Butler) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pride's (William G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Purdy's (Lovell, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Purnell Legion, Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Purnell Legion, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Randol's (Alanson M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Randolph's (George E.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Ransom's (Dunbar R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery C.*
Regan's (Peter C.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Battery.*
Reynolds' (Alexander W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Richards' (Thomas S.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Richardson's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 2d Battery.*

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Richmond Fayette Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Richmond Howitzers, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ricketts' (James B.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Ricketts' (R. Bruce) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Rigby's (Silas F.) Artillery. See *Wilder Artillery, post.*
Ringgold Light Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 25th Regiment, Infantry (Militia).*
Roberts' (R. Biddle) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Robertson's (James M.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
Robertson's (William B.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Robinson's (John C.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Robinson's (Lucius N.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Robinson's (O'Neil W., jr.) Artillery. See *Maine Troops, 4th Battery.*
Rockbridge Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Rockwell's (Alfred P.) Artillery. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battery.*
Rodgers' (Thomas B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Rodman's (Daniel C.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Roemer's (Jacob) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 34th Battery.*
Rogers' (Arthur L.) Artillery. See *Loudoun Artillery, ante.*
Rogers' (George) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Root's (Adrian R.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Rosser's (Thomas L.) Artillery. See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 2d Battery.*
Roundheads, Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Rowe's (D. Watson) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Rowley's (Thomas A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment (Militia).*
Ruger's (Thomas H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Rush's (Richard H.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Russell's (Charles H.) Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Russell's (Henry S.) Cavalry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th Regiment, Colored.*
Rutherford's (Alexander) Infantry. See *District of Columbia Troops, 7th Battalion (Militia).*
Salm's (Felix Prince) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Sanders' (William P.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Saunders' (W. M.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Schaeffer's (Frank B.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Schaffer's (George W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Schambeck's (Friedrich) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops.*
Schley's (William L.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Schoonmaker's (James M.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Scott's (Eben G.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery C.*
Scott's (Rufus) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Scott's (William C.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Seymour's (Truman) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery C.*
Shaut's (William B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Shearer's (John C.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Shepard's (David L.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment (Militia).*
Shepherd's (Oliver L.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d and 3d Regiments.*
Sherman's (Thomas W.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Shorts' (William) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Simmonds' (Seth J.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Simpson's (John G.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Sinclair's (William) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment, Reserves.*
Singiser's (Theodore F.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Sisson's (Henry T.) Infantry. See *Rhode Island Troops, 5th Regiment.*

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